

1912

Ontario Legislative assembly
sessional papers

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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXIV—PART I.

SECOND SESSION OF SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1892.

TORONTO:
PRINTED FOR LUD. K. CAMERON, QUEEN'S PRINTER,
BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1892.



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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts, Public.	21	<i>Printed.</i>
Agricultural and Arts, Report	12	"
Agricultural College, Report	16	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	66	<i>Not printed.</i>
Albert Victor, Prince, Despatch	74	<i>Printed.</i>
Algoma East, Sales in	90	"
Asylums, Religious services in	87	<i>Not printed.</i>
Asylums, Report	7	<i>Printed.</i>
Bell, Judge, commutation	19	<i>Not printed.</i>
Benson, Judge, commutation	41	"
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	10	<i>Printed.</i>
Blind Institute, Report	4	"
Bonds and Securities	96	<i>Not printed.</i>
Borron's Report	3	<i>Printed.</i>
Business Tax	73	<i>Not printed.</i>
Canadian Institute, Report	17	<i>Printed.</i>
Children arrested	69	<i>Not printed.</i>
Clarence, Duke of, Despatch	74	<i>Printed.</i>
Courts, Fusion of	80	"
Crown Lands, Report	20	"
Dairymen's Association, Report	24	<i>Printed.</i>
Davis, Judge, commutation	38	<i>Not printed.</i>
Deaf and Dumb Institute Report	5	<i>Printed.</i>
Division Courts, Report	28	"
Dulmage, A. F., correspondence	98	<i>Not printed.</i>
Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road	85	<i>Printed.</i>
Dutton High School, correspondence	35	<i>Not printed.</i>
Education, Report	11	<i>Printed.</i>
" Dutton School, correspondence	35	<i>Not printed.</i>
" Napanee High School	44	"
" Sarnia High School	45	"
" Retirement of Professors	46	<i>Printed.</i>
" Retirement of Officials	47	"
" Industrial School Association	48	"
" Watford High School	50	<i>Not printed.</i>
" Publication of Arithmetic	51	"
" Publication of Writing Course	52	"
" Hagersville High School	53	"
" Publication of English History	54	"

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Education, Text Book Regulations	55	<i>Printed.</i>
“ Publication, Drawing Course	56	<i>Not printed.</i>
“ Upper Canada College Retirement	57	<i>Printed.</i>
“ Report on University Extension	58	“
“ Pupils attending Collegiate Institutes	78	<i>Not printed.</i>
Election Returns, Bye	70	<i>Printed.</i>
Elgin House of Industry, Report	62	<i>Not printed.</i>
Entomological Society, Report	15	<i>Printed.</i>
Estimates	22	“
Experimental Union, Report (part of)	16	“
Factories Report	25	<i>Printed.</i>
Fish and Game Commission, Report	79	“
Fish and Game Commission, expenses	37	<i>Not printed.</i>
Forest Reservation in Nipissing	81	“
Fruit Growers' Association, Report	18	<i>Printed.</i>
Game and Fish Commission, Report	79	<i>Printed.</i>
Game and Fish Commission, expenses	37	<i>Not printed.</i>
Gaols, Report	8	<i>Printed.</i>
Gaols, indigent persons in	91	“
Hastings County, Debentures	49	<i>Not printed.</i>
Health, Report	26	<i>Printed.</i>
Hospitals, Report	9	“
Houses of Refuge, Report	6	“
Immigration, Report	29	<i>Printed.</i>
Indigent persons in gaols	91	“
Insurance, Report	2	“
Judicature Act, commutation	38	<i>Not printed.</i>
Judicature Act, commutation	39	“
Judicature Act, commutation	40	“
Judicature Act, commutation	41	“
Judicature Act, commutation	42	“
Judicature Act, commutation	43	“
Judicature Act, commutation	19	“
Judicature Act, commutation	67	“
Joint Stock Companies, incorporation	94	“
Ketchum, Judge, commutation	42	<i>Not printed.</i>
Ketchum, Judge, commutation	43	“
Legal Offices, Report	27	<i>Printed.</i>
Legislature, opening of	71	“
Liquor License fees	34	“
Local option	82	“
Macdonald, Judge, commutation	39	<i>Not printed.</i>
Magdalen Asylums, Report	6	<i>Printed.</i>
Martin, Clara Brett	75	“
Medical Students, Education of	68	“
Medical Students, Education of	92	“

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Mines Bureau, Report.....	88	<i>Printed.</i>
Mining lands, withdrawal of.....	83	<i>Not printed.</i>
Morson, Judge, commutation.....	67	"
Meir, Judge, commutation.....	40	"
Municipal Indebtedness.....	99	"
North Perth Election.....	64	<i>Not printed.</i>
Notawasaga River.....	60	"
Orphan Asylums, Report.....	6	<i>Printed.</i>
Prison Reform.....	36	<i>Not printed.</i>
Prisons, Report.....	8	<i>Printed.</i>
Proton Commission.....	89	"
Public Accounts.....	21	"
Public Works, Report.....	23	"
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report.....	30	<i>Printed.</i>
Reformatories, Report.....	8	<i>Printed.</i>
Refuge, Houses of, Report.....	6	"
Registrars' Fees.....	86	"
Registrars' Office, Toronto.....	65	<i>Not printed.</i>
Religious services in Asylums.....	87	"
Secretary and Registrar, Report.....	95	<i>Printed.</i>
Severn River.....	61	<i>Not printed.</i>
Statutes, Revised.....	32	"
Statutes, Sessional.....	33	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report.....	14	<i>Printed.</i>
Timber Berths on North Shore.....	97	<i>Not printed.</i>
Timber sold in unlicensed territory.....	84	<i>Printed.</i>
Titles, Report of Master of.....	72	"
Toronto General Trusts' Company.....	63	"
Toronto Registry Offices.....	65	<i>Not printed.</i>
Toronto University, Bursar's Statement.....	31	<i>Printed.</i>
Toronto University, Finance Report.....	13	"
Toronto University, Retirement of Professors.....	46	"
Toronto University, Retirement of Officers.....	47	"
Toronto University, Medical Students Education.....	68	"
Toronto University, Medical Students Education.....	92	"
Toronto University, German teacher in.....	77	<i>Not printed.</i>
University Extension, Report.....	58	<i>Printed.</i>
Upper Canada College, Bursars' Statement.....	1	"
Upper Canada College, Retirement Fund.....	57	"
Upper Canada College, Report on Site.....	59	"
Upper Canada College, Orders in Council, <i>re</i> Site.....	76	"
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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length ; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to the Legislature ; the name of the Member who moved for the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

- No. 1.. Statement of the Bursar of Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 2.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 3.. Report of E. B. Borron on the Lakes and Rivers, Water and Water Powers of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 4.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 5.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education and instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 6.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 5th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 7.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

- No. 8... Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 9.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 10.. Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 11.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1891, with Statistics of 1890, in which is included the Reports upon the Scientific Societies, Toronto University, School of Practical Science and Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

- No. 12.. Report of the Agricultural and Arts Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 13.. Report of the Standing Committee of the University of Toronto on Finance. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 14.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 15.. Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 16.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 8th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

- No. 17.. Report of the Canadian Institute for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 18.. Report of the Fruit Gowers' Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 19.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Bell, Judge of the County Court of Kent. Presented to the Legislature 29th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 20.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 21.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART V.

- No. 22.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*) Estimates for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature 18th February, 1892. (*Printed.*) Estimates (supplementary) for the year 1892. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 23.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 24.. Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 25.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories' for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 26.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

- No. 27.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

- No. 28.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 29.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 25th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 30.. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 31.. Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 32.. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 33.. Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 34.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eighth day of April, 1891, giving a tabulated statement shewing by License Districts :—1. The gross amount collected in each License District for (*a*) Fees for licenses. (*b*) Fees for transfers. (*c*) Fees for removals. (*d*) Fines. (*e*) Mileage. (*f*) Costs. 2. The amount expended in each License District for the following purposes :—(*a*) Inspectors' salaries. (*b*) Commissioners travelling expenses. (*c*) Postage and stationery. (*d*) Printing. (*e*) Advertising. (*f*) Fees and disbursements of Counsel. (*g*) Fees in unsuccessful cases. (*h*) Fees in cases of conviction where amounts not collected. (*i*) Detective service. (*j*) Other costs. (*k*) Expenses ~~re~~ transfers and removals. (*l*) Sundry expenses. 3. The proportion of the License Fund to which the Municipalities comprising each License District were entitled, and the amounts which were actually paid to them. Such return to be for each year since and including the license year ended the 30th April, 1885, to and including that ended the 30th April, 1890. A like statement for the year ending 30th April, 1882. and also a statement for the license year ending 30th April, 1877, showing the amount collected in each license district; the amount expended therein for inspector's salaries and other disbursements, and the amounts received by the Province and the Municipalities respectively. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. Willoughby. (*Printed.*)
- No. 35.. Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of April, 1891, of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member or officer thereof and the Municipal Council of the Township of Aldborough, or any ratepayer of the Township, on the subject of the Dutton High School or the litigation between the Board of that High School and the Municipality of the said Township in reference thereto, and on the subject of the legislation of last Session affecting the High School, and of all agreements entered into by the Government or any member thereof in reference thereto or in reference to indemnifying the Municipality against loss sustained by reason of such legislation. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. Meredith. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 36.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fifteenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Commission issued with respect to Prison Reform, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith. Also, a Return showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said Commission, giving dates, items, and names. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. *Clancy*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 37.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-second day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Commission with respect to Fish and Game protection, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith. Also, for a Return, showing in detail all expenses incurred or paid by the Province in connection with the said Commission, giving dates, items, and names. Presented to the Legislature 16th February, 1892. Mr. *Metcalf*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 38.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Davis, Junior Judge of the County of Middlesex. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 39.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge McDonald, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 40.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Muir, Junior Judge of the County of Wentworth. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 41.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Benson, Judge of the County Court of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 42.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Ketchum, Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1893. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 43.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Ketchum, Junior Judge of Northumberland and Durham. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 44.. Copy of an Order in Council raising the Napanee High School to the standing of a Collegiate Institute, to take effect from the first day of September, 1890. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 45.. Copy of an Order in Council directing that the Sarnia High School rank as a Collegiate Institute from and after the eighth day of December, 1891. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

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- No. 46.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of the Regulations for the retirement of Professors, Associate Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and Officers of the University of Toronto and University College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 47.. Copy of an Order in Council amending the Regulations for the retirement of Officers of the University of Toronto and of University College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 48.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of by-laws of the Industrial School Association of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 49.. Copy of an Order in Council authorizing the Corporation of the County of Hastings, to invest the sum of \$1,600 in Debentures. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 50.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of the By-law of the County of Lambton establishing an additional High School in the County to be situated in the Village of Watford. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 51.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Indenture with the Rose Publishing Company for the publication of the High School Arithmetic. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 52... Copy of an Order in Council authorizing the series of copy-books known as the Public Writing Course and directing the discontinuance of those now in use. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 53.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of By-law No. 40 of the County of Haldimand establishing an additional High School in the Village of Hagersville. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 54.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Indenture with the Copp Clark Company (Limited), for the publication of the High School History of England and Canada. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 55.. Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education approving of Regulations with regard to Text-books. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 56.. Copy of an Order in Council approving of a certain Indenture with the Canada Publishing Company for the publication of the Public School Drawing Course. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 57.. Copy of an Order in Council respecting formation of a Retirement Fund for the retirement of Teachers and Officers of Upper Canada College. Presented to the Legislature 17th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 58... Report of the Minister of Education on University Extension. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 59.. Report of the Trustees of Upper Canada College, on the new site and buildings. Presented to the Legislature 25th February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
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- No. 60... Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-ninth day of April, 1891, for a Return of copies of all papers respecting the deepening of the Nottawasaga River. Also, showing the amount of money expended upon such works. Presented to the Legislature 19th February, 1892. Mr. *Wylie*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 61... Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1891, for a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government, or any member or officer thereof, and any other person or persons, in reference to widening, deepening, or cleaning out the channel of the Severn River at the outlet of Lake Couchiching, or with reference to any clearing out the channel made by the Public Works Department. Presented to the Legislature 19th February, 1892. Mr. *Glendinning*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 62... Report of the Inspector for the House of Industry, in the County of Elgin for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 63... Statement of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 64... Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, for a Return showing the date of the certificate of the Judges appointed to try the election petition in the North Perth election case. The date when the certificate was received by the Clerk of the House. Copy of the Warrant for the issue of the new Writ for holding an election for the said Riding to fill the vacancy created by the decision of the Judges. Copy of the new Writ for holding the said election. Copies of all correspondence between Members of the Government, or any of them, or any Departmental officer or officers of the House, or with any person or persons with reference to the issue of the said Writ for the holding of the said new Election. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. Mr. *Magwood*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 65... Return to an Order of the House, of the tenth day of April, 1891, for a Return by the Registrars of East and West Toronto showing: (1) The total amount of fees earned during the year 1890. (2) The amount paid to the City of Toronto, or to Government for the City. (3) The amount of remuneration paid the Deputy Registrar. (4) The amount paid other Assistants and Clerks. (5) Amount paid for other purposes. (6) The average rate paid for copying *per folio* where payment was made in that way. (7) The total amount received by the Registrar for his personal use. (8) The expense which the City of Toronto has incurred to complete the divisions of the Registry office. (9) The amount which would have been paid to the City if there had been one Registrar instead of two. Presented to the Legislature 23rd February, 1892. Mr. *H. E. Clarke* (*Toronto*). (*Not printed.*)
- No. 66... Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies in Ontario for the year 1890. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 67... Copy of an Order in Council respecting the commutation of fees payable under the Surrogate Courts Act to His Honour Judge Morson, Second Junior Judge of the County Court of York. Presented to the Legislature 24th February, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 68.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of April, 1891, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Members of the Government, and other parties on the subject of the alleged education of Medical Students in part, at the public expense by the payment to members of one Medical Faculty of fees received from students for teaching done by Professors and Lecturers, whose salaries are paid entirely out of the funds of the Provincial University. Presented to the Legislature 2nd March, 1892. Mr. *Bolfour*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of April, 1891, for a Return showing : 1. The number of children said to be under the age of fifteen years, arrested and brought before any Court in this Province during the year 1890. 2. The disposition of such children, shewing the numbers sent to (a) The Common Gaol. (b) To Industrial Schools or any charitable institution. (c) The Reformatory for Boys or Girls. (d) Those otherwise disposed of. 3. The number of such children who were tried separate and apart from other offenders, at suitable times, designated and appointed for that purpose pursuant to the Act for the protection and reformation of Neglected Children. Presented to the Legislature 2nd March, 1892. Mr. *Monk*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 70.. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of Kingston, North Renfrew and East Wellington, since the General Election of 1890, showing : (1) The number of votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shown by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 71.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all correspondence and papers with reference to the appointment of Commissioners to open this House at its present Session or otherwise in regard to the opening of the House by some other than His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 72.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 73.. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April, 1891, for a Return showing what municipalities have passed By-laws under the provisions of the 4th section of the Act, 53 Vict. Cap. 55, imposing a business tax in lieu of the tax on personal property and what municipalities, after consideration of the question, have decided not to put the provisions of the said section into effect. Presented to the Legislature 11th March, 1892. Mr. *Burr* (*Dufferin*). (*Not printed.*)
- No. 74.. Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering copies of communications from Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales respecting the death of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

- No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of the application of Clara Brett Martin to the Law Society of Upper Canada, for admission as a student-at-law ; of the report of the special Committee of the Benchers to which the application was referred ; of the Minutes of the meeting of Benchers at which the report was adopted, and of all correspondence on the subject between the Law Society and other parties. Presented to the Legislature 14th March, 1892. Mr. *Balfour*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 76.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the seventh day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all Orders in Council setting apart or allotting out of any fund any sum or sums for the purchase of a site of Upper Canada College or the erection of the College buildings or any buildings on the grounds purchased for such site or for the furnishing or equipment of the College or for any other expenditure on capital account any way relating to the said College. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed*)
- No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing the names of all persons who were applicants for the position of assistant teacher of German in University College, together with copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, the Department of Education and the applicants and other persons relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Whitney*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eleventh day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the number of pupils attending the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year 1890. Giving, as far as possible, the professions, which in after life, these pupils intend to follow. Presented to the Legislature 16th March, 1892. Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 79. Report of the Commission on the Game and Fish of the Province. Presented to the Legislature 18th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VII.

- No. 80.. Return to an Order of the House, of the fourth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence with the Attorney-General or his Department on the subject of the fusion of the several Divisions of the High Court of Justice, and of changes in the practice of the said Court, and in the provisions for holding sittings for the trial of actions, and otherwise with regard to the distribution of the business of the Courts, with a view to the more speedy dispatch of such business. Presented to the Legislature 18th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 81.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the Order in Council for the appointment of a Commission as to the proposed Forest Reservation and Park in the Nipissing District ; of the Commission issued in pursuance thereof and the instructions, if any, to the Commissioners. Presented to the Legislature 21st March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 82.. Return to an Order of the House, of the fourth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of the case submitted for the opinion of the Court of Appeal as to the validity of the local option provisions of the Municipal Act, and of the opinions of the judges of the said Court thereon, and of the judgment pronounced by the Court in the premises. Presented to the Legislature 21st March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 83.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the seventeenth day of April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council with reference to the withdrawal from sale of mining lands since the 1st of January, 1890, and of all returns or recommendations upon which such Orders in Council were passed. Also, a statement in detail shewing the persons by whom applications for grants of mining lands have been made since the 1st of January, 1889, in such withdrawn district, with the lots or tracts in respect of which such applications were made, and the disposal made of such application. Also, a list of every lot or tract of mining land which has been sold or disposed of since the 1st day of January, 1889, in such withdrawn district, with the names of the person or persons to whom, and the prices at which the same were disposed of, and of the amounts, if any, remaining unpaid on account of such purchases, with the names of the persons by whom the same are owing. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *White*. (*Not printed*.)
- No. 84.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the second day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return showing: 1. The quantity of pine in unlicensed territory disposed of since last Session. 2. The persons to whom the same was sold and the quantity sold to each of such persons. 3. The prices at which each sale was effected. 4. The terms and conditions of the sales. 5. The purchase money paid, and the amount, if any, remaining unpaid, giving the name of each purchaser, any part of whose purchase money is paid, and the amount unpaid by him. 6. Copies of the Orders in Council authorizing the sales, and the reports and other material on which the same were based. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Marter*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 85.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fourth day of March, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the Order in Council for the sale and transfer of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road, and of all reports on which said Order in Council was based, and for a statement in detail of the receipts by the Province from the said road. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Meredith*. (*Printed*.)
- No. 86.. Return of all fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. (*Printed*.)
- No. 87.. Return to an Order of the House, of the seventh day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the names of all persons or bodies who have received remuneration for holding religious services in the various Asylums of the Province as per statement on page 44 of the Report of the Inspector of Asylums for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 29th March, 1892. Mr. *Campbell* (*Durham*). (*Not printed*.)

- No. 88.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 30th March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 89.. Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the claims made by the Township of Proton, in the County of Grey, to certain sums of money payable as alleged, to that Municipality for Public Improvements therein, under 16 Vict. cap. 159, sec. 14. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 90.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twentieth day of March, 1891, for a Return showing the amounts in yearly aggregate of all sums received from the sales of lands for agricultural purposes in Algoma East, from January 1st, 1871, to December 31st, 1891. All sums received from the sales of mineral land in Algoma East, during the same period. All sums received for bonuses, ground rents, or timber dues, or in respect of or from the sale of timber in Algoma East during the same period. All sums received from the collection of taxes upon lands in Algoma East during the same period. All sums received from the issue of liquor licenses in Algoma East during the same period; and all sums expended by the Government in the said electoral district of Algoma East for colonization roads or other public purposes during the same period. Presented to the Legislature 31st March, 1892. Mr. *Campbell (Algoma)*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 91.. Return to an Order of the House, of the 24th day of February, 1892, for a Return showing the number of persons confined in the different Gaols of the Province as indigent persons, unable to support themselves, and the length of time each person has been confined. Also, a Return showing the number of insane persons confined in the Gaols of the Province, the length of time each person has been confined, and the reason for being so confined. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 92.. Return to an Order of the House, of the eighteenth day of March, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, since the last Return, between any member of the Government and any other person or persons on the subject of the alleged education of medical students in part at the public expense, by the payment to members of one Medical Faculty of fees received from students for teaching done by Professors and Lecturers, whose salaries are paid entirely out of the funds of the Provincial University. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Balfour*. (*Printed.*)
- No. 93.. Return to an Order of the House, of the first day of April, 1892, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, or any officer of his Department, and the Principal of Upper Canada College; between the Minister or any officer of his Department and the Trustees of the College; between the Principal and Trustees of said College and the Minister, or any officer of his Department, and any officer of the University of Toronto, in reference to the expenditures for the new site and buildings for the College, or the endowment of the College, or otherwise in reference to any expenditure assumed to be made under the authority of the Statute relating to the endowment of the College. Presented to the Legislature 4th April, 1892. Mr. *Miscampbell*. (*Printed.*)

- No. 94. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-ninth April, 1891, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return showing : (1) A list of the names of all companies incorporated by special Act or under the Act intituled " An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent " with powers of Trust Companies. (2) Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports to Council and papers in relation to the incorporation of any such Company, and all correspondence passing between the Government or the Attorney-General, and any such Company or any person in reference to the incorporation of any such Company and the powers applied for or to be granted. (3) Copies of all Orders in Council passed in relation to any such Company under R.S.O. Chap. 157, sec. 74. (4) Copies of all agreements or contracts entered into with any such Company, for the investing through the instrumentality of such Company of the funds standing from time to time in the High Court of Justice or any part thereof, and of all bonds or securities taken from the investing Company as a guarantee against loss. (5) A Return of the amount of money in the High Court of Justice invested through the instrumentality of any such Company, with the name of such Company, during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, and of the amount now so invested, and of all orders and regulations of the Court in reference to the same. (6) A Return of the actual amounts of money lying in the High Court during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, including the amount invested. (7) Copies of all correspondence and papers passing between the Government or any member thereof, and the Judges of the High Court or any such Company in respect of any applications of any such Company to share in the business of investing moneys in the High Court of Justice or to enable public competitions for such business, and also copies of all papers in or relating to any application on the part of any such Company to the Judges of the High Court of Justice for any such purpose. (8) A Return of the amounts received from such Company in respect of moneys invested by them during each of the years from 1881 to the present session, and of amounts for interest, showing also the rate of interest allowed to suitors in respect of moneys lying in the High Court of Justice during the same period, and also of the use or application made of the difference between the interest received by the Court in respect of moneys invested and in the amount allotted and allowed to suitors, in respect of moneys lying in Court. (9) A Return showing the names of officers and directors and shareholders of all Companies through whose instrumentality the funds in the High Court of Justice have been and are being invested. (10) A Return showing the duties of the official guardian in respect of suitors in the High Court of Justice and minors, and in relation to moneys in the High Court of Justice, and the business of the Court generally, and of any change made in regard to his duties since the first day of January, 1889. Presented to the Legislature 6th April, 1892. Mr. McMahon. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 95. . Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Printed.*)
- No. 96. . Bonds and Securities of Public Officers for the year 1891. Presented to the Legislature 7th April, 1892. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 97. . Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return showing the date when the persons to whom, and price for which timber berth No. 118, North Shore of Lake Huron was sold, the respective dates when, and the amounts in which, and persons by whom, the bonus

was paid. The date when the said limit was first placed under license, and the persons to whom the license was issued. Copies of all transfers of the said berth, or of any interest therein and copies of all correspondence, memoranda, rulings of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any other officer of his Department with reference to the said berth. And also, copies of all reports made to the said Department by any wood ranger or other officer of the Department as to the quantity of timber in the said berth. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. Mr. *Marter*. (*Not printed.*)

No. 98.. Return to an Order of the House, of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1890, for a Return of copies of all Departmental orders or correspondence with reference to the appointment of A. F. Dulmage as an officer of the Crown Lands Department. Also, copies of all correspondence between the Crown Lands Department or any officer thereof, including the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the said Dulmage, (including all letters of instruction sent to him) since his appointment; also copies of all accounts furnished by him to the said Department. A full statement of all moneys received or collected by the said Dulmage, showing the dates when the same were received or collected, and on what account and from whom. A like statement of the moneys paid over by him to the said Department, and of the moneys misappropriated by him, or for which he did not account. Also, copies of all correspondence relating to his defalcation, between any member or officer of the Government and the said Dulmage or any other person, and of all reports in reference thereto, and a statement of the amounts paid to or received by the said Dulmage for salary or expenses in each year since his employment began. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. Mr. *Marter*. (*Not printed.*)

No. 99.. Return showing the indebtedness of Municipalities to the Government on the 1st January, 1892. Presented to the Legislature 12th April, 1892. (*Not printed.*)

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions for the year ending
30th June, 1891.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 9th September, 1891.

STATEMENT No. 1.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

Receipts.	\$ c.	Disbursements.	\$ c.
Balance, 30th June, 1890.....	40176 01	Balance, 30th June, 1891.....	70272 90
Purchase Money— Sales of land \$116 83			
Transferred from Deposits 50 00			
	166 83		
Loans on first Mort- gage—Real Estate repaid \$20975 59			
Amount transferred from Income, loss Brickman loan.... 670 00			
	21645 59		
Less paid W. Mac- donald amount of costs, W.J. Turley loan \$102 50			
	21543 09		
Debentures redeemed—			
Sandwich \$110			
do 225			
do 100			
do 100			
	\$535 00		
Nottawasaga..... 233 22			
Waterloo 7500 00			
Tilbury, W 118 75			
	8386 97		
	\$70272 90		\$70272 90

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

STATEMENT No. 2.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Income Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
		Authority.			
Balance 30th June, 1890 ..	40193 23	George Dickson, M.A. O.C.	Salaries:—	2383 34	
Interest on purchase money sales of land...	103 97	W. Wedd, M.A. O.C.	Principal & 1st Eng. Master 11 mo's salary.	1191 67	
Interest on loans, 1st mortgage, real estate...	7325 61	John Martland, M.A. O.C.	2nd " " and superintendent of residence.. " "		
		" " .. M.	Refund of am't paid by him to Dr. Fotheringham as Asst., 15th July, to 1st Sept.	2012 51	
Interest on debentures..... \$4,431.27				60 00	
Less express on coupons.... 1.35					
Tuition fees	4429 92	G. B. Sparling, M.A. M.	1st Mathematical Master, 11 mo's, salary.	2072 51	
Board dues	12611 92	D. Hull, B.A. O.C.	2nd " " "	1411 67	
		A. H. Young, B.A. " "	French and German Master, " "	825 00	
		Dr. A. Y. Scott " "	Science Master, " "	1100 00	
		W. S. Jackson, B.A. Com.	3rd Classical Master, " "	1375 00	
		" " .. "	Supervision of boys, Autumn Term.....	1008 34	
		" " .. "	" " Winter " "	128 00	
		" " .. "	" " Spring " "	124 00	
		H. Brock " "	3rd English Master, 11 months salary.....	124 00	
Less relates :				724 17	
Walter Porter.....\$38		" " .. "	Supervision of boys, Autumn Term.....	100 00	
H. A. Sims 12		" " .. "	" " Winter " "	93 00	
Stewart Malloch 36		" " .. "	" " Spring " \$83 25		
A. A. Allen & Co., for J. A.		" " .. "	and extra work	5 00	
Heathorn 28		" " .. "	Study work	88 25	
R. Fulton 16		" " .. M.	" during Mr. Sparling's illness..	40 00	
R. Holcombe 24		" " .. "	2nd Modern Language Mstr, 11 mo's salary	7 50	
G. R. Robinson 41		" " .. "	3rd " " "		
W. Kingston, for J. H.		J. Blackstock..... Com.	Assistant Classical Master, from 15th Sept.		
Dravey..... 5		H. E. Powers, M.A. M.	Mathematical " 7 mo's, salary.	210 00	
Jas. Hunter, for H. A. &		J. McGowan, B.A. " "	Services during Mr. Sparling's illness....	30 00	
F. F. H 32		" " .. "	Asst. Mathematical Master, 11 mo's salary.		
J. E. W. Burk 28					
J. C. McLean 16					
279 00					
Entrance fees	23715 10				
	313 50				
Medical fees.....	394 50				

Transfer fees	33 00	J. T. Fotheringham	Ast. Residence Master, 11 mo s. salary.	275 00	21925 64
Rents	120 00	G. B. McLean	" English 7 "	420 00	
Insurance re mortgages (See statem't No. 6)	24 62	R. Holmes	Drawing Master, 10 "	333 33	
		Dr. J. Thorburn	Physician, 12 "	400 00	
		W. E. Haslam	Professional service as Singing Master...	200 00	
		D. B. Dick	Architect, 12 months salary	75 00	
		Mrs. Sewell	Matron allowance for needles, etc., \$5; 11 months salary, \$275.	280 00	
		George Frost	Janitor	385 00	
		W. Chappell	Gardener	381 34	
		Sergt. Thos. Parr	Drill Sergeant, etc	440 00	
		D. McGee	Teaching during Mr. Spaulding's illness...	30 00	
		John Martland, M.A... B.	To pay men's and women's wages, board- ing house, 12 months	3007 00	
		A. Stevenson, B.A Com.	2nd English Master, 4 months wages	316 68	
		George Dickson	Prizes :—	253 00	
		Hunter, Rose & Co ... "	To purchase prize books	287 18	
		Toronto Silver Plate Co. "	Books	25 00	
		P. Burns & Co. B.	Prizes for games	546 70	
		"	Fuel :—	881 88	
		"	Coal and wood	51 35	
		"	"	226 67	
		"	Coal	114 78	
		"	Coal and wood	72 84	
		"	Coal		
		W. J. Hallarn	Repairs :—		
		"	Tinsmithing	27 30	
		"	Putting up stoves	37 75	
		"	Tinsmithing	13 25	
		"	"	19 90	
		"	Castings, etc	16 80	
		"	Tinsmithing	10 05	
		"	Repairing stoves	16 35	
		"	Tinsmithing	8 05	
		"	"	10 45	
		"	"	7 35	
		"	"	3 20	
		John R. Wells	Plumbing	170 45	
		"	"	21 25	
		"	"	24 46	
		"	"	26 20	
		"	"	9 26	
		"	"	2 50	
			Carried forward	83 67	
	89264 45				

STATEMENT No. 2.—Upper Canada College.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward.</i>								
			Authority.					
			M. O'Connor	Repairs—Continued :—	76	33		
			"	Whitewashing	25	30		
							101	63
			R. Dinnis	Carpentering	37	89		
			"	"	6	55		
			"	"	9	25		
			"	"	24	76		
			"	"	16	95		
							95	40
			James Oag	Repairing bedsteads.			5	75
			The A. G. Peuchen Co.	Paint			2	00
			George Dickson	To pay E. Martin for cleaning furnace			25	00
			Fox & Co	Lumber	33	23		
			"	"	6	59		
							39	82
			Stewart & Wood	Paint, etc	4	10		
			"	(Glass, paint etc.	3	03		
							7	13
			W. J. Hynes.	Plastering			15	60
			Bennett & Wright.	Plumbing	3	92		
			"	"	7	25		
			"	"	4	50		
							15	67
			J. Lackie	Repairs to Gymnasium.			8	60
			R. Gilday	Repairing roof	17	75		
			McGuire & Bird	Plumbing	38	97		
			"	"	21	83		
			"	"	11	30		
							89	55
			G. H. Copping	Repairing wringers.			4	00
				Grounds :—				
			W. Chappell	Shovelling snow (To pay men)	9	15		
			"	"	6	75		
			"	To pay men for shovelling snow	22	15		
			"	"	13	95		
			"	"	22	70		
							74	70
			Robert Elder	Repairing lawn mower			12	00
			John Ryan	Rolling grounds			6	00
								92 70

Stationery and Printing:—		
Warwick & Sons	M.	13 68
"	"	8 15
"	"	7 81
"	"	6 81
"	"	3 20
"	"	1 47
"	"	20 07
"	"	64 83
"	"	7 05
"	"	120 11
"	"	3 88
"	"	7 86
		254 92
Rowell & Hutchinson.	P.	15 00
"	Bursar.	10 75
"	" P.	18 35
"	"	13 75
"	Bursar.	8 75
"	" P.	15 00
"	"	16 30
"	"	18 60
"	"	16 50
		132 90
		5 00
Toronto Lithographing Co., M.		
L. K. Cameron, Queen's		
Printer.	"	2 50
"	"	22 95
"	"	13 25
"	"	35 90
"	"	30 43
"	"	12 80
"	"	11 75
"	"	6 00
"	"	16 75
"	"	12 75
		165 08
		5 60
		563 50

Carried forward

Carried forward

STATEMENT No. 2.—Upper Canada College.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>		<i>Brought forward</i>.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Authority.	Incidentals—				
			George Frost..... B.	To pay woman for scrubbing, etc	16	74		
			"	"	15	18		
			"	Bonus granted by Board, extra services, carpentering, etc.....	100	00	131	92
			M. F. Hall & Co.	Cab hire for Board.....	50	00	4	50
			George Dickson..... P.	Petty disbursements	75	62	125	62
			"	"			5	00
			The J. E. Bryant Co.... M.	Books for library				
			H. McCarthy	Subscription of Minister of Education towards statue of Col. Williams	10	00		
			"	Bust of Col. Williams	50	00	60	00
			Hart & Co	Books	3	00		
			"	"	7	30		
			S. W. Johnston P.	Drugs and chemicals	10	90	10	30
			"	"	10	40		
			M. O'Connor	Lettering honor rolls.....			21	30
			Williamson & Co	Books	16	45	5	50
			"	"	43	12		
			Hargreaves & Co. P.	Chemicals for laboratory			59	57
			R. L. Polk & Co	Directory			2	71
			Jean A. Gibson	Services as Stenographer and Typewriter.	27	50	4	00
			"	"	16	75		
			"	"	29	33		
			H. R. Alley	Services			73	58
			"	"			100	00
			George Dickson	Outfit:—				604 00
			Aikenhead & Crombie .. B.	To purchase apparatus for illustrating physics			550	00
			" ..	Outlery, filters, etc.....	145	75		
			" ..	Hardware	13	68	159	43

Glover Harrison Estate	"	Crockery	54 80	
"	"	"	10 00	
"	"	"	7 20	
"	"	"	9 37	
"	"	"	9 65	
"	"	"	6 65	
"	"	"	7 00	
"	"	"	10 75	
"	"	"	8 95	
"	"	"	11 81	136 18
John Kay, Son & Co.	"	Oilcloth	43 18	
"	"	"	12 02	
C. W. Irwin	M.	Freight on apparatus (physics)	25 04	55 20
"	"	Duty and brokerage	9 05	
"	"	"	6 00	
Chas. Rogers, Sons & Co.	B.	Chairs and tables	30 90	40 03
"	"	Walnut commode, etc	8 50	
J. Catto & Co.	"	Table cloths, etc	77 02	39 40
"	"	Mop flannels, etc	11 90	
H. A. Nelson & Sons	"	Brooms	7 95	88 92
J. G. Ramsay & Co.	"	Boxes for lantern slides	6 18	3 20
"	"	Laboratory supplies		
W. H. Sparrow	P.	Samples of bed-room furniture	4 53	14 13
"	B.	Filters	13 00	
Toronto Rubber Co.	P.	Hose		17 53
James Gray	B.	Skeleton specimens		8 25
Eimer & Amend	M.	{ Laboratory supplies	\$92 09	20 00
Geo. Frost	P.	{ Cost of draft	25 }	92 34
Geo. Bengough	"	Coal oil, dusts and sundries		8 18
Smith & Sharp	"	Stand and ribbon for type writer		6 00
	"	Chemicals, etc, for laboratory		7 25
		Less received from Dr. A. V. Scott, proportion of Eimer & Amend's account for apparatus payable by boys		1246 10
Consumers' Gas Co.	B.	Water and Gas:—		13 50
"	"	Gas account	\$ 79	
"	"	"	1 79	
"	"	"	6 92	9 50
Carried forward				1232 60

STATEMENT No. 2.—Upper Canada College.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	\$	C.	To WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	C.	\$	C.
<i>Brought forward</i>				<i>Brought forward</i>				
			Authority.					
			Consumers' Gas Co. . . . B.	Water and Gas :—Continued, Gas account.....	\$	21 73		
			"	"		1 46		
			"	"		3 35		
			"	"		2 14		
			"	"		10 02		
			"	"		9 80		
			"	"			48 50	
			"	"		5 02		
			"	"		39 77		
			"	"		7 92		
			"	"		5 80		
			"	"		34 20		
			"	"			92 71	
			"	"		18 45		
			"	"		12 37		
			"	"		6 02		
			"	"		58 15		
			"	"		18 00		
			"	"			112 99	
			"	"		10 92		
			"	"		5 35		
			"	"		51 13		
			"	"			67 40	
			"	"		6 24		
			"	"		53 25		
			"	"			59 49	
			"	"		22 05		
			"	"		34 54		
			"	"		4 24		
			"	"		19 73		
			"	"		16 09		
			"	"		1 24		
			"	"			97 89	
			"	"		23 84		
			"	"		1 68		
			"	"		4 58		
			"	"			30 10	
			"	"				
			"	"		3 69		

STATEMENT No. 2.—Upper Canada College.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	§ c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	89264 45		<i>Brought forward</i>			
		Authority.	Residence (Steward's Department) :—			
		Swan Bros..... B.	Groceries.....		3137 15	
		Jos. Norwich..... "	Meat.....		2542 90	
		George Coleman..... "	Bread, etc.....		1030 96	
		Toronto Dairy Co..... "	Milk.....		312 03	
		Smith Bros..... "	Fruit, etc.....		579 79	
		Barton Bros..... "	Vegetables.....		488 50	
		C. Richardson & Co..... "	Preserves.....		342 72	
		M. Doyle..... "	Fish.....		250 16	
		W. Barrett..... "	Potatoes.....		378 00	
		Knickerbocker Ice Co..... "	Ice.....		54 10	
		W. Kingdon (steward)..... "	Petty disbursements.....		125 00	
		Harry Webb..... "	Catering for "At Home".....		160 00	
		Kerr, Macdonald, David- son & Patterson....Bursar.	Law Costs :—			10001 31
			Sundry costs.....	216 73		
			Less repaid Mrs. S. Campbell....	2 00	214 73	
		W. Macdonald..... "	Sundry costs.....	213 21		
			Less returned Thos. Dane.....	4 00		
		D. J. Lynch..... "	Costs lease of Connolly farm.....		209 21	
					5 00	
		Mail Publishing Co. ... B.	Advertising :—			428 94
			Advertising <i>re</i> opening.....	53 99		
				9 00		
		Toronto <i>World</i> "	".....		62 99	
		<i>Christian Guardian</i> "	".....		7 50	
		<i>Evening Telegram</i> "	".....		9 00	
		<i>Globe</i> Printing Co..... "	".....		14 00	
		"..... "	".....	84 50		
			".....	18 75		
		Presbyterian Printing & Publishing Co..... "	".....		103 25	
		<i>Empire</i> Publishing Co..... "	".....		21 00	
		J. E. Bryant Co..... "	".....		12 00	
		<i>News</i> Printing Co..... "	".....		7 00	
			".....		4 50	
						241 24

Insurances :—				
Premium old building			56 64	
"			56 64	
"			56 64	
"			56 64	
"			56 64	
"			56 64	
"			56 64	
"			56 64	
"			56 64	
"			56 64	
Bursar's Office :—				453 12
Share of expenses, Bursar's office, for year ending 30th June, 1890			1016 70	
Share of expenses, Bursar's office, for half year ending 31st December, 1890			470 21	
Share of expenses, Bursar's office, for half year ending 30th June, 1891			513 39	2000 30
Interest on Bank Balances :				
Interest on overdraft			1892 54	
" " to 31st Dec., 1890			2295 00	
" " to 30th June, 1891			3733 87	7921 41
Entrance Fees :—				
Amount expended by him			258 66	
For current expenditure			50 00	
On account entrance fees			350 00	658 66
Transferred to Capital Account (Loans), amount of loss on investment, S. E. Brickman loan				
Balance 30th June, 1891				670 00
				38,186 77
				\$89,264 45

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS *re* AUTHORITIES.

O. C

Com

M

B

P

Order in Council.

U.C.C. Committee of University Senate.

Minister of Education.

Board of Trustees.

Principal.

C. H. SPROULE,

Provincial Auditor.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,

Bursar.

STATEMENT No. 3.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on the New Building Expense Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	To WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1891	224634 94	John Herbert, per Imperial Bank	Balance 30th June, 1890.....	3000 00	98434 85
		do	do	4000 00	
		do	do	5000 00	
		do	do	4000 00	
		do	do	5200 00	
		do	do	8700 00	
		do	do	4500 00	
		do	do	8000 00	
		do	do	1750 00	
		do	do	2500 00	
		do	do	5750 00	
		Trust Co.	do	3000 00	
		per Toronto General	do	55400 00	
		Trust Co.	do	1252 00	
		W. C. MacKenzie.	Clerk of Works, salary.....	450 00	
		McGuire & Bird	Plumbing and gas-fitting	440 00	
		do	do	1300 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
		do	do	1000 00	
		do	do	600 00	
		do	do	800 00	
		James Stephens.	Labor on grounds.....	382 25	
		do	do	150 35	
		do	do	131 50	
		do	do	160 05	
		do	do	110 40	
		do	do	115 05	
		do	do	103 15	
		do	do	138 75	
		do	do	166 10	
		do	do	12 50	
		do	To pay John Sheppard for tiles, etc	140 75	
		do	Labor on grounds.....	191 30	
		do	do		

do	.....	do	.....	141 50
do	.....	do	.....	127 40
do	.....	do	.....	134 55
Bennett & Wright.....		Steam-heating work.....		2000 00
do	.....	do	.....	5000 00
do	.....	do	.....	7250 00
do	.....	do	.....	4000 00
do	.....	do	.....	3000 00
do	.....	do	.....	1500 00
do	.....	do	.....	6000 00
do	.....	Water mains		2400 00
do	.....	do	.....	1500 00
Estate of George F. Durand.....		Architect's fees		1000 00
do	.....	do	.....	1000 00
Maurice Sheahan ..		Inspecting sewer		45 00
do	.....	do	.....	66 00
Clark & Connolly.....		Sewer .....		.....
C. H. Clark & Co.	.....	do	.....	.....
Walter Page		Account contract for brick cistern		1000 00
do	.....	do	.....	800 00
do	.....	do	do	500 00
do	.....	do	do	180 00
do	.....	do	do	612 68
D. Plews & Co.....		Account contract for well boring .....		.....
Thos. Pennicott		Boring well.....		.....
Strickland & Symons		Architect's fees		1000 00
do	.....	do	.....	2000 00
Evening Telegram		Advertising re tenders steam-fitting		8 64
do	.....	do	do	12 00
do	.....	do	electric light plant.....	7 20
do	.....	do	.....	3 60
Incandescent Electric Light Co		Wiring for electric lights		800 00
do	do	do	do	300 00
do	do	Electric light plant		3000 00
do	do	do	.....	3500 00
do	do	Wiring		400 00
do	do	do	.....	100 00
Warwick & Sons ..	.....	Printing forms of tenders re steam-heating.....		2 18
do	.....	do	do	1 59
do	.....	Printing circulars.....		4 03
				Carried forward
				7 80

do	do	18 00	96 60
Fire Insurance Exchange	Premium insurance on new building	54 60	
do	Carpenter's risk	24 00	
do	do	18 00	
Lancashire Insurance Co	Premium Insurance on new building.	54 60	96 60
do	Carpenter's risk	24 00	
do	do	18 00	
Alan Macdougall, C.E	Examination and report on plumbing work	50 00	96 60
George Frost	Making mattresses	52 00	65 30
do	do		
St. Lawrence Foundry Co.	Iron work, girders, etc.	500 00	102 00
do	do	400 00	
John Morrison	Gravel for roads	200 00	900 00
do	Cobble stone, gravel and stone chips.	300 00	
do	do	125 00	
do	do	125 00	
do	do	50 00	
do	do	100 00	
do	do		900 00
George Robertson	Services as nightwatchman	18 00	
do	do	18 30	
do	do and coal oil.	19 05	
do	do	18 30	
do	do and coal oil.	18 00	
do	do	18 15	
do	do		109 80
Waterloo Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Carpenter's risk re insurances	24 00	
do	do	18 00	
Aetna Insurance Co.	do	24 00	42 00
do	do	18 00	
Northern Assurance Co.	do	24 00	42 00
do	do	18 00	
Mercantile Insurance Co.	do	24 00	42 00
do	do	18 00	
Perth Mutual Insurance Co.	do	24 00	42 00
do	do	18 00	
Hand-in-Hand Insurance Co.	do	24 00	42 00
do	do	18 00	
	Carried forward		42 00
		

Carried forward

224634 91

STATEMENT No. 3.—Upper Canada College.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	\$	c.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i>	224634	34				
			Queen City Insurance Co	<i>Brought forward</i>		
			do	Carpenter's risk, re insurance	24 00	
			Royal Canadian Ins. Co	do	18 00	
			do	do	24 00	42 00
			Glasgow & London Ins. Co	do	18 00	
			do	do	24 00	42 00
			Scot. Un. & National Ins. Co	do	18 00	
			do	do	24 00	42 00
			Chas. Brown	Cab hire	18 00	
			J. McCausland & Son	Stained glass		42 00
			John Hanrahan	do		14 75
			do	Library fittings and hat cupboards, etc.	300 00	300 00
			do	do	200 00	
			do	do	252 00	
			do	do	700 00	
			do	do	300 00	
			Wm. Rennie	Lawn seed		1752 00
			A. Gardner & Co	Eureka pavements and sidewalk		47 45
			R. Guilday	Covering roof of engine-house	75 00	250 00
			do	do	35 63	
			Stone & Wellington	Trees		110 63
			P. Burns & Co	Coal		22 34
			Shipway Manufacturing Co	Electric gong and bells		1343 69
			Wm. Fanning	Sod		243 00
			(All payments on this account were made under authority of the Minister of Education.)			70 00
	224634	94				224634 94

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, Toronto, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 4.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Mason Medals Account, for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	\$ c.
Balance 30th June, 1890	29 00	Rolph, Smith & Co., medals and engraving same (authority of Board) . .	51 00
Dividend Stock, Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company	54 00	Balance 30th June, 1891	32 00
	\$83 00		\$83 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 5.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on Deposit Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	\$ c.
Albert Mack, <i>re</i> purchase of lot 24-14 Seymour	50 00	Transferred to purchase money, sales of land (capital account)	50 00
	\$50 00		\$50 00

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 6.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Insurance on Mortgages for year ending 30th June, 1891.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	\$ c.
Mrs. Mary Langmuir	4 50	J. Coulthart	8 00
John Sheik	10 72	J. Nightingale	22 50
Thos. E. Coulthart	8 00	do	2 50
R. Johnston	9 00	do	11 25
Jas. Butler	5 50	R. Johnston	9 00
Mrs. Sarah Campbell	3 00	L. Darby	5 00
Representatives of J. McCannell	5 00	J. Newton	7 00
J. Nightingale	22 50	R. H. Scott	7 00
do	2 50	R. McNicholl	7 00
M. H. Parker	4 00	J. N. Harvie	5 00
G. H. Spring	8 00	W. J. O'Reilly	4 15
Jas. Newton	7 00	J. Bresnahan	4 10
R. H. Scott	7 00	Jno. Lacy	6 00
W. J. O'Reilly	4 15	W. E. Adams	11 00
Jno. Bresnahan	4 10	John Lamont	8 00
A. P. Reid	24 00	W. Lucas	3 00
G. & J. G. Bittorf	3 00		
J. Lacey	6 00		
Wm. Lucas	3 00		
		Less rebate J. N. Harvie	120 50
			4 15
			116 35
		Balance 30th June, 1891, transferred to	
		Income Account No. 2	24 62
	\$140 97		\$140 97

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

No. 7.—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The Bursar's Statement of Cash Balances as at 30th June, 1891.

ACCOUNT.	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Cash	17 58	
Bank of Commerce (overdrawn)		157,442 99
Capital		70,272 90
Income		38,186 77
New Building, Site	36,882 14	
do Expenses	224,634 94	
Gratuities	4,400 00	
Mason Medals		32 00
	\$265,934 66	\$265,934 66

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 2nd July, 1891.

DETAILED REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF INSURANCE,

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO :

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST
1891.

DETAILED REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF INSURANCE,

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

The Honourable J. M. GIBSON, Q.C., M.P.P., etc., etc.

Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—Having previously submitted, in printed form, an Abstract Report of Insurance Companies' Statements for the year ending 31st December, 1890, I have now the honour to submit the Detailed Report as provided by the Ontario Insurance Act.

This Report includes :—

I. Detailed Statements of Joint Stock Life Insurance Companies.

II. Detailed Statements and Synoptical Tables of Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies.

III. Detailed Statements and Synoptical Tables of Cash-Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

IV. Detailed Statements of Synoptical Tables of Strictly Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

V. Comparative Summary of Assets and Premium Notes of Mutual Companies of all Classes.

Tables for 1890 ; showing

(a) Localities, Months of Occurrence, and Total Claims paid ;

(b) Localities, Causes and number of Losses ; and

VII. Register of Insurance Companies brought up to 1st September, 1891.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD HUNTER,

Inspector.

JOINT STOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1890

JOINT STOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ONTARIO (LIMITED.)

Commenced business October 15th, 1890.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

President—E. F. CLARKE, M.P.P.*Secretary*—EDWIN MARSHALL.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

Subscribed Capital, \$343,400. Paid up, \$43,489.14.

Deposit at Provincial Treasury, \$26,800.

Statement for year ending 31st December, 1890.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on Toronto property.....		\$32,069 80
Cash on hand, Head Office	\$1,002 37	
Cash in bank	3,876 70	
Cash in agents' hands	356 20	
Bills receivable	8,366 11	
Interest	460 05	
Office furniture	\$671 15	
Outstanding premiums	\$1,426 54	
Less covered by notes	750 25	
		676 29
Deferred premiums	\$3,960 70	
Less 10 per cent. for collection	396 07	
		3,564 63
		<u>18,302 35</u>
Total assets		<u>\$50,372 15</u>

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance reserve.....	\$5,372 09
Amount due for salaries ..	\$378 86
“ for rent	109 50
“ for agency	234 10
“ medical fees	456 38
“ legal fees	365 00
“ reinsurance premiums	45 65
“ commission	550 00
“ outstanding accounts.....	200 00
	<u>2,339 49</u>
Total amount of Liabilities except Capital Stock.....	\$7,711 49
Capital stock paid up	<u>43,489 14</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash received for premiums	\$3,250 33
“ for interest	414 30
“ account Capital Stock.....	43,489 14
	<u>\$47,153 82</u>
Total receipts	

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for commission on loans	\$141 00
“ “ salaries, fees, etc.....	517 32
“ “ license fee	145 00
“ “ rent	3 00
“ “ promotion account	5,619 45
“ “ agents' salaries	541 40
“ “ printing and stationery	849 60
“ “ postage, telegrams and express.....	33 71
“ “ office expenses.....	42 86
“ “ agents' travelling expenses.....	402 05
“ “ agents' commission.....	589 42
“ “ medical fees	88 39
“ “ actuarial fees	150 00
“ “ advertising	12 66
“ “ exchange	3 53
“ “ office furniture	671 15
“ “ returned premiums.....	38 30
“ “ advances to agents	356 20
“ “ secured loans	32,069 89
Total expenditures	<u>\$42,274 75</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Life Risks.	Number.	Amount.
Policies taken during the year 1890	160	\$267,500 00
“ in force at the 31st December, 1890, as per Actuary's certificate ...	160	267,500 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Allison, W. H. R., Q.C.	Picton	1	100 00	15 00
Alexander, Rev. John	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
Arnold, James.	“	20	2,000 00	240 00
Armstrong, John R.	Ottawa	50	5,000 00	750 00
Armstrong, John	Owen Sound	10	1,000 00	150 00
Aylesworth, Geo., M.D.	Collingwood	10	1,000 00	150 00
Bates, Andrew	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
Barr, David	Renfrew	50	5,000 00	750 00
Barnet, Alexander	“	45	4,500 00	675 00
Barnet, J. E. H.	Pembroke	25	2,500 00	375 00
Beckett, Samuel L.	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
Bell, Wm.	“	10	1,000 00	150 00
Boddy, H. M.	“	20	2,000 00	250 00
Bowman, John	London	10	1,000 00	150 00
Bryson, Charles	Ottawa	50	5,000 00	750 00
Brown, W. E.	“	10	1,000 00	150 00
Brown, Mrs. Altha A.	“	40	4,000 00	600 00
Bullis, W. H.	Dresden.	10	1,000 00	150 00
Burch, George.	St. Catharines	100	10,000 00	1,500 00
Campbell, Mrs. Agnes	Ottawa	10	1,000 00	150 00
Campbell, Peter ..	Petrollea	5	500 00	75 00
Carswell, Jonathan	Renfrew	20	2,000 00	300 00
Carswell, James	“	10	1,000 00	150 00
Carswell, Leslie McV.	“	20	2,000 00	300 00
Catcher, Charles	Allandale	4	400 00	60 00
Carnahan, W. J. A.	Meaford.	1	100 00	15 00
Chadwick, Allan	Kingston	2	200 00	30 00
Clarke, E. F., M.P.P.	Toronto	51	5,100 00	765 00
Clarke, Rev. R. (Estate of) ..	Huntsville	10	1,000 00	150 00
Clubb, A.	Toronto	1	100 00	15 00
Clayton, Thomas	“	10	1,000 00	150 00
Clement, A. D.	Brantford	10	1,000 00	150 00
Cornell, Chas. H.	Toronto	2	200 00	30 00
Colter, W. F. B.	Sarnia	50	5,000 00	500 00
Cooney, Charles T.	“	10	1,000 00	100 00
Craig, James	Renfrew	5	500 00	75 00
Craig, George	Arnprior	5	500 00	75 00
Cullen, Rev. Thomas	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	00
Cuthbertson, G. J.	Petrollea	5	500 00	00
Davis, Sydney J.	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
Denison, Col. F. C., M.P.	“	10	1,000 00	150 00
Dey, Joseph	Ottawa	20	2,000 00	300 00
Dixon, George	Toronto	4	400 00	60 00
Dissette, Richard	“	5	500 00	75 00
Dickson, James B.	Pembroke	10	1,000 00	150 00
Dickson, W. W., M. D.	“	10	1,000 00	150 00
Doust, Joseph	Toronto	20	2,000 00	300 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Nc. of Shares.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Donnelly, Miss Minnie.....	Bowmanville.....	1	100 00	15 00
Doty, John A.....	Oakville.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Drake, F. P., M. D.....	London.....	10	1,000 00	.....
Duggan, Joseph.....	Toronto.....	50	5,000 00	750 00
Dunlop, A., M.P.....	Pembroke.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Dulmage, Richard.....	Arnprior.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Fasken, David.....	Toronto.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Falconer, G. H.....	Streetsville.....	5	500 00	75 00
Ferguson, John, M.D.....	Toronto.....	10	1,000 00	.....
Fenton, W. E.....	Ottawa.....	10	1,000 00	.....
Fidge, W. C.....	Toronto.....	2	200 00	15 00
Foulds, James G.....	Sarnia.....	20	2,000 00	300 00
Foster, A.....	Pembroke.....	25	2,500 00	375 00
Gaskin, Cap. John.....	Kingston.....	20	2,000 00	300 00
Gilles, James.....	Carleton Place.....	55	5,500 00	825 00
Gilles, William.....	".....	55	5,500 00	825 00
Gordon, J. W.....	Brighton.....	3	300 00	45 00
Gordon, Alex.....	Pembroke.....	20	2,000 00	300 00
Gordon Alex. (Trustee for Robt. } W. Graham).....	".....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Gordon Alex (Trustee for Geo. } Graham).....	".....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Gowan, Hon. J. R.....	Barrie.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Graydon, John.....	Streetsville.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Graham, Joseph.....	Meadowdale.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Graham, Thomas.....	".....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Griffin, H. S., M.D.....	Hamilton.....	10	1,000 00	.....
Grant, Wilbur.....	Toronto.....	20	2,000 00	300 00
Griffin, Mrs. Maria.....	Ottawa.....	50	5,000 00	.....
Graham, Fred. John.....	".....	50	5,000 00	750 00
Graham, John J.....	Toronto.....	30	3,000 00	450 00
Gulledge, E. H.....	Oakville.....	25	2,500 00	375 00
Harrington, Amos.....	Toronto.....	1	100 00	15 00
Hallam, John.....	".....	50	5,000 00	750 00
Hamilton, John W.....	Sarnia.....	10	1,000 00	124 14
Hall, James.....	Owen Sound.....	2	200 00	30 00
Hamilton, James R.....	Collingwood.....	5	500 00	75 00
Hale, Thomas.....	Pembroke.....	25	2,500 00	375 00
Hendry, W. J.....	Toronto.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Henderson, Jonathan.....	Barrie.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Hopper, S. T.....	Streetsville.....	8	800 00	120 00
Hood, Capt. Charles.....	Toronto.....	11	1,100 00	.....
Hood, Miss C. A. S.....	".....	1	100 00	15 00
Howarth, Thomas.....	Oakville.....	25	2,500 00	375 00
Hopper, William.....	Cobourg.....	4	400 00	60 00
Hopper, W. H.....	".....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Hughes, Jas. L.....	Toronto.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Hurdon, Harry.....	Duluth, Minn.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
Inglis, Thomas R.....	Sarnia.....	5	500 00	75 00
Jolliffe, Rev. T. W.....	Bowmanville.....	5	500 00	75 00
Jones, John.....	Toronto.....	25	2,500 00	375 00
Jones, Mrs. John.....	".....	25	2,500 00	200 00
Johnston, J. W.....	".....	5	500 00	75 00
Johnston, John R.....	Streetsville.....	3	300 00	45 00
Kearns, A.....	Toronto.....	2	200 00	30 00
Kennedy, R. A., M.D.....	Ottawa.....	10	1,000 00	.....
Kerr, Wm.....	Cobourg.....	1	100 00	15 00
Kennedy, Wm.....	Barrie.....	10	1,000 00	150 00
King, George R.....	Sarnia.....	50	5,000 00	750 00
Kidd, Alexander.....	".....	50	5,000 00	500 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Lang, J. W.	Toronto	50	5,000 00	500 00
Latimer, James	Carleton Place	4	400 00	60 00
Langskill, James	Toronto	10	1,000 00	150 00
Lennox, C. P.	"	20	2,000 00	300 00
Leslie, John Knox	"	50	5,000 00	750 00
Lee, J. W.	"	20	2,000 00	300 00
Lomnitz, E. J.	"	1	100 00	15 00
Loan, Robt. H.	New York	1	100 00	15 00
Lawrie, J. D.	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	150 00
Macvicar, Stuart A.	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	150 00
Macvicar, Alfred F.	"	20	2,000 00	300 00
MacCarthy, Henry F.	Ottawa	50	5,000 00	150 00
Marshall, Edwin	Toronto	10	1,000 00	
Main, John J.	"	20	2,000 00	300 00
Marshall, Mrs. Sarah	"	5	500 00	
Masson, Andrew	Ottawa	50	5,000 00	750 00
Matheson, W. M.	"	40	4,000 00	300 00
Mackie, Thomas	Pembroke	20	2,000 00	300 00
McVeity, Taylor	Ottawa	50	5,000 00	60 00
McVity, A. F., M. D.	Kingston	50	5,000 00	750 00
McVibbon, John	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	
McGeary, J. F.	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
McKean, Edward W.	Hamilton	15	1,500 00	225 00
McPherson, Capt. Geo. R.	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	100 00
McMaster, John	"	35	3,500 00	525 00
McCleary, Wm.	Thorold	2	200 00	30 00
McCarroll, Thomas	Meaford	1	100 00	15 00
McCullough, J. H., M.D.	Owen Sound	5	500 00	75 00
McCormick, Andrew	Pembroke	10	1,000 00	
McFinnie, D.	Arnprior	10	1,000 00	150 00
Mitchell, Charles W.	Ottawa	10	1,000 00	
Mitchell, James	Toronto	25	2,500 00	375 00
Millar, Mrs. Mary Jane	"	5	500 00	75 00
Millar, T. Albert	"	5	500 00	75 00
Mitchell, S. F.	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	100 00
Miall, Edward	Ottawa	50	5,000 00	750 00
Morrison, Alfred H.	Brantford	10	1,000 00	150 00
Morrow, Archibald	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
Morrison, George, E.	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	100 00
Moore, Charles S., M.D.	London	10	1,000 00	
Murray, James	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
Nixon, Henry	Toronto	10	1,000 00	150 00
Norman, Addison	"	2	200 00	30 00
Notter, Mrs. Fannie, J.	Owen Sound	40	4,000 00	600 00
Palling, John F.	Barrie	4	400 00	60 00
Parker, Stephen J.	Owen Sound	50	5,000 00	750 00
Peterson, Adolph	Ottawa	20	2,000 00	300 00
Pickles, Wm.	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
Poulton, W. B.	"	40	4,000 00	
Pollard, A. T.	"	1	100 00	15 00
Plowman, Samuel E.	"	5	500 00	75 00
Porter, Frank	"	2	200 00	30 00
Reid, J. W.	Toronto	1	100 00	15 00
Redfern, J. Wesley	Owen Sound	10	1,000 00	150 00
Robinson, R. J.	Toronto	2	200 00	15 00
Rowland, Orival P.	Collingwood	10	1,000 00	150 00
Rowland, John	"	10	1,000 00	
Ross, Robt. A.	Barrie	10	1,000 00	150 00
Robertson, Capt. W. T.	Owen Sound	10	1,000 00	150 00
Ronan, James H.	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	150 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Sanders, Marshall A.	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	150 00
Savage, George A.	London.	21	2,100 00	255 00
Satchel, Francis H.	Ottawa.	10	1,000 00	150 00
Sandford, Sydney J.	Barrie.	2	200 00	30 00
Scott, B.	Toronto	2	200 00	30 00
Scagel, James D.	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	100 00
Scott, Wm.	Ottawa.	10	1,000 00	150 00
Schooley, Miss A. M.	Welland	5	500 00	75 00
Schooley, Miss L. J.	"	5	500 00	75 00
Schmidt, Geo.	Pembroke	5	500 00	75 00
Shaw, Abraham	Kingston	2	200 00	30 00
Shields, James	Toronto	10	1,000 00	.....
Sheridan, C. W.	"	1	100 00	15 00
Sing, Rev. Samuel	Vallentyne	20	2,000 00	300 00
Simpson, Donald	Sarnia	10	1,000 00	100 00
Simpson, John D.	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
Smith, Horace B.	Owen Sound.	10	1,000 00	150 00
Smith, Frederick M.	Barrie.	3	300 00	45 00
Smith, Henry E.	Owen Sound.	20	2,000 00	300 00
Stevens, Edward A.	Toronto	10	1,000 00	150 00
Stewart, Neil	Ottawa.	50	5,000 00	750 00
Stewart, Hamilton D.	Barrie.	6	600 00	90 00
Surherland, Rev. Alex., D.D.	Toronto	5	500 00	75 00
Sweet, Wm.	Sarnia	5	500 00	75 00
Tallmadge, E. H.	Toronto ...	20	2,000 00	300 00
Taylor, Miss Annie.	Streetsville.	1	100 00	15 00
Tinning, John B.	Toronto	1	100 00	15 00
Tolchard, H.	"	5	500 00	75 00
Tucker, Rev. S.	"	20	2,000 00	300 00
Urquhart, John, M.D.	Oakville.	50	5,000 00	750 00
Vail, C. L., M.D.	Sarnia	4	400 00	60 00
Vail, Mrs. Mary E.	"	5	500 00	75 00
Vickery, Rev. John.	Thornbury	10	1,000 00	100 00
Walker, R.	Toronto	2	200 00	30 00
Ward, W. O.	"	5	500 00	50 00
Ward, Geo. D.	Cobourg	5	500 00	75 00
Watson, R. McD.	Hamilton.	3	300 00	45 00
Wells, W. C.	Bowmanville	1	100 00	15 00
Weir, Geo.	Dresden	20	2,000 00	300 00
Weir, Miss Coraline	"	30	3,000 00	450 00
Weir, Miss Catharine	"	30	3,000 00	450 00
Wedge, Geo.	Streetsville	3	300 00	45 00
Wesley, Samuel	Barrie.	5	500 00	75 00
Whitesides, Thomas R.	Toronto	2	200 00	30 00
Whittaker, Wm.	Sarnia	40	4,000 00	500 00
White, Andrew T.	Pembroke	10	1,000 00	150 00
White, Peter, M.P.	"	10	1,000 00	150 00
White, Wm. R.	"	5	500 00	75 00
Wilkes, Mrs. A.	Toronto	1	100 00	15 00
Wilkes, Miss E.	"	1	100 00	15 00
Wilson, Mrs. E.	"	5	500 00	75 00
Williams, Wm.	"	10	1,000 00	150 00
Williams, Murray H.	Oakville.	25	2,500 00	375 00
Wilson, David	Collingwood.	10	1,000 00	150 00
Williams, Wm.	"	2	200 00	30 00
Wightman, Robert	Owen Sound.	20	2,000 00	300 00
Woolings, James	Toronto	4	400 00	60 00
Woodburn, Alex. Smyth.	Ottawa.	20	2,000 00	.....
Workman, Thomas	"	50	5,000 00	750 00
Wooten, Frank	Toronto	10	1,000 00	.....
Woolings, Mrs. Anna B.	"	1	100 00	15 00
Youmans, C. W.	Toronto	10	1,000 00	150 00
Total.		3,434	343,400	43,489 14

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

FOR HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE COMPANY (MUTUAL AND STOCK) AND
MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (STOCK
AND MUTUAL),

See under "CASH MUTUAL COMPANIES."

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO.

Commenced business 1st November, 1875.

President—I. E. BOWMAN, M.P.

Secretary—P. H. SIMS.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

Subscribed Capital, \$200,000. Paid up, \$39,675.

Deposited in the Provincial Treasury, \$20,129, par value.

Statement for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

ASSETS.

Mortgages.

Location of Property Covered.	Cash Value of Property.	Amount of Mortgages.
Waterloo County	\$75,820	\$24,360 00
Wellington County	44,000	14,500 00
Bruce County	11,500	5,400 00
Perth County, N.R.	4,500	2,000 00
Grey County	2,400	1,500 00
Carleton County	2,000	784 50
	<u>\$140,220</u>	<u>\$48,544 50</u>

Market value of stocks	\$ 1,250 00
“ debentures and other securities	66,728 14
Interest due, accrued and unpaid	2,713 34
Cash on hand in head office	2,816 84
Agents' balances	4,573 78
Bills receivable, less than one year overdue	2,935 65
Total assets	<u>\$129,562 25</u>

Company's deposit is now \$20,157 00.

LIABILITIES.

Amount of claims for losses in suspense, or supposed, or reported	\$ 464 05
Unearned premiums, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums	60,251 20
Dividends declared, but not yet due	2,330 48
Unpaid loans	2,794 53
Total liabilities, except capital stock	\$65,840 26
Capital stock paid up in cash	39,675 00
	<u>\$105,515 26</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Gross premiums received in cash	\$101,499 36
Received for interest from all sources	4,014 15
“ carpenters’ risks, transfer fees and extra premiums	1,498 81
“ reinsurance	6,861 37
Total income	<u>\$113,873 69</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Net amount paid during the year for losses occurring in years prior to 1890	\$ 2,002 28
Amount paid for losses occurring during the year 1890	60,975 08
	<u>\$62,977 36</u>
Amount paid for reinsurance premiums	\$ 6,631 55
“ cancels and refunds	7,323 32
	<u>13,954 87</u>
“ dividends	2,000 00

Expense Account :

Commission and brokerage, including bonus	\$17,846 10
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officials for the year	5,110 86
Travelling expenses and adjusting losses	1,278 53
Fuel, light and cleaning	108 60
Printing and advertising	763 82
Express charges	64 93
License fee and statutory assessment	269 19
Rent	640 00
Commercial agency	50 00
Books and stationery	521 13
Bank exchange	144 63
Postage, telegraphing and telephones	1,022 66
Solicitor’s charges and law costs	454 20
Taxes	25 00
Canadian Fire Underwriters’ Association	342 13
Sundries	210 22
	<u>28,852 00</u>

Total expenditure

\$107,784 23

RISKS.

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force December 31st 1889	10,070	9,820 359 00
Taken during the year 1890—new and renewed	7,513	8,159,720 00
Total	17,583	17,990,079 00
Deduct expired and cancelled during 1890	7,251	7,421,394 00
In force at December 31st, 1890	10,332	10,568,685 00
Of which was re-insured		468,867 00
Net risks carried by Company, December 31st, 1890		10,099 818 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Allenby, F. G.	Galt	4,000 00	800 00
Bechtal, B. E.	Waterloo	1,000 00	2 00
Bowman J. E.	"	12,000 00	2,400 00
Bowman, I. D.	Berlin	1,000 00	200 00
Bricker, Jacob	Waterloo	2,000 00	4 00
Balautyne, Thomas	Stratford	1,000 00	200 00
Bowlby, D. S., M.D.	Berlin	10,000 00	2,000 00
Boye, Ernest	Baden	1,000 00	100 00
Burg, Miss Katie C.	Listowel	500 00	10 00
Bowman, J. S.	"	500 00	75 00
Briethaupt, L.	Berlin	1,200 00	240 00
Buchanan, John	Galt	3,000 00	600 00
Butler, J. W.	London	2,500 00	500 00
Colquhoun, F.	Waterloo	3,500 00	700 00
Colquhoun, J. Ledellia	"	2,000 00	400 00
Cameron, Wm.	Port Elgin	500 00	100 00
Caw, Wm., M.D.	Parkhill	1,000 00	200 00
Cook, Jno. B.	Waterloo	1,500 00	300 00
Day, T. J.	Guelph	1,000 00	200 00
Doering, John E.	De Witt, Neb.	500 00	50 00
Dickson, Wm.	Parkhill	500 00	100 00
Erb, E.	Halifax	1,000 00	200 00
Fletcher, Ann, Mrs.	Rockwood	3,200 00	640 00
Fink, Paul	Waterloo	1,000 00	20 00
Foster, Marietta W.	Wawanessa, Man.	1,000 00	100 00
Fawke, Mrs. Sarah	Guelph	1,000 00	200 00
Fawke, G. A.	"	500 00	100 00
Gibbs, John	Parkhill	2,000 00	400 00
Grasett, H. J.	Waterloo	2,500 00	500 00
Go die & McCullough	Galt	1,000 00	200 00
Hilliard, Thomas	Waterloo	1,000 00	200 00
Hendry, Charles	"	5,500 00	1,100 00
Hunter, Wm.	Guelph	2,000 00	400 00
Hay, W. G.	Listowel	1,000 00	200 00
Hough, James.	Guelph	1,000 00	200 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS. -Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Halstead, Mrs. Jane	Mount Forest	5,000 00	1,000 00
Innes, James.....	Guelph.....	4,000 00	800 00
Jaffray, R.....	Galt	1,000 00	200 00
Killer, Nicholas	Waterloo	1,000 00	200 00
Krumpf, C	"	1,000 00	200 00
Krausz, Hugo	Berlin	1,000 00	200 00
Livingston, James.....	Baden.....	2,000 00	400 00
Lockie, James	Waterloo	2,500 00	500 00
Lauteuschlager, P	Berlin	2,000 00	400 00
Moore, George	Waterloo.....	5,000 00	1,000 00
Miller, Alex. Q.C	Berlin	1,000 00	200 00
Malvin, Robert	Guelph	7,000 00	1,400 00
Morton, W., M.D.....	Wellesley	500 00	100 00
Oelschlager, Wm	Berlin	5,000 00	1,000 00
Petrie, A. B.....	Guelph	3,000 00	600 00
Reiner, John G	Wellesley	2,000 00	400 00
Shantz, P. E	Preston	5,000 00	1,000 00
Snyder, J. B	St. Jacobs	10,000 00	2,000 00
Snyder, E. W. B., M. P.P	"	6,000 00	1,200 00
Shuh, John	Waterloo.....	2,000 00	400 00
Snider, John B	"	2,000 00	400 00
Snider, Simon	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Sims, P. H	"	3,000 00	600 00
Snider, Wm	"	2,500 00	500 00
Scott, John A	Stratford	1,000 00	200 00
Stahler, J. M.....	Berlin	1,000 00	200 00
Schneider, Fred	"	1,000 00	200 00
Stuebing Wm	Waterloo.....	500 00	00 00
Sawtell, R. W	Woodstock	1,000 00	200 00
Scott, J. W	Listowel	1,000 00	200 00
Scoon, J. H.....	Guelph	500 00	100 00
Springer, M	Berlin	1,500 00	300 00
Sutton, David.....	Guelph.....	3,000 00	600 00
Trow, James, M.P.....	Stratford	5,000 00	1,000 00
Towner, George	Listowel	1,000 00	200 00
Winger, Peter.....	Elmira	1,000 00	200 00
Wicks, Alfred J	Brantford	3,000 00	600 00
Wright, G. W., M.D	Berlin	1,000 00	200 00
Wright & Burand	London	500 00	100 00
Webb, J. H., M.D	Waterloo	7,000 00	1,400 00
Young, Wm.....	Waterloo.....	17,600 00	3,520 00
Zoeger, John	Newton	500 00	100 00
Zukann, J. N	Lisbon	500 00	100 00
Total .....	.....	\$200,000 00	\$39,675 00

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Commenced business 1st July, 1871.

President—W. H. HOWLAND.

Secretary—THOMAS WALMSLEY.

Authorized Capital, \$100,000.

Subscribed Capital, \$100,000. Paid up, \$50,000.

Securities deposited in Treasury of Ontario, \$10,000 par value.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate held by Company, being land and building on the west side of Church Street, Toronto, where the head offices of the Company are situated.....	\$80 633 69
Debentures of Freehold Loan and Savings Company.....	10,000 00

Mortgages :—

	Cash Value of property.	Amount of Mortgages.	
Toronto City	\$134 900	\$55 644	
County of York	15,000	5 500	
Total amount of loans secured by mortgage			\$61,144 00
Agents' balances			1,512 56
Interest accrued and unpaid on all loans as above.....			1,097 14
Accrued rents			979 20
Cash on deposit in Dominion Bank.....			7,407 79
Amount of all other Assets.....			1 265 84
Total assets			<u>\$164,120 22</u>

LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums.....	\$13,123 62
Other liabilities	559 19
Total liabilities, except capital stock.....	<u>\$13,682 81</u>
Capital stock paid up in cash.....	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Gross premiums received in cash	\$18,171 52
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and all other sources	6 642 03
Rents	6 380 84
Cash, all other sources	25,667 13
Total	<u>\$56,861 52</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Amount paid for losses occurring during the year 1890 }	\$14,781 61
“ “ before “ “	
Amount paid for re-insurance premiums	1,457 07
“ cancelled policies	998 02
Amount of dividends paid during the year to shareholders	2 500 00
“ “ “ policy holders	193 20
Paid for commission, or brokerage	2,395 63
“ salaries, fees, and all other remuneration of officials	3,570 00
“ rent	400 00
“ statutory assessment and license fee	\$ 112 70
“ books and stationery	126 90
“ printing and advertising	193 60
“ travelling expenses	357 06
“ telephone	26 68
“ voted at annual meeting	1,000 00
“ Lun, Wiman & Co.	16 25
“ exchange, etc	5 26
“ other expenses	1,834 15
“ investments	14 950 00
	<u>18,622 60</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$44 918 18</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire Risks.	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force (gross) December 31st, 1889	2,151	2,648,269 00
Taken during the year 1890, new and renewed	1,426	2,037,492 00
Total	3,597	4,685,761 00
Deduct expired and cancelled during 1890	1,259	1,972,044 00
In force at 31st December, 1890	2,338	2,713,717 00
Of which was re-insured		204,674 00
Net risks carried by Company, December 31st, 1890		2,509,043 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount sub-	Amount paid
		scribed.	up in cash.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Austin, James	Toronto	2,000 00	1,000 00
Badenach, William	"	1,000 00	500 00
Copp, Clark & Co.	"	1,000 00	500 00
Downey, J.	"	1,000 00	500 00
Elliott, R. W.	"	2,500 00	1,250 00
English, C. E.	"	12,300 00	6,150 00
English, E. Taylor.	"	200 00	100 00
Greer, A. E. K.	"	1,000 00	500 00
Harvey, A.	"	500 00	250 00
Hessin, William	"	500 00	250 00
Howland, W. H.	"	10,000 00	5,000 00
MacLennan, James.	"	5,000 00	2,500 00
MacLennan, James } Walmsley, Thomas } Trustees	"	5,000 00	2,500 00
Howland, W. H. }			
Maenab, Mrs. John.	"	3,000 00	1,500 00
Roaf, J. R.	"	1,500 00	750 00
Scott & Walmsley	"	26,000 00	13,000 00
Scott, Hugh	"	5,000 00	2,500 00
Scott, James	"	3,000 00	1,500 00
Scott, J. G.	"	1,000 00	500 00
Strathy, H. H.	Barrie	1,000 00	500 00
Smith, W. H. (in trust)	Toronto	4,000 00	2,000 00
Walmsley, William.	"	1,000 00	500 00
Walmsley, Thomas	"	10,000 00	5,000 00
Watson, James	"	1,000 00	500 00
Wood, A. T.	Hamilton	1,500 00	750 00
Total		100,000 00	50,000 00

RECAPITULATION

OF

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASSETS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real Estate.	Bonds, Mortgages, and other In- vestments.	Interest accrued.	Rents.	Cash.	Agents' Balances.	Bills Receivable.	Other Assets.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mercantile (Fire) .....	.....	116,522 64	2,713 34	.....	2,816 84	4,573 78	2,935 65	.....	129,562 25
Queen City (Fire)	80,633 69	71,144 00	1,097 14	979 20	7,407 79	1,592 56	.....	1,265 84	164,120 22
Total	80,633 69	187,666 64	3,810 48	979 20	10,224 63	6,166 34	2,935 65	1,265 84	293,682 47

(Government deposits as follows at date of publication: Mercantile, \$20,137 03; Queen City, \$10,000 00.)

LIABILITIES FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Unpaid Loans.	Unpaid Losses.	Insurance Reserve.	Dividends, etc.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities, except Capital Stock.	Paid-up Capital Stock.	Grand Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock.	Number of Policies in force.	Total amount of Risks.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mercantile (Fire)	2,794 53	464 05	*60,251 20	2,330 48	.....	65,840 26	39,675 00	105,515 26	10,332	10,568,685 00
Queen City (Fire) .....	.....	.....	*13,123 62	.....	559 19	13,682 81	50,000 00	63,682 81	2,338	2,713,717 00
Total	2,794 53	464 05	73,374 82	2,330 48	559 19	79,522 87	89,675 00	169,198 07	12,670	13,282,402 00

* Unearned premiums, calculated at 50 per cent. of the gross premiums.

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Re-insurances.	Gross Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.	Rents.	Fees and additional Premiums.	From other sources.	Total Income.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mercantile (Fire)	0,861 37	101,499 36	4,014 15	.....	.....	1,498 81	113,873 69
Queen City (Fire) .....	.....	18,171 52	6,642 03	6,380 84	.....	25,667 13	56,861 52
Total	6,861 37	119,670 88	10,656 18	6,380 84	.....	27,165 94	170,735 21

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Dividends.	Losses.	Re-insurance, Refunds, etc.	Returned to Policy Holders.	EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.				Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure
					Commission.	Salaries.	All other expenses.	Total.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mercantile (Fire)	2,000 00	62,977 36	13,954 87	.....	17,846 10	5,110 86	665 00	23,621 96	5,230 04	107,734 23
Queen City (Fire)	2,500 00	14,781 61	2,455 09	193 20	2,395 68	3,570 00	400 00	6,365 68	18,622 60	44,918 18
Total	4,500 00	77,758 97	16,409 96	193 20	20,241 78	8,680 86	1,065 00	29,987 64	23,852 64	152,702 41

CASH-MUTUAL FIRE COMPANIES,

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ; INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

MIXED MUTUAL AND CASH SYSTEM COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN.

*Commenced business 28th October, 1871.**President*—HUGO KRANZ.*Secretary*—W. M. ORLSCHLAGER.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$181,655.00

Securities deposited at Provincial Treasury, par value, \$20,811.28.*

ASSETS.

Cash value of mortgages on real estate	\$ 34,761 28
Cash value of real estate	15,000 00
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Canadian Bank of Commerce	12,973 32
Cash in Agent's hands, acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good	256 71
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	2,491 39
“ “ “ in prior years (not extended) ... \$45 50	
Amount of short date notes, or due bills, less than one year overdue	1,345 97
“ premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	\$181 655 00
Less premium notes given for re-insurance	4,367 00
	<hr/> 177,288 00
Amount of interest due and accrued	603 14
“ rent	42 50
“ office furniture (not extended)	\$500 00
Total assets	<hr/> \$244,762 31 <hr/>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of re-insurance reserve	\$1,505 17
Total liabilities	<hr/> \$1,505 17 <hr/>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended) ...	\$52,823 94
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes ...	\$13 918 82
“ for assessments levied in 1890	19,062 37
“ assessments levied in years prior to 1890	1,297 60
“ premiums on cash system	3 011 44
“ interest	2,085 06
“ transfer fees	100 30
“ rents	825 00
Total receipts	<hr/> \$40,300 59 <hr/>

*Deposit at date of publication is \$28,812.28.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents.....	\$5,533 13
“ statutory assessment.....	153 97
“ printing, stationery and advertising..	334 44
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees .	4,616 40
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	394 39
“ fuel and light.....	56 89
“ taxes.....	145 82
“ travelling expenses.....	560 26
“ costs, law.....	468 23
“ other expenses.....	20 75

Expenses of management \$12,334 28

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	\$16,067 32
“ “ “ in prior years.....	814 95
“ re-insurance.....	770 44
“ rebate, abatement and returned premiums	185 64
“ furniture and repairs.....	192 30
“ cleaning expenses, etc.....	30 00

18,030 65

Total expenditure \$30,394 93

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
<i>Insurance.</i>		\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....		5,169,156 00	5,169,156 00
Cash.....		450,013 00	450,013 00
Total.....		5,619,169 00	5,619,169 00
<i>Re-insurance.</i>			
Mutual.....		59,207 00	59,207 00
Cash.....			
Total.....		59,207 00	59,207 00
Net risks carried by Company, Dec. 31, 1890.....		5,559,962 00	5,559,962 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
<i>Fire Risks.—Mutual System.</i>		
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	4,900	5,001,181 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	1,668	1,778,838 00
Gross number during 1890	6,568	6,780,019 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	872	1,610,863 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	5,696	5,169,156 00
<i>Fire Risks.—Cash System.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1889		
“ new and renewed during 1890	579	450,013 00
Gross number during 1890	579	450,013 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890		
Net risks in force on Cash system 31st December, 1890	579	450,013 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED :

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	261,035 00	261,035 00
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	181,655 00	181,655 00
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	101,114 00	101,114 00
Residue of premium notes given by Company for re-insurance	4,367 00	4,367 00

FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

*Commenced business 3rd August, 1886.**President*—FREDERICK WYLD.*Secretary*—HUGH SCOTT.

Securities deposited in Treasury of Ontario :

Debenture of Manitoba and N. W. Loan Co'y	\$ 5,000 00
Subscription list of guarantee capital	200,000 00

Unassessed premium note capital	13,249 60
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ASSETS.

Shares, debentures and other securities	\$ 5,000 00
Cash on deposit in Standard Bank, Toronto	8,263 47
Undertakings, unassessed amount	\$13,249 60
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	1,545 45
	<u>11,704 15</u>
Amount due by sundry persons	1 610 44
Total assets	<u>\$26 583 06</u>

LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums being 50 per cent. of gross premiums	\$1,912 21
All other liabilities	780 84
Total	<u>\$2,693 05</u>

INCOME.

Cash received for assessments, 1890	\$13,876 31
Cash received for premiums on cash system	3,246 01
“ “ interest	495 01
“ “ re paid loan	4 500 00
“ “ re-insurance	606 37
Total	<u>\$22,723 70</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Cash paid for commission to agents.	\$1,187 94
“ investigation and adjustment of claims.	16 69
“ statutory certificate and license	61 24
“ rent and taxes	300 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	1,540 00
“ printing, stationery and advertising	154 95
“ travelling expenses and inspection of risks	431 51
“ plans, telephone and exchange	60 27
Total expenses of management	<u>\$3,752 60</u>
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.	\$15,143 09
“ re-insurances.	2,411 64
“ rebate	935 47
	<u>18,490 20</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$22,242 80</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.	1,126,351 00	.....	1,126,351 00
Cash	176,509 00	150,167 00	326,676 00
Total	1,302,860 00	150,167 00	1,453,027 00
<i>Re-insured.</i>			
Mutual.	230,422 00	.....	230,422 00
Cash	21,500 00	22,000 00	43,500 00
Total.	251,922 00	128,167 00	273,922 00
Net risks carried by Company, Dec. 31st, 1890	1,050,938 00	128,167 00	1,179,105 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount
<i>Mutual System.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	475	\$ c. 1,029,153
“ new and renewed during 1890	336	1,210,593
Gross number during 1890.....	811	2,239,746
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	503	1,113,395
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	308	1,126,351
<i>Cash System.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	134	504,465
“ new and renewed during 1890	134	361,509
Gross number during 1890.....	268	865,974
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	167	539,298
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1890	101	326,676

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in Force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	26,499 20	26,499 20
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	13,249 60	13,249 6
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	27,752 62	27,752 62
Residue of premium notes given by Company for re-insurance.....	1,545 45	1,545 45

LIST OF GUARANTORS.

Subscription List of Guarantee Capital deposited as security in the Provincial Treasury,
pursuant to the Ontario Insurance Act, Section 28.

Name of Guarantor.	Residence.	Amount Guaranteed.
		\$ c.
Allen, W. A	Ottawa	1,500 00
Brennan, J. C	"	1,000 00
Brock, W. R.	Toronto	5,000 00
Bunting, C. W	"	5,000 00
Bain, Laidlaw & Co	"	5,000 00
Blain, Hugh	"	5,000 00
Bate & Co., C. T	Ottawa	1,000 00
Cronyn, V	London	2,000 00
Campbell, A. H	Toronto	5,000 00
Darling, Andrew	"	5,000 00
Dunnett, Thomas	"	1,500 00
Devlin, R. J	Ottawa	1,500 00
Elliott, W.	Toronto	5,000 00
Eby, J. E	"	5,000 00
Elliott, Robert W.	"	5,000 00
Gurney, E	"	5,000 00
Gage, W. J	"	5,000 00
Garland, J. M	Ottawa	1,000 00
Howland, Sir W. P.	Toronto	5,000 00
Hamilton, W. E.	"	5,000 00
Howland, H. S	"	5,000 00
Hallam, John	"	5,000 00
Hedley, James	"	5,000 00
Howland, W. H	"	5,000 00
Ince, William	"	5,000 00
Irving, A. S	"	5,000 00
Mackay, Donald	"	5,000 00
McKinnon, S. F	"	5,000 00
Martin, C	"	1,500 00
Mucklestone, J.	Kingston	3,000 00
O'Brien, Henry	Toronto	5,000 00
Patterson, R. L	"	5,000 00
Park, W. W	"	5,000 00
Rogers, Elias	"	5,000 00
Rose, G. M.	"	5,000 00
Spink, J. L.	"	2,500 00
Scott, Hugh	"	5,000 00
Scott, James	"	5,000 00
Wyld, Fred. R	"	5,000 00
Withrow, John J.	"	5,000 00
Walmsley, Thomas	"	5,000 00
Watson James	"	5,000 00
Wilson, William	"	5,000 00
Waldie, John	"	5,000 00
Wood, Honourable S. C.	"	3,500 00
Wood, A. T.	Hamilton	5,000 00
Yarker, G. W	Toronto	5,000 00
		\$200,000 00

GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, GALT.

*Commenced business, 16th October, 1839.**President*—HON. JAMES YOUNG.*Secretary*—R. S. STRONG.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$165,876.64.

Securities deposited in Treasury of Ontario, par value, \$20,000.

ASSETS.

Loans secured by mortgages	\$75,700 00
Market value of shares, bonds, debentures and securities other than the foregoing	10,000 00
Actual cash on hand at head office.....	\$3,204 36
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against in the following chartered banks:	
Merchant's Bank, agency at Galt	32,255 32
Bank of Commerce "	20,650 79
	<hr/> 56,070 47
Cash in agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due and considered good	3,535 24
Amount unpaid of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	165,876 64
Less residue of premium notes given by the Company for re-insurance	1,238 76
	<hr/>
Net premium notes	164,637 88
Amount of interest accrued.....	2,475 86
	<hr/>
Total assets.....	<u>\$312,419 45</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on the cash system, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force at 31st December, 1890	\$26,080 28
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$26,080 28</u>

REVENUE.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$1,579 38	
Cash received as first payments		\$21,355 49
“ assessment of 1890		29,490 06
“ “ prior years.....		3,300 98
“ premiums on cash system.....		36,564 32
“ interest		5,915 50
“ debentures, mortgages and deposit receipts		2,000 12
“ re-insurance claims		4,504 89
“ transfer fees and extra premiums		426 20
Total receipts		<u>\$103,557 56</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission and bonus to agents	\$13,111 91
“ law costs.....	273 44
“ fuel and light.....	87 24
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	401 40
“ statutory assessment or certificate	202 83
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	697 34
“ rent and taxes	455 88
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	6,809 92
“ travelling expenses.....	605 22
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	828 90
Expenses of management	<u>\$23,474 08</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1890....	\$1,292 71	
“ “ “ during 1890.....	43,480 17	
		<u>44,772 88</u>
“ re-insurances	7,607 20	
“ rebate, abatement and returned premiums.	2,235 01	
“ mortgage and bank deposit receipts	14,400 00	
“ bonus to agents	2,294 89	
“ commissions, arbitration fees &c	438 07	
		<u>71,748 05</u>
Total expenditure.....		<u>\$95,222 13</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
Mutual.....			3,272,505 00	3,272,505 00
Cash	1,283,827 00		4,111,369 00	5,395,196 00
Total	1,283,827 00		7,383,874 00	8,667,701 00
<i>Re-insured.</i>				
Mutual	6,013 33		12,000 00	18,013 33
Cash	77,924 16		287,423 53	365,347 69
Total	83,937 49		299,423 53	383,361 02
Net risks carried by Company, Dec. 31st, 1890.....				8,231,339 98

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
<i>Mutual System.</i>		§ c
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	2,199	3,036,166 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890	1,021	1,385,361 00
Gross number during 1890	3,220	4,421,527 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	856	1,149,022 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1890.....	2,364	3,272,505 00
<i>Cash System.</i>		
Policies in force, 31st December, 1889	4,913	4,895,781 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890.....	2,334	2,527,633 00
Gross number during 1890.....	7,247	7,423,414 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	1,918	2,028,218 00
Net risks in force on cash system, 31st December, 1890	5,329	5,395,196 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED :

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

—	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....			257,298 00	257,298 00
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....			165,876 64	165,876 64
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890			115,101 00	115,101 00
<i>Re-insurance.</i>				
Residue of premium notes given by the Company for re-insurance....			1,238 16	1,238 16

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE COMPANY, MUTUAL AND STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

*Commenced business 1st July, 1873.**President*—W. H. HOWLAND.*Secretary*—HUGH SCOTT.

By Act 42 Vic. cap. 85, Ontario Statutes, 1879, power was granted to this Company to raise Capital Stock and do business on the Cash System.

Authorised Stock Capital	\$500,000 00
Subscribed "	100,000 00
Paid up in Cash "	20,000 00
Stock uncalled	80,000 00
Securities deposited in the Treasury of Ontario (par value).....	10,000 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Sub- scribed for.	Amount paid up in cash.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Austin, James.....	Toronto	5,000 00	1,000 00
Campbell, A. H.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Coffee & Co., L.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Dixon, B. Homer.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Downey, John	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Elliott, Wm.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Fisher, D... ..	Bowmanville	5,000 00	1,000 00
Fleming, R. J.....	Toronto	5,000 00	1,000 00
Gzowski, Col. C. S.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Howland, W. H.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Macpherson, Sir D. L.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
MacLennan, James.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
MacMaster, Hon. Wm. estate of.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, Prof. Goldwin.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, Larratt W., D.C.L.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, Henry A.....	London, Ont.....	5,000 00	1,000 00
Scott, James	Toronto	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, Sir D. A.....	Montreal.....	5,000 00	1,000 00
Scott & Walmsley	Toronto	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, W. H., in trust.....	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Total.....	.....	100,000 00	20,000 00

ASSETS.

Mortgages on property in Toronto	\$29,636 33	
Shares, debentures, and other securities.....	5,520 00	
		<u>\$35,156 33</u>
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Ontario Bank.....	5,736 12	
" " Freehold Loan and Sav-		
ings Company	11,138 65	
		<u>16,874 77</u>
Cash in agent's hands		2,730 42
Premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon		
and assessments levied.....	18,156 92	
Less residue of premium notes given for re insurance	6,270 08	
		<u>11,886 84</u>
All other assets		514 74
		<u>514 74</u>
Total		<u>\$67,163 10</u>
Subscribed capital uncalled		<u>\$80,000 00</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on cash system,		
being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in		
force at December 31st, 1890		\$6,148 48
Directors' fees, etc		917 25
Other liabilities—balance due on mortgages.....		1,265 84
		<u>8,331 57</u>
Total liabilities		<u>\$8,331 57</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cash received for premiums on cash system.....	\$12,146 53
" as first payments as deposits, being part payment of premium	
notes	19,227 21
" for debentures	20,387 00
" for interest.....	2,475 30
" for plate glass insurance	937 80
" re-insurance	727 15
	<u>\$55,900 99</u>

EXPENDITURE

Cash paid for rent		\$400 00
“ law costs		18 00
“ inspecting risks and clerical work		357 06
“ statutory assessment, license, etc.		86 03
“ printing, stationery and advertising		187 09
“ salaries, Directors' and Auditors' fees		1,285 00
“ investigation and adjustment of claims		28 68
“ postage, telegrams and express, etc.		72 91
“ agents' commission		4,276 93
Total expenses of management		\$6,711 70
Cash paid for losses during 1890	\$15,150 19	
“ “ before 1890	17 28	
		15,167 47
“ re-insurances		10,040 26
“ rebate, abatement and returned premiums		1,497 58
“ dividends		2,000 00
“ debentures, shares, etc.		19,000 00
Total expenditure		\$54,417 01

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Four years.	Total.
<i>Insurance.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,242,639 00	.....	.....	1,242,639 00
Cash	604,632 00	442,863 00	.....	1,047,495 00
Total	1,847,271 00	442,863 00	.....	2,290,134 00
<i>Re-insurance.</i>				
Mutual	428,932 00	.....	.....	428,932 00
Cash	110,196 00	19,166 00	.....	129,362 00
Total	539,128 00	19,166 00	.....	558,294 00
Net risks carried by Company, Dec. 31st, 1890	1,208,143 00	423,697 00	.....	1,631,840 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
<i>Fire Risks—Mutual System.</i>		
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st Dec. 1889	241	1,017,564 00
“ new and renewed during 1890,	382	1,403,677 00
Gross number during 1890	623	2,421,241 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	287	1,178,602 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	336	1,242,639 00
<i>Fire Risks—Cash System.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	362	1,095,035 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	584	1,144,351 00
Gross number during 1890	946	2,239,386 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	557	1,191,891 00
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1890	389	1,047,495 00
<i>Plate Glass Risks.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	615	160,545 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	281	46,368 00
Gross number during 1890	896	206,913 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	213	35,472 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	683	171,441 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

General Fire, Plate Glass, and Inland Marine Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force December 31st, 1890.

	One year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	36,313 84	36,313 84
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	18,156 92	18,156 92
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	39,220 28	39,220 28
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance		6,270 08

THE MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
MUTUAL AND STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Commenced business 1st September, 1885.

President—JAMES GOLDIE.

Secretary—HUGH SCOTT.

Authorised stock capital	\$250 000 00
Subscribed stock capital	125,000 00
Paid up in cash	12,250 00
Capital stock uncalled	112,500 00
Securities deposited at Provincial Treasury	10,000 00

ASSETS.

Shares, debentures and other securities	\$10,000 00
Cash on deposit in Central Bank, Toronto	\$ 98 67
“ “ Traders' Bank, Toronto	10,589 50
“ “ Bank of Commerce	362 45
	<u>11,050 62</u>
Undertakings, unassessed amount	\$43,017 34
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	17,495 43
	<u>25,521 91</u>
Office furniture (not extended) ..	\$326 32
Unpaid call on stock	\$250 00
Fire equipment	634 99
Uncollected premiums	2,130 30
Loans on stock	22,000 00
Other assets	1,191 14
	<u>26,206 43</u>
Total assets	<u>\$72,778 96</u>
Capital stock uncalled	<u>\$112,500 00</u>

LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities to public	<u>\$2,227 62</u>
Liabilities to stockholders—	
Call on stock, paid	<u>\$12,250 00</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cash received as first payments or deposits, being part payment of premium notes	\$43,379 21
“ for interest	1,876 26
“ commission account	2,674 79
“ from re-insurance	1,209 37
Total income	<u>\$49,139 63</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Cash paid for law costs	\$21 05	
“ statutory assessment, license, etc.....	74 66	
“ travelling expenses	1,532 95	
“ rent	400 00	
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	4,271 80	
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	304 10	
“ postage, telegrams and express	115 20	
“ sundries	103 91	
Total expense of management		\$6,823 67
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$3,468 01	
“ re-insurance (premiums)	17,756 55	
“ rebate	1,723 92	
		22,948 48
Total expenditure		\$29,772 15

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Total.
	\$ c.
Mutual insurance.....	2,424,482 00
Re-insurance	1,047,195 00
Net risks.....	1,377,287 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	474	2,049,563 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890.....	699	2,750,744 00
Gross number during 1890	1173	4,800,307 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890	624	2,375,825 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	549	2,424,482 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

Manufacturing Risks.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force December 31st, 1890.

	One year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	91,019 02	91,019 02
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	43,017 34	43,017 34
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	91,019 02	91,019 02
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance.....	17,495 43	17,495 43

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	No. of Shares.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of 10 per cent. cash.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
W. H. Howland.....	Toronto.....	60	6,000 00	600 00
James Goldie.....	Guelph.....	50	5,000 00	500 00
J. B. Armstrong.....	".....	50	5,000 00	500 00
W. Bell & Co.....	".....	80	8,000 00	800 00
D. McRae.....	".....	20	2,000 00	200 00
Robert Noble.....	Norval.....	30	3,000 00	300 00
H. Horrope.....	Everton.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
A. Watts.....	Brantford.....	50	5,000 00	500 00
David Plews.....	".....	10	1,000 00	100 00
A. H. Baird.....	Paris.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
C. Whitelaw.....	".....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Thos. O'Neill.....	".....	5	500 00	50 00
Lyman Miller.....	Woodstock.....	5	500 00	50 00
D. W. Karn & Co.....	".....	20	2,000 00	200 00
R. Whitelaw.....	".....	10	1,000 00	100 00
James Hay & Co.....	".....	50	5,000 00	500 00
Wm. Partlo.....	Ingersoll.....	20	2,000 00	200 00
Noxon Bros.....	".....	30	3,000 00	300 00
J. D. Saunby.....	London.....	20	2,000 00	200 00
W. McBride.....	Strathroy.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
H. Mustard.....	Wyoming.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Robert Stewart.....	Guelph.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Robert Forbes.....	".....	20	2,000 00	200 00
R. & W. S. Law.....	Georgetown.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Creelman Bros.....	".....	10	1,000 00	100 00
John R. Barber.....	".....	20	2,000 00	200 00
S. Neelon.....	St. Catharines.....	30	3,000 00	300 00
James Norris.....	".....	30	3,000 00	300 00
R. H. Smith & Co.....	".....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Taylor & Bate.....	".....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Charles Riordan.....	Merritton.....	50	5,000 00	500 00
J. L. Spink.....	Toronto.....	30	3,000 00	300 00
H. N. Baird.....	".....	30	3,000 00	300 00
P. McCabe.....	Port Hope.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Hugh Scott.....	Toronto.....	30	3,000 00	300 00
William Sutton.....	Simcoe.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
H. Barrat.....	Port Hope.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Sadler, Dundas & Co.....	Lindsay.....	30	3,000 00	300 00
Mukoka Mill & Lumber Co., Toronto.....	Toronto.....	50	5,000 00	500 00
McLaughlin & Moore.....	".....	25	2,500 00	250 00
R. W. Elliott.....	".....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Thomas McKay & Co.....	Ottawa.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Jas. Hall & Co.....	Brockville.....	20	2,000 00	200 00
King Bros.....	Whitby.....	15	1,500 00	150 00
Goldie & McCulloch.....	Galt.....	60	6,000 00	600 00
Cherry Bros.....	Preston.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
George Pattinson.....	".....	30	3,000 00	300 00
Jacob Hilborn.....	Blair.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Angus McNally.....	".....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Joseph E. Seagram.....	Waterloo.....	30	3,000 00	300 00
Lewis Kribs.....	Hespeler.....	10	1,000 00	100 00
Wm. Wilson.....	Toronto.....	50	5,000 00	500 00
Total.....		1,250	125,000 00	12,250 00

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Commenced business 2nd September, 1867.**President*—ANDREW McCORMICK.*Secretary*—P. F. BOYLE.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$28,865.07.

Deposited in the Treasury of Ontario, \$2,000.

ASSETS.

Cash value of shares, bonds, debentures and securities	\$2,000 00
Actual cash on hand at head office.....	\$124 48
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in Molson's Bank Agency at London	204 34
	<hr/> 328 82
Cash in Agent's hands, acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good	2,176 14
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890.....	2,050 27
“ “ “ in prior years (not extended)	\$2,179 39
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	28,865 07
Less premium notes given for re-insurance	623 65
	<hr/> 28,241 42
Office furniture (not extended)	\$255 00
Accrued interest	16 26
Bills receivable.....	1,612 62
	<hr/>
Total assets	<u>\$36,425 53</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	\$3,820 30
“ “ resisted	750 00
“ “ bills payable	12,928 65
“ required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on the cash system, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force at 31st December, 1890	6,013 42
“ of all other liabilities.....	317 50
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	<u>\$23,829 87</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$164 47	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes . .		\$1,822 91
“ for assessments levied in years prior to 1890		5,279 86
“ for premiums on cash system		2,970 44
“ for interest		223 80
“ borrowed		303 56
“ fees, extra risks, etc		214 39
“ bills receivable		3,704 97
“ from other sources		30 16
Total receipts		<u>\$14,550 09</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid to agents for commission	\$1,229 23	
“ for law costs	102 50	
“ fuel and light	56 00	
“ statutory assessment, license, etc	92 31	
“ printing, stationery and advertising	133 74	
“ rent and taxes	190 22	
“ salaries, directors' fees	1,616 50	
“ travelling expenses	123 66	
“ postage, telegrams and express	247 17	
“ interest	954 43	
Total expenses of management		<u>\$4,739 76</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1890	\$3,447 07	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	5,261 74	
		<u>\$8,708 81</u>
Cash paid for re-insurance	32 47	
“ rebate, abatement and returned premiums	93 92	
“ to retire notes	620 97	
for other expenditure	420 29	
		<u>9,876 46</u>
Total expenditure		<u>\$14,616 22</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
<i>Insurance.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	180,712 00	3,075 00	895,062 00	895,062 00
Cash	180,712 00	3,075 00	1,352,916 00	1,536,703 00
Total	180,712 00	3,075 00	2,247,978 00	2,431,765 00
<i>Re-insurance.</i>				
Mutual				8,100 00
Cash				4,730 00
Total				12,830 00
Net risks carried by Company, December 31st, 1890.....				2,418,935 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	1,492	1,188,684 00
" new and renewed during 1890	233	213,095 00
Gross number during 1890	1,725	1,401,779 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	626	506,717 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	1,099	895,062 00
<i>Cash System.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	2,804	1,670,803 00
" new and renewed during 1890	1,020	615,981 00
Gross number during 1890	3,824	2,286,784 00
Less expired and cancelled	1,264	750,081 00
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1890.....	2,560	1,536,703 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

General Fire Insurance Business.

PREMIUM NOTES AND UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	51,400 62	51,400 62
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	28,865 07	28,865 07
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	10,871 23	10,871 23
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	623 65	623 65

COUNTY OF PERTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Commenced business 1st December, 1863.**President*—JAMES TROW, M.P.*Secretary*—CHARLES PACKERT.

Deposited in the Treasury of Ontario, \$6,000.00.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$104,924.39.

ASSETS.

Cash value of mortgages	\$4,000 00	
Value of debentures	24,310 00	
		<u>\$28,310 00</u>
Actual cash on hand, head office		419 73
“ deposit in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Stratford		7,325 79
Cash in Agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		964 02
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890		2,232 97
“ of short date notes, or due bills, less than one year overdue		528 07
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	\$104,924 39	
“ less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance ..	6,129 45	
		<u>98,794 94</u>
“ office furniture and Goad's, plans (not extended)	\$1,298 33	
“ of interest accrued		822 00
“ due by other companies		319 83
Total assets		<u>\$139,717 35</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses supposed or reported	\$500 00
“ required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on the cash system, being fifty per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force 31st December, 1890	9,430 01
“ of sundries	170 02
Total liabilities	<u>\$10,100 03</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$804 90
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes	\$13,417 29
“ for assessments levied in 1890	13,170 28
“ “ “ years prior to 1890	2,820 46
“ for premiums on cash system	12,572 37
“ for interest	1,627 51
“ debentures matured, etc	1,156 00
“ for re-insurance	783 16
“ for rebate	5 10
“ for refund	7 69
“ extra premiums, transfer fees, etc	421 95
“ contra accounts	1,718 61
“ amount withdrawn from savings bank	12,100 00
Total receipts	<u>\$59,800 42</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents	\$6,772 42
“ interest	46 35
“ fuel and light.....	21 08
“ investigation and adjustment of claims.....	405 44
“ statutory assessment and license.....	160 87
“ printing, stationery and advertising	462 84
“ rent and taxes.....	191 50
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	2,799 00
“ travelling expenses.....	149 67
“ postage, telegrams and express	443 56
“ other expenses	261 93
Total expenses of management.....	\$11,714 66

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	27,528 23
“ re-insurance	2,149 62
“ rebate.	1,514 77
“ debentures and other security.....	12,071 52
“ other payments.....	954 61
Total expenditure.....	\$55,933 41

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	191,675 00	3,563,703 00	3,755,378 00
Cash	598,586 00	1,260,167 00	1,858,753 00
Total at risk.....	790,261 00	4,823,870 00	5,614,131 00
Re-insured Mutual System.....		174,646 00	174,646 00
“ Cash System.....	36,225 00	32,098 00	68,323 00
Total re-insurance.....	36,225 00	206,744 00	242,969 00
Net risks at 31st December, 1890.....	754,036 00	4,617,126 00	5,371,162 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
<i>Mutual System.</i>		\$ c.
Policies in force, 31st December, 1889.	2,982	3,854,120 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	1,090	1,494,056 00
Gross number during 1890.	4,072	5,348,176 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	1,208	1,592,798 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	2,864	3,755,378 00
<i>Cash System.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.	2,183	1,693,409 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	1,242	1,149,993 00
Gross number during 1890.....	3,425	2,843,402 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	1,138	984,649 00
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1890.....	2,287	1,858,753 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by company, and legally liable to assessment.....	6,625 37	147,008 09	153,633 46
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all pay- ments thereon and assessments levied.....	4,370 95	100,553 44	104,924 39
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	7,495 02	59,200 11	66,695 13
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance.....		6,129 45	6,129 45

WATERLOO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO.

*Commenced business 7th March, 1863.**President*—CHAS. HENDRY.*Secretary*—C. M. TAYLOR.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$187,487.88.

Deposited with Government of Ontario, \$13,585 par value.*

ASSETS.

Cash value of real estate, less incumbrances	\$15,120 23
“ mortgages	35,660 00
“ shares, bonds, debentures and securities	11,464 00
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Molson's Bank, Waterloo	\$18,131 56
Cash on hand at head office	1,104 65
	<hr/> 19,236 21
Cash in Agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good	6,078 52
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	1,975 32
“ of short date notes or due bills, less than one year overdue	1,787 13
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all pay- ments thereon and assessments levied	\$187,487 88
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	1,531 18
	<hr/> 179,956 70
Office furniture (not extended)	\$512.73
Amount of all other assets	2,807 63
Rent	120 00
	<hr/>
Total assets	<u>\$274,205 74</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses supposed	\$5,200 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on the cash sys- tem, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force at 31st December, 1890	42,660 00
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	<u>\$47,860 00</u>

*Deposit at date of publication is \$14,500.00.

REVENUE.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended).....	\$0.89	
Cash received for mortgages.		\$1,000 00
“ as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....		24,666 54
“ for assessment of 1890		33,487 23.
“ “ years prior to 1890		1,725 91
“ premiums on cash system.		52,127 85.
“ for interest.....		3,241 48
“ transfer fees and additional premiums.....		784 62
“ rent.....		731 84
“ all other sources		2,661 86
Total receipts.....		<u>\$120,427 33</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents, including bonus.....	\$18,937 92
“ law costs.....	188 88
“ fuel and light	204 55
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	1,222 95
“ statutory assessment, license, etc.....	308 65
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	1,895 79
“ taxes and rent	468 50
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	7,319 30
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	1,004 21
“ other expenses	1,421 82
Total expenses of management.....	<u>\$32,972 57</u>

Miscellaneous payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred before 1890	\$ 2,878 40	
“ “ “ during 1890	62,858 40	
		<u>65,736 80</u>
Cash paid for re-insurance	\$6,475 65	
“ rebate, abatement and returned premiums..	7,844 75	
		<u>14,320 40</u>
Total expenditure		<u>\$113,029 77</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
<i>Insurance.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual		4,319,711 00	4,319,711 00
Cash	1,321,448 00	8,169,675 00	9,491,123 00
Total... ..	1,321,448 00	12,489,386 00	13,810,834 00
<i>Re-insurance.</i>			
Mutual		101,118 50	101,118 50
Cash	83,140 00	317,138 50	400,278 50
Total re-insurance.....	83,140 00	418,257 00	501,397 00
Net risks carried by Company at December 31st, 1890.	1,238,308 00	12,071,129 00	13,309,437 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

	Number.	Amount.
<i>Mutual System.</i>		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	2,786	4,116,789 67
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	1,262	1,825,008 00
Gross number during 1890	4,048	5,941,797 67
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	1,181	1,622,086 67
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	2,867	4,319,711 00
<i>Cash System.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1890.....	11,163	8,901,689 74
“ new and renewed during 1890	5,062	5,188,335 00
Gross number during 1890	16,225	14,090,024 74
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	4,560	4,598,901 74
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1890	11,665	9,491,123 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	343,486 99	343,486 99
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	187,487 88	187,487 88
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	123,052 55	123,052 55
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	7,531 18	7,531 18

 THE WELLINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, GUELPH.

*Commenced business September, 1840.**President*—FRED W. STONE.

|

Secretary—CHARLES DAVIDSON.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$213,042.56.

Deposited in the Provincial Treasury, \$14,000.

 ASSETS.

Cash value of securities held by Company.....	\$14,000 00
“ on hand at head office.....	\$95 78
“ deposit to Company's credit in Bank of Commerce, Guelph	13,803 25
	<hr/>
	\$13,899 03
Cash in agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due and considered good.....	1,171 53
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890.....	1,410 74
“ “ “ “ in prior years (not ex- tended)	\$180 82
“ unpaid due bills less than one year overdue	285 04
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	213,042 56
“ office furniture, etc. (not extended)	\$1,200 54
	<hr/>
Total assets	<u>\$243,808 90</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	\$ 282 00
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on cash system, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force at December 31st, 1890.....	4,829 38
	<hr/>
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$5,111 38</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended).....	\$1,117 00
“ received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....	\$10,719 51
“ “ for assessments levied in 1890.....	18,033 24
“ “ “ “ years prior to 1890.....	418 58
“ “ premiums on cash system.....	7,860 83
“ “ for interest	926 79
“ “ promissory notes, etc.....	513 01
“ “ “ rent	100 00
“ “ “ carpenters' risks and fees	118 23
“ “ “ other sources	313 99
	<hr/>
Total receipts	<u>\$39,004 18</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents.....	\$5,770 29
“ law costs.....	257 38
“ fuel and light.....	44 30
“ investigation and adjustment of claims.....	405 38
“ statutory assessment and license fee	122 62
“ printing, stationery and advertising	525 56
“ rent and taxes	372 15
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	4,845 78
“ travelling and inspectors' expenses.....	109 99
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	452 43
“ company's inspection.....	589 94
Expenses of management.....	<u>\$13,495 82</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	\$11,521 58
“ “ “ prior to 1890.....	1,782 12
	<u>13,303 70</u>
“ rebate, abatements and returned premiums.....	613 64
“ Goad's, plans, etc.....	131 90
“ certain debentures.....	4,000 00
Total expenditure	<u><u>\$31,545 06</u></u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
<i>Insurance.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual		3,083,402 00	3,083,402 00
Cash	344,484 00	640,529 00	985,013 00
Total	344,484 00	3,723,931 00	4,068,415 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

	Number.	Amount.
<i>Mutual System.</i>		
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	2,757	3,528,857 50
“ new and renewed during 1890	737	1,022,541 00
Gross number during 1890.....	3,494	4,551,398 50
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	988	1,467,996 50
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1890.....	2,506	3,083,402 00
<i>Cash System.</i>		
Policies in force 31st December, 1890	277	263,448 00
“ taken during 1890.....	653	852,898 00
Gross number during 1890.....	930	1,116,346 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	79	131,333 00
Net risks in force on cash system, 31st December, 1890	851	985,013 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY COMPANY :

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December. 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	269,291 00	269,291 00
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	213,042 56	213,042 56
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	67,076 43	67,076 43

RECAPITULATION

OF

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

OF ALL

CASH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH - MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASSETS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Value of Real Estate less Incumbrances.	Mortgages, Bonds, Debentures or other Securities.	Interest due and accrued.	Cash at Head Office and Bank Balances.	Agents' Balance.	Short date notes or due bills.	Due on Assessments of 1893.	Unassessed premium notes.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.	Subscribed Capital Stock or Guaranteed Capital Uncalled.
Economical.....	\$ 15,000 00	\$ 34,761 28	\$ c.	\$ 12,973 32	\$ 256 71	\$ 1,345 97	\$ 2,491 39	\$ 177,288 00	\$ 645 64	\$ 244,762 00	\$ c.
Fire Insurance Exchange.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	8,268 47	.....	.....	.....	11,704 15	1,610 44	26,583 06	200,000 00
Gore District Mutual.....	.....	85,700 00	.....	56,070 47	3,535 24	.....	.....	164,637 88	2,475 86	312,419 45	.....
Hand-in-Hand.....	.....	35,156 33	.....	16,874 77	2,730 42	.....	.....	11,886 84	514 74	67,163 10	80,000 00
Millers' and Manufacturers'.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	11,050 62	.....	.....	.....	25,521 91	26,206 43	72,778 96	112,500 00
Ontario Mutual.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	328 82	2,176 14	.....	2,056 27	28,241 42	1,628 88	36,425 53	.....
Perth County Mutual.....	4,000 00	24,310 00	.....	7,745 52	964 02	528 07	2,232 97	98,794 94	1,141 83	139,717 35	.....
Waterloo Mutual.....	15,120 23	47,124 00	.....	19,236 21	6,078 52	1,787 13	1,975 32	179,356 70	2,927 53	274,205 64	.....
Wellington Mutual.....	.....	14,000 00	.....	13,899 03	1,171 53	285 04	1,410 74	213,042 56	.....	243,808 99	.....
Total.....	34,120 22	258,051 61	.....	146,447 23	16,912 58	3,946 21	10,160 69	911,074 41	37,151 35	1,417,864 39	.....

The Government Deposits at date of publication are as follows:—Economical Mutual, \$28,812.28; Gore District Mutual, \$20,000.00; Hand-in-Hand, \$10,000.00; Millers' and Manufacturers' \$10,000.00; Ontario Mutual, \$2,000.00; Perth County Mutual, \$6,000.00; Waterloo Mutual, \$14,500.00; Fire Insurance Exchange, \$5,000.00 cash, and Subscribed Guarantee Capital, \$200,000.00; Wellington Mutual, \$14,000.00.

CASH-MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIABILITIES FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses unpaid at December 31st, 1889, though subsequently discharged.	Earned Premiums on Cash System Risks, calculated at 50 per cent. of Gross Premium.	Unpaid Loans.		All other Liabilities.		Total Liabilities.		Number of Policies.	Amount at Risk.
			£	¢	£	¢	£	¢		
Economical.....	.....	1,505 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,505 17	.....	6,275	5,619,169 00
Fire Insurance Exchange.....	.....	1,912 21	.....	.....	780 84	.....	2,693 05	.....	409	1,453,027 00
Gore District Mutual.....	.....	26,080 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,080 28	.....	7,693	8,607,701 00
Hand-in-Hand.....	.....	6,118 48	.....	.....	2,183 09	.....	8,331 57	.....	725	2,290,134 00
Millers' and Manufacturers'.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,227 62	.....	2,227 62	.....	549	2,424,482 00
Ontario Mutual.....	4,570 30	6,013 42	12,928 65	.....	317 50	.....	23,829 87	.....	3,659	2,431,765 00
Perth County Mutual.....	500 00	9,430 61	.....	.....	170 02	.....	10,100 03	.....	5,151	5,614,131 00
Waterloo Mutual.....	5,200 00	42,660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,860 00	.....	14,532	13,810,834 00
Wellington Mutual.....	282 00	4,829 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,111 38	.....	3,357	4,068,415 00
Total.....	10,552 30	98,578 93	12,928 65	.....	5,679 07	.....	127,738 95	.....	42,350	46,379,658 00

The Government Deposits at date of publication are as follows:—Economical Mutual, \$28,812.28; Gore District Mutual, \$20,000.00; Hand-in-Hand, \$10,000.00; Millers' and Manufacturers', \$10,000.00; Ontario Mutual, \$2,000.00; Perth County Mutual, \$6,000.00; Waterloo Mutual, \$14,500.00; Fire Insurance Exchange, \$5,000.00 cash, and Subscribed Guarantee Capital, \$200,000.00; Wellington Mutual, \$11,000.00.

CASH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	First payments on premium Notes.	Assessments of 1890.	Assessments before 1890.	Borrowed money.	Premiums on Cash System.	Interest.	Fees, Licenses and Extra Premiums, Re-insurance.	Mortgages discharged or Securities sold.	Other Sources.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Economical.	13,918 82	19,062 37	1,297 60	.....	3,011 44	2,085 06	.....	.....	925 30	40,300 59
Fire Insurance Exchange .....	.....	13,876 31	.....	.....	3,246 01	495 01	.....	4,500 00	606 37	22,723 70
Gore District Mutual	21,355 49	29,490 06	3,300 98	.....	36,564 32	5,915 50	.....	2,000 00	4,931 09	103,557 56
Hand-in-Hand	19,227 21	.....	.....	.....	12,146 53	2,475 30	727 15	20,387 06	937 80	55,900 99
Millers and Manufacturers'	43,379 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876 26	1,209 32	.....	2,674 79	49,139 63
Ontario Mutual	1,822 91	4,674 90	601 96	303 56	2,970 44	223 80	.....	.....	3,949 52	14,550 09
Perth County Mutual	13,417 29	13,170 28	2,820 46	.....	12,572 37	1,627 51	.....	1,156 00	15,036 51	59,800 42
Waterloo Mutual	21,666 54	33,487 23	1,725 91	.....	52,127 85	3,241 48	.....	1,000 00	4,178 32	120,427 33
Wellington Mutual	10,719 51	18,033 24	418 58	.....	7,860 83	926 79	.....	512 01	532 22	39,004 18
Total	148,507 98	131,794 39	10,168 49	303 56	130,499 79	18,866 91	1,936 47	29,556 01	33,771 92	505,404 39

CASH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Investment Account.	Amount paid for losses.		Commission and bonus to Agents.		Law Costs.		Re-insurance.		Rebate and Returned Premiums.		Repayments of Loans.		Interest.		Statutory Assessments, also Fees for Licenses and Certificates.		Salaries and General Expenses Account.		All other Payments.		Total.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Economical	16,882	27	5,533	13	468	23	770	44	185	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	97	6,178	95	222	30	30,394	93
Fire Insurance Exchange.	15,143	69	4,187	94	.....	.....	2,411	64	935	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	24	2,503	42	.....	.....	22,242	80
Gore District Mutual.	44,772	88	13,111	91	273	44	7,607	20	2,235	01	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	83	9,885	90	2,732	96	95,222	13
Hand-in-Land	19,000	00	4,276	93	18	00	10,040	26	1,497	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	03	2,330	74	2,000	00	54,417	01
Millers and Manufacturers'	3,463	01	.....	.....	21	05	17,756	55	1,723	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	66	6,727	96	.....	.....	29,772	15
Ontario Mutual	8,708	81	1,229	23	102	50	32	47	93	92	.....	.....	954	43	92	31	2,361	28	1,041	26	14,616	22
Perth County Mutual	27,528	23	6,772	42	.....	.....	2,149	62	1,514	77	.....	.....	46	35	160	87	4,735	02	954	61	55,933	41
Waterloo Mutual	65,736	80	16,924	88	188	88	6,475	65	7,844	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	65	13,537	12	2,013	04	113,029	55
Wellington Mutual.	13,303	70	5,770	29	257	38	.....	.....	613	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	62	7,345	53	131	90	31,545	06
Total	210,711	24	54,806	73	1,329	48	47,243	73	16,614	70	.....	.....	1,000	78	1,263	18	55,605	93	9,096	07	447,173	36

STRICTLY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NOTE.—To avoid delay in publication, the Companies comprised in this class are not arranged in alphabetical order; but the statement of any Company can be readily found by referring to the Index-Register at the end of the volume.

STRICTLY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NOTE.—To avoid delay in publication, the Companies comprised in this class are not arranged in alphabetical order ; but the statement of any Company can be readily found by referring to the Index-Register at the end of the volume.

BAY OF QUINTE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, PICTON.

Commenced business 31st October, 1874.

President—ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD. | *Secretary*—J. ROLAND BROWN.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$28,414 93.

ASSETS.

Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1890.....	\$ 130 30
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	28,414 93
Total assets	<u>\$28,545 23</u>

LIABILITIES.

Promissory notes.....	\$678 56
Interest.....	38 78
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$717 34</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand as per last statement (not extended) ..	\$1,114 55
Cash first payments, being part payment of premium notes	\$969 21
“ assessments levied in 1890	2,036 17
“ in years prior to 1890	121 53
“ received for interest	6 60
“ borrowed during 1890	3,150 00
Total receipts	<u>\$6,283 51</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission to agents	\$	165	00
“ interest		1	31
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		530	00
“ rent		4	00
“ statutory assessment and license		28	44
“ printing, stationery and advertising		62	99
“ postage, telegrams and express		24	35
“ other expenses		13	
Total expenses of management	\$	816	22
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$	4,109	44
“ repayment of loan		2,471	44
“ rebates		96	
			6,581 84
Total expenditure	\$	7,398	06

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutua	1,053,246 00	10,100 00	1,063,346 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	806	1,075,606 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	330	448,440 00
Gross number during 1890	1136	1,524,046 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	333	460,700 00
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1890	803	1,063,346 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	32,147 15	254 75	32,401 90
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	28,273 45	141 48	28,414 93
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	13,666 40	.....	.....

NORTH WATERLOO FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO.

*Commenced business 1st August, 1874.**President*—J. C. BOWERS.*Manager*—LEVI STAUFFER.

Unassessed premium not capital, \$128,350.97.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office.....	\$480 36
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890.....	405 50
“ “ “ in prior years (not extended) \$142 97	
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	128,350 97
Total assets	<u>\$129,236 83</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	\$180 83
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$2,884 03
“ “ “ years prior to 1890	449 02
Cash borrowed	1,750 00
Total receipts	<u>\$5,083 05</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for law costs	\$46 39
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	52 00
“ interest	13 62
“ statutory assessment and license fee.....	60 70
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	64 95
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	572 00
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	45 37
“ rent and taxes	3 75
“ other expenses	17 35
Expenses of management.....	<u>\$876 13</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	2,157 39
“ loans repaid	1,750 00
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$4,783 52</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	600,425 00	1,140,675 00	653,145 00	2,694,245 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	1,378	2,555,124 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	536	989,200 00
Gross number during 1890.....	1,914	3,544,324 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	458	850,079 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, December 31st, 1890....	1,456	2,694,245 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	30,645 00	72,850 00	40,890 53	144,385 53
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied... ..	28,605 69	71,094 02	28,651 26	128,350 97
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890		50,063 00		50,063 00

NORTH DUMFRIES AND SOUTH WATERLOO FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AYR.

*Commenced business 15th May, 1856.**President*—THERON BUCHANAN.*Secretary*—WM. DEANS

Unassessed premium note capital, \$174,483.82.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand at head office	\$ 1,198 33
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	414 46
“ of assessments levied before 1890 (not extended).....	\$43 65
“ of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	174,483 82
Total assets	<u>\$176,096 61</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Amount of loss adjusted.....	\$200 00
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$200 00</u>

RECEIPTS.	
Cash at head office, per last year's statement (not extended).....	\$423 32
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890.....	\$6,092 79
“ in years prior to 1890	434 67
Cash borrowed.....	4,049 45
Total receipts.....	<u>\$10,576 91</u>

EXPENDITURE.	
<i>Expenses of Management:</i>	
Amount paid for statutory assessment and license fee.....	\$ 94 35
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	62 80
“ rent and taxes.....	68 25
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	761 10
“ postage, telegrams and express	42 30
“ investigation and adjustment of claims.....	11 30
“ law costs.....	100 00
“ interest	119 25
Total expenses of management.....	<u>\$1,259 35</u>

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses that occurred during 1890	\$4,464 10
“ repayment of loan.....	4,049 45
“ sundries	29 00
	<u>\$8,542 55</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$9,801 90</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	§ c.	c.		§ c.
Mutual	1,288,580 00	1,769,112 00	1,204,500 00	4,262,192 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		§
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	1,747	4,100,760
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	577	1,397,912
Gross number during 1890.....	2,324	5,498,672
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	534	1,236,480
Net risks in force on Mutual system, 31st December 1890.....	1,790	4,262,192

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December 1890.

	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	56,168 08	77,361 75	54,412 80	187,942 63
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	51,594 95	75,410 89	47,477 98	174,483 82
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....		61,180 50		61,180 50

HAY TOWNSHIP FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ZURICH.

*Commenced business 3rd February, 1875.**President*—JOHN BAKER.*Secretary*—HENRY EILBER.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$68,441.41.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	\$ 86 92	
“ deposit in Molson's Bank, Exeter.....	3,100 00	
		\$3,186 92
Cash value shares, bonds, etc.....		300 00
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		68,441 41
Total assets.....		<u>\$71,928 33</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$4,329 93	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes ...		\$396 90
“ for assessments levied before 1890.....		25 72
“ interest		135 75
Total receipts.....		<u>\$558 37</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license fee	\$49 71
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	78 60
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	292 70
“ travelling expenses.....	15 15
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	46 60
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	24 75
“ other expenses.....	11 90
Expenses of management.....	<u>\$518 81</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	882 57
“ debentures, mortgages, etc	300 00
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$1,701 38</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual System.....	825,400 00	1,100,000 00	187,764 00	2,113,164 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	1,497	2,052,151 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	470	757,595 00
Gross number during 1890.....	1,967	2,809,746 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	520	696,582 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	1,447	2,113,164 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Isolated and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Four years risks.	Total risks.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	74,121 40	74,121 40
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	68,441 41	68,441 41
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	31,161 00	31,161 00

NORTH BLENHE M MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, CHESTERFIELD.

*Commenced business 15th August, 1861.**President—**Secretary—*GEORGE MIDDLEMAS.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$42,667.76.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand at head office.....	\$181 53
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	42,667 76
Amount unpaid of assessments levied prior to 1890.....	2 75
Total assets	<u>\$42,852 04</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended).....	\$361 55
Cash received for assessments levied before 1890	\$44 83
“ interest	7 84
Total receipts	<u>\$52 67</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for printing, stationery and advertising	\$5 40
“ travelling expenses.....	12 30
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	37 00
“ rent	7 00
“ postage, telegrams and express	5 45
“ statutory assessment	25 33
“ sundries	2 00
Total expenses or management.....	<u>\$94 48</u>
Cash paid for loss which occurred in 1890 ..	138 21
Total expenditure	<u>\$232 69</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	299,350 00	444,650 00	253,000 00	997,000 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	419	933,250 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	157	378,250 00
Gross number during 1890	576	1,311,500 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	142	314,500 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	434	997,000 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm property exclusively.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment.....	8,980 50	22,232 50	12,650 00	43,863 00
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	8,404 64	22,173 32	12,089 80	42,667 76
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890		18,912 50		18,912 50

SOUTH EASTHOPE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TAVISTOCK.

*Commenced business 28th December, 1871.**President*—WERNER YOUNGBLUT.*Secretary*—W. S. RUSSELL.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$94,174.34

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	\$219 03	
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Bank of Commerce, Stratford	350 00	
		<u>\$569 03</u>
Amount in agents' hands		86 08
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		94,174 34
Total assets		<u><u>\$94,829 45</u></u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as at last statement (not extended) ..	\$790 16	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890		\$885 22
“ “ “ before 1890		102 76
Total receipts		<u><u>\$987 98</u></u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	\$203 00
“ statutory assessment and license fee	46 46
“ printing, stationery and advertising	82 10
“ postage, telegrams and express	4 30
“ travelling expenses	21 60
“ investigation of claims	14 50
“ levying assessment, etc	50 00
“ other expenses	5 65
Expenses of management	<u>\$427 61</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	781 50
Total expenditure	<u><u>\$1,209 11</u></u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	782,600 00	577,745 00	588,290 00	1,948,635 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	988	1,902,585 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	310	602,145 00
Gross number during 1890	1,298	2,504,750 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	288	556,095 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1890.....	1,010	1,948,635 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by the Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	39,130 00	28,897 25	29,414 50	97,441 75
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....				94,174 34
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	1,015 00	29,092 25		30,107 25

EAST AND WEST NISSOURI AND WEST ZORRA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, KINTORE.

Commenced business 25th May, 1873.

President—WM. WHITSTONE.

Secretary—E. J. PEARSON.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$63,112.29.

ASSETS.

Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	\$617 10
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	63,112 29
Total assets	<u>\$63,729 39</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	\$38 00
“ note issued by Company	600 00
“ interest	11 43
“ other liabilities	19 15
Total liabilities	<u>\$668 58</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$499 41
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$1,549 89
“ “ “ before 1890	350 93
Cash borrowed	1,100 00
“ assessments withheld, etc	41 45
“ received for interest	11 63
Total receipts	<u>\$3,053 90</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment	\$36 44
“ printing, advertising and postage, etc	102 42
“ rent and taxes	10 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	300 70
“ investigation of claims	18 00
“ interest	16 50
“ law costs	42 80
“ travelling expenses	20 90
Expenses of management (<i>carried forward</i>)	<u>\$547 76</u>

Expenses of management (*brought forward*)..... \$547 76

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred before 1890.....	\$ 534 00	
“ “ “ during 1890.....	1,889 52	
		2,423 52
Repayment of loans.....		500 00
Other expenses.....		2 50
Rebate, etc		79 52
Total expenditure		<u>\$3,553 30</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st September, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,143,769 00	315,105 00	1,458,874 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	851	1,443,015 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890	258	404,104 00
Gross number during 1890.....	1,109	1,847,119 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890.....	260	388,245 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	849	1,458,874 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	53,470 20	15,851 75	69,321 95
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied			63,112 29
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	18,885 20		18,885 20

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NAPANEE.

*Commenced business 17th August, 1876.**President*—J. B. AYLESWORTH.*Secretary*—NATHAN A. CATON.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$29,339.13.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	\$181 43
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	212 88
“ “ “ in prior years	445 30
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	29,339 13
Amount in agents' hands	39 53
Total assets	<u>\$30,218 27</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of borrowed money	\$2,350 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$2,350 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at Head Office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$68.33
“ received for assessments levied in 1890	\$1,313 78
“ “ “ years prior to 1890	129 18
“ “ as first payments being part payment of premium notes	701 22
“ “ for promissory notes	3,025 00
“ “ for survey notes	5 50
Total receipts	<u>\$5,174 68</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission and agents' fees	\$453 70
“ statutory assessment and license fee	21 18
“ printing and stationery	31 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	438 77
“ postage, etc	41 77
“ interest	38 08
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	2 50
“ law costs	1 00
Total expenses of management	<u>\$1,028 00</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1890	100 00
“ “ “ during 1890	3,140 00
“ re-insurance	12 43
Payment of loans	775 00
Other expenditure	6 15

Total expenditure	<u>\$5,061 58</u>
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CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	918,331 00	918,331 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	603	742,805 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890	288	334,761 00
Gross number during 1890	891	1,077,566 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890	144	159,235 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	747	918,331 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force December 31st, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	34,331 75	34,331 75
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.	29,339 13	29,339 13
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	11,893 00	11,893 00

DEREHAM AND WEST OXFORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, MT. ELGIN.

*Commenced business May 18th, 1887.**President*—W. NANCEKIVELL.*Secretary*—ALEX. BELL.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$14,973 96.

ASSETS.

Cash in Head Office.....	\$ 11 37
Amount unpaid of assessment levied in 1890	123 07
“ “ prior years.....	13 18
Amount of unassessed premium note capital.....	14,973 96
Total.....	<u>\$15,121 58</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loss resisted	\$950 00
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$950 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended) \$590 42	
“ received for first payment or deposits on premium notes....	\$ 423 73
“ “ assessment levied during 1890	285 57
“ “ “ in prior years	48 01
“ borrowed	724 00
“ all other sources	1 00
Total income.....	<u>\$1,482 31</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$13 71
“ printing, stationery, advertising and postage	20 25
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	151 85
“ investigation of claims	8 00
“ postages, etc.....	7 08
“ interest.....	52 37
“ rent and taxes.....	1 00
Total expenses of management	<u>\$254 26</u>
Amount paid for losses during 1890.....	\$913 00
“ prior to 1890	891 00
“ reboe.....	3 10
	<u>1,807 10</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$2,061 36</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	465,539 00	465,539 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Amount covered by policies in force 31st December, 1889	232	396,947 00
Policies taken during 1890	143	240,185 00
Gross number and amount during 1890	375	637,132 00
Less expired during 1890	103	171,593 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	272	465,539 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

—	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	16,349 45	16,349 45
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	14,973 96	14,973 96
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	8,484 53	8,484 53

THE HURON AND MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

*Commenced business 17th September, 1878.**President*—R. S. MURRAY.*Secretary*—JOHN STEPHENSON

Unassessed premium note capital, \$95,798.13.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	\$371 05	
“ in agency of Bank of British North America, London	1,643 16	\$2,014 21
Cash in agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due and considered good.		877 72
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890		712 85
“ “ “ before 1890	\$2,234 94	
“ “ “ (not extended)	409 57	1,825 39
Amount unpaid of short date notes or due bills less than one year overdue.		2,164 99
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all pay- ments thereon and assessments levied	\$95,798 13	
Amount less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance..	446 40	95,351 73
Amount of office furniture (not extended).....	\$456 33	
Total assets		<u>\$102,946 89</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	\$1,598 83
“ loans from banks	6,781 20
Total liabilities	<u>\$8,380 03</u>

CASH RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per statement (not extended)	\$513 57
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....	\$15,785 58
“ for assessments levied in 1890.....	13,683 02
“ “ “ prior years	2,868 73
Carried forward	<u>\$32,337 33</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$32,337 33
Cash received for interest	36 48
“ from transfers and extra premiums	204 32
“ from survey fees	29 50
“ re-insurance claims	512 50
“ borrowed	1,865 47
Total receipts	<u>\$34,985 60</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents	\$5,044 57
“ fuel and light	44 50
“ investigation and adjustment of claim	392 64
“ interest	560 00
“ statutory assessment	67 47
“ printing, stationery and advertising	510 74
“ rent and taxes	200 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	2,772 66
“ travelling expenses	508 55
“ postage, telegrams and express	371 54
“ law costs	205 07
Expenses of management	<u>\$10,677 74</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1890	\$3,695 87
“ “ during 1890	17,943 23
	<u>\$21,639 10</u>
“ re-insurance	466 82
“ returned premiums and rebate	2,131 67
“ Goad's plans	10 30
“ office expenses, etc.	117 50
“ Dun, Wiman & Co.	60 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$35,103 13</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	290,244 00	2,444,553 00	2,734,797 00
Re-insured		6,250 00	
Net risks carried by Company 31st December, 1890...	290,244 00	2,438,303 00	2,728,547 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		c c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	3,619	2,867,074 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	1,376	1,136,857 00
Gross number during 1890.....	4,995	4,003,931 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	1,535	1,269,134 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890.....	3,460	2,734,797 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED :

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Face of premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment.....	25,311 28	166,966 28	192,277 56
Amount of all premium notes, December 31st, 1890, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied			95,798 13
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	16,002 15	46,104 38	62,106 53
Residue or premium notes given for re-insurance during the year 1890.....		446 40	446 40

 OXFORD FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, EMBRO.

Commenced business 2nd June, 1884.

President—ALEX. MCCORQUODALE.

Secretary—JAMES MUNRO.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$31,752.65.

 ASSETS.

Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	\$31,752 65
Amount unpaid of assessments of 1890	189 48
“ “ prior to 1889 (not extended)	\$98 84
Total assets	<u>\$31,942 13</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of borrowed money	\$500 00
“ interest accrued on above	15 00
Amount due directors	100 11
Total liabilities	<u>\$615 11</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	\$710 87
Cash received for assessments levied during 1890	\$1,579 52
“ “ “ in prior years	358 57
Cash borrowed	977 90
Cash for fees	2 00
“ interest	2 37
Total receipts	<u>\$2,920 36</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Cash paid for printing, stationery, postage and advertising	\$46 80
“ statutory assessment and license	24 44
“ rent	15 00
“ salaries, etc	158 79
“ travelling expenses	7 80
“ interest	80 55
“ all other expenses	2 15
Total expenses of management	<u>\$335 53</u>
Cash paid for losses during 1890	\$526 00
“ “ prior to 1890	1,551 80
“ repayment of loans	12,171 90
Total expenditure	<u>\$3,631 23</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	705,330 00	.... ..	203,225 00	908,555 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	700	892,055 00
“ taken during 1890 and renewed.	218	279,505 00
Gross number during 1890	918	1,171,560 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890.....	209	263,005 00
Net risks in force at December 31st, 1890.....	709	908,555 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	28,162 95	.....	8,169 50	36,332 45
Amount of all premium notes after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	25,897 43	.....	5,855 22	31,752 65
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	11,149 70	.....	.....	11,149 70

DOWNIE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ST. PAULS.

*Commenced business 21st April, 1884.**President*—DUNCAN McINTOSH.*Secretary*—PETER SMITH.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$24,869.01.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office.....	\$367 13
Amount of assessment levied during 1890	45 25
“ premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	24,869 01
Total assets	<u>\$25,281 39</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$222 94
Cash received for assessments levied during 1890.....	\$1,687 77
“ “ prior to 1890	28 01
Borrowed	1,400 00
Total receipts	<u>\$3,115 78</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for law costs	\$ 2 00
“ interest	24 50
“ statutory assessment and license	20 82
“ salaries, etc.....	36 00
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	27 60
“ postage, telegrams and express, etc	10 92
“ investigation of claims	8 00
“ levying of assessment.....	20 00
“ fuel and light	1 75
Total expenses of management	<u>\$151 59</u>
Amount paid for loss incurred in 1890.....	1,420 00
“ of loan repaid.....	1,400 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$2,971 59</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.	688,040 00	117,895 00	805,935 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	397	725,985 00
“ taken during 1890	151	299,635 00
Gross number during 1890.....	548	1,025,620 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	124	219,685 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	424	805,935 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Isolated and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by the Company, and legally liable to assessment	21,410 35	5,951 80	27,362 15
Amount of all premium notes on Policies in force December 31st, 1890, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied.....	19,624 13	5,244 88	24,869 01
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	9,212 30	.....	9,212 30

GUELPH TOWNSHIP MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, GUELPH TOWNSHIP, LOT 6, CON. 1, DIV. B.

*Commenced business 16th February, 1860.**President*—JOHN HOBSON.*Secretary*—GEO. G. HOOD.

Unassessed note capital, \$25,194.11.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office.....	\$ 15 79
“ deposit in Bank of Commerce in Guelph.....	583 50
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	25,194 11
Total assets.....	<u>\$25,793 40</u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$350 86
Cash received as first payments, being part payment for premium notes... ..	\$368 12
“ for interest.....	10 69
Total receipts.. ..	<u>\$378 81</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license fee.....	\$16 49
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	22 90
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	49 00
“ postage, etc.....	5 00
“ travelling	10 00
“ other expenses	2 00
Expenses of management	<u>\$105 39</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred in 1890.....	15 00
“ rebate, etc.....	9 99
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$130 38</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	557,875 00	557,875 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December 1889.....	281	527,550
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	107	201,475
Gross number and amount during 1890	388	729,025
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	98	171,150
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	290	557,875

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December 1890.

	Three year risks	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	26,031 75	26,031 75
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	25,194 11	25,194 11
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	9,616 25	9,616 25

COUNTY OF PEEL FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, BRAMPTON.

*Commenced business 24th June, 1876.**President*—JAMES JACKSON.*Secretary*—LUTHER CHEYNE.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$110,019.64.

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit in Dominion Bank Agency, Brampton	\$4,332 56	
Actual cash on hand at head office	367 69	
		<u>4,700 25</u>
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890		533 72
“ “ “ in prior years (not extended) \$428.33		
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		110,019 64
“ of office furniture (not extended)	\$236 52	
Total assets		<u>\$115,253 61</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loss adjusted	\$100 00
“ “ supposed or reported	1,666 66
“ due on premium notes	26 94
Total liabilities	<u>\$1,793 60</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$3,702 55
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes	\$2,961 53
“ for assessments levied in 1890	3,955 91
“ “ “ years prior to 1890	366 12
“ for interest	89 45
“ carpenter's risk	1 20
Total receipts	<u>\$7,374 21</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents	\$576 50
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	51 35
“ statutory assessment	85 87
“ printing and advertising	74 50
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	1,498 65
“ postage, telegrams and express and stationery	146 26
“ rent	49 00
“ other expenses, office furniture etc	231 32
“ law costs	1 00
“ fuel, etc	21 97
Total expenses of management (<i>carried forward</i>)	<u>\$2,736 42</u>

Expenses of management (<i>brought forward</i>)	\$2,736 42
<i>Miscellaneous Payments :</i>	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$3,577 65
“ “ “ prior to 1890.....	15 00
	3,592 65
“ rebate.....	47 44
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$6,376 51</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Four years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,630,263 00	2,426,964 00	4,057,227 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	2,337	3,711,450 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890	1,153	1,885,181 00
Gross number, during 1890	3,490	5,596,631 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890.	1,052	1,539,404 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	2,438	4,057,227 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	46,150 69	75,811 88	121,962 57
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	35,195 18	70,824 46	110,019 64
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....		58,707 61	58,707 61

OTTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NORWICH.

Commenced business 13th August, 1887.

President—JOHN TOPHAM.

Secretary—H. J. DAGER.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$17,664.27.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office for year ending 31st December, 1890..	\$176 86
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	17,664 27
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	97 57
Total assets	<u>\$17,938 70</u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from assessments levied during 1890	\$288 24
“ “ carpenter's risks	1 37
Total receipts	<u>\$289 61</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	\$105 00
“ stationery, printing and advertising	17 20
“ postage	4 75
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	7 10
“ statutory assessment and license	15 79
“ travelling expenses	2 50
Total expenses of management	<u>\$152 34</u>
Amount of loss which occurred during 1890	114 25
Total expenditure	<u>\$266 59</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.	540,000 00	540,000 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	251	395,150 00
“ taken during 1890.....	152	256,175 00
Gross number during 1890	403	651,325 00
Deduct cancelled in 1890	69	111,325 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	334	540,000 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	18,469 51	18,469 51
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	17,664 27	17,664 27
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	8,767 38	8,767 38

COUNTY OF BRANT FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

*Commenced business 27th May, 1861.**President*—WM. R. BROWN.*Secretary*—WM. TURNBULL.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$106,817.94.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	\$1,339 42
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	2,403 21
“ “ “ in prior years (not extended) \$386 98	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	106,817 94
Total assets	<u>\$110,560 57</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of borrowed money and interest	\$3,172 94
“ losses adjusted	2,740 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$5,912 94</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$328 03
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$5,335 00
“ “ “ prior to 1890	2,632 12
Cash borrowed	7,900 00
Cash receipts from cancelled policies	47 33
Total receipts	<u>\$15,914 45</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission	\$772 47
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	53 60
“ interest	204 85
“ statutory assessment and license	92 18
“ printing, stationery and advertising	35 08
“ rent and taxes	50 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	705 60
“ postage, telegrams and express	36 66
“ travelling expenses	26 00
“ law costs	3 00
“ other expenses	44 05
“ fuel and light	75
Total expenses of management	<u>\$2,024 24</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$4,266 82
“ “ “ prior to 1890	1,123 00
Repayment of loans	7,500 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$14,914 06</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	2,953,571 00	1,216,285 00	4,169,856 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	2,771	4,001,021 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	923	1,300,915 00
Gross number during 1890	3,694	5,301,936 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	865	1,132,080 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890.....	2,829	4,169,856 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three years risks.	Five years risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	88,753 10	35,844 50	124,597 60
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied			106,817 94
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	38,925 00		38,925 00

THE WESTMINSTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE LOT 14, CON. 4, WESTMINSTER.

*Commenced business 11th December, 1857.**President*—ANDREW WEBSTER.

|

Secretary—HENRY ANDERSON.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$29,383.55.

ASSETS.

Cash at head office	\$35 45	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Canadian Trust and Loan Company, London	3,219 05	
London Loan and Savings Company, London	4,074 45	
Huron & Erie " "	3,429 86	
	<u> </u>	\$10,758 81
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	29,383 55	
Total assets		<u>\$40,142 36</u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, on deposit as per last statement (not ex- tended)	\$19 31	
Cash received for first payments		\$2,509 62
" interest		552 28
Total receipts		<u>\$3,061 90</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents	\$43 00
" investigation, adjustment of claims, etc.	79 00
" statutory assessment and license	32 52
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	438 00
" printing, stationery, advertising, etc.	24 78
" returned premiums	2 25
Total expenses of management	<u>\$619 55</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	2,545 65
Total expenditure	<u>\$3,165 20</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	926,515 00	349,225 00	1,275,740 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	855	1,272,720 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	196	263,225 00
Gross number during 1890	1,051	1,525,945 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	198	250,205 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890.....	853	1,275,740 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	27,795 45	6,984 50	34,779 95
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	24,806 44	4,577 11	29,383 55
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	7,896 75	.....	7,896 75

GERMANIA FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LOT 4, CONCESSION 8, TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

*Commenced business 16th March, 1878.**President*—JNO. ROEDDING.*Secretary*—GEO. HOPF.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$38,401 70.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office.....	\$127 70
“ to Company's credit in Standard Bank, Harrison	200 00
	<u>\$ 327 70</u>
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	38,401 70
Total assets	<u>\$38,7 9 40</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as per last statement (not extended)	\$221 15
Cash received for membership fees, (not being part payment of premium notes)	\$ 50 00
Cash received for assessments levied in year 1890	1,741 75
“ interest	3 00
“ borrowed	130 00
“ all other sources.....	4 00
Total receipts	<u>\$1,928 75</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$ 28 38
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	31 55
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	135 00
“ travelling expenses.....	23 00
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	16 93
“ investigation and adjustment of claims.....	12 00
“ interest	1 95
Total expense of management.....	<u>\$248 81</u>
Amount of loss which occurred during 1890.....	1,443 39
Repayment of loans.....	130 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$1,822 20</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	923,910 00	203,705 00	1,127,615 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force December 31st, 1890.	802	1,073,430 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	271	356,575 00
Gross number during 1890.	1,073	1,430,005 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.	235	302,390 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	838	1,127,615 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three years risks	Five years risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	34,329 00	5,081 75	39,410 75
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	34,329 00	4,072 70	38,401 70
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	13,502 00	.....	13,502 00

GREY AND BRUCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HANOVER.

*Commenced business 6th July, 1878.**President*—DAVID McNICOL.*Secretary*—DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$39,656.30.

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit to Company's credit in McNally & Adam's Bank in Hanover.....	\$ 414 59
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Bank of Commerce agency at Walkerton.....	1,278 15
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Standard Bank agency at Durham	124 43
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,817 17
Amount unpaid of assessments of 1890.....	30 82
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	39,656 30
Balance due by liquidators of Central Bank	70 95
	<hr/>
Total assets	<u>\$41,575 24</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received for assessments levied of 1890.....	\$ 872 31
“ “ “ years prior to 1890	19 45
“ from liquidators Central Bank	124 43
	<hr/>
Total receipts	<u>\$1,016 19</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	\$ 199 00
“ statutory assessment, license and commission on acct. postage, stationery, etc.....	76 41
“ commission.....	171 25
	<hr/>
Total expense of management.....	\$446 66
Losses in 1890.....	1,103 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$1,549,66</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
Mutual.....	\$ c. 2,980 00	\$ c. 9,225 00	c. 955,060 00	\$ c. 967,265 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	806	\$ c. 853,109 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	328	379,889 00
Gross number during 1890.....	1,134	1,232,998 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	222	265,733 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890....	912	967,265 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December 1890.

—	One year risk.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	62 30	267 07	42,622 52	42,951 89
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....				39,656 30
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....				16,681

ERAMOSA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ROCKWOOD.

*Commenced business 9th April, 1861.**President*—DAVID REA.*Secretary*—HUGH BLACK.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$15,486.17.

ASSETS.

A ual cash in hand at head office	\$ 381 27	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Guelph	1,969 91	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Central Bank, Guelph, balance	43 96	
		<u>\$2,395 14</u>
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		\$15,486 17
Total assets		<u>\$17,881 31</u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand as per last statement (not extended)	\$381 27	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....		\$127 13
“ for assessments levied prior to 1890		43 37
“ for interest		63 19
Total receipts		<u>\$233 69</u>

EXPENDITURE

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$14 14
“ printing, postage, etc	22 47
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	53 00
“ rent	3 00
“ law costs	11 00
“ investigation of claims	2 00
“ travelling expenses	16 00
“ other expenses	4 00
Total expenses of management	<u>\$125 61</u>
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1890	13 65
Total expenditure	<u>\$139 26</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	433,370 00	433,370 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December. 1889	212	419,550 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	60	88,850 00
Gross numbers during 1890.....	272	508,400 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	56	75,030 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	216	433,370 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Isolated and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	16,508 25	16,508 25
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	15,486 17	15,486 17
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.	4,244 50	4,244 50

LONDON TOWNSHIP MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ARVA.

*Commenced business May 27th, 1882.**President*—EDWARD ROBERTS.*Secretary*.—ED DANN.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$22,812.61.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	\$3 34	
Cash in Royal Standard Loan Company, London.....	1,232 36	
		<u>\$1,235 70</u>
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890		77 30
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		22,812 61
Total assets		<u>\$24,125 61</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount losses reported	\$250 00
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$250 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at head office (not extended)	\$2,136 26	
“ received for assessments levied in 1890		\$1,546 94
“ “ “ “ before 1890.....		111 07
“ “ interest		129 00
“ “ from other sources		4 00
Total receipts		<u>\$1,791 01</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents.....	\$267 25
“ statutory assessment and license fee	22 88
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	20 30
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	62 00
“ postage, etc.....	18 62
“ law costs	8 81
Total expenses of management	<u>\$399 86</u>
Cash paid for losses during 1890	2,243 97
“ “ “ prior to 1890	39 00
“ “ rebate	8 74
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$2,691 57</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
Mutual	854,664 00	.....	854,664 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS :

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		§ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	603	20,507 00
“ taken during 1890, new and renewed	256	334,950 00
Gross number during 1890.....	859	1,155,457 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890.....	217	300,793 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	642	54,664 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	25,739 95	.....	25,739 95
Amount of all premium notes on policies in force December 31st, 1890, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	22,812 61	.....	22,812 61
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	10,084 17	.....	10,084 17

PUSLINCH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERFOYLE.

*Commenced business May, 1859.**President*—DUNCAN MCFARLANE.*Secretary*—JAMES SCOTT.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$14,373.95.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	\$41 28	
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Bank of Commerce, Guelph	511 78	
		\$553 06
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		14,373 95
Total assets		<u>\$14,927 01</u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	\$452 04	
Cash received for membership fees, not being part payment of premium notes		\$ 5 50
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		182 87
“ interest		11 78
Total receipts		<u>\$200 15</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license fee	\$15 69	
“ printing, stationery and advertising	34 85	
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	11 00	
“ postage, telegrams and express	9 09	
“ register	6 00	
“ law costs	6 00	
Total expenses of management		<u>\$82 63</u>
Amount paid for losses during 1890 ..		16 50
Total expenditure		<u>\$99 13</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	493,590 00	493,590 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	258	496,655 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	104	190,930 00
Gross number during 1890	362	687,585 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890	101	193,995 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	261	493,590 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	14,848 20	14,848 20
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	14,373 95	14,373 95
Amount of premium notes received during the year	5,768 40	5,768 40

MCGILLIVRAY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WEST M'GILLIVRAY.

Commenced business 2nd May, 1877.

President—ANDREW ROBINSON.

|

Secretary—WM. FRASER.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$9,510.48.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash at head office	\$291 61	
“ on deposit in Bank of Commerce, Parkhill	23 35	
“ value of debentures		\$314 96
Amount of notes or due bills less than one year overdue		2,200 00
“ “ more “ (not extended). \$106 50		190 08
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		9,510 48
Amount of interest accrued		83 75
Total assets		<u>\$12,299 27</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	\$772 75
Total liabilities	<u>\$772 75</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	\$215 45
Cash received as first payments or deposits, being part payment of premium notes	\$470 94
Cash received for interest	92 90
“ for short date notes	72 45
“ from McGillivray Township (discharge of debentures)	2,100 00
Total receipts	<u>\$2,736 29</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$14 59
“ postage	5 50
“ salary, auditors' and directors' fees	96 00
“ printing and stationery	17 00
Total expenses of management	<u>\$138 09</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$226 99
“ rebate	9 00
“ other expenses	8 70
Total expenditure	<u>\$377 78</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	396,320 00	396,320 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.	412	400,140 00
“ taken during 1890, new and renewed.	118	110,170 00
Gross number and amount of risks in force on 31st December, 1890.	530	510,310 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890.	114	113,990 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890.	416	396,320 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.	12,889 66	12,889 66
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	9,510 48	9,510 48
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.	3,305 10	3,305 10

TOWNSHIP OF EAST WILLIAMS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, NAIRN.

*Commenced business 8th August, 1875.**President*—NEIL McTAGGART.*Secretary*—WM. McCALLUM.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$7,672.45.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	\$54 78	
Cash in Bank of Commerce at Parkhill.....	10 48	
		<u>\$65 26</u>
Cash in agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due and considered good.....	21 50	
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890.....	118 40	
“ “ “ in prior years (not extended). \$30 00		
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	7,672 45	
Total assets		<u>\$7,877 61</u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$311 73	
Cash received as first instalments on premium notes.....	\$208 19	
“ second and third instalments	273 40	
“ “ “ due prior to 1890	109 16	
“ for interest	9 81	
Total receipts		<u>\$600 56</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$11 93	
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	21 20	
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	98 00	
“ postage, etc.....	2 91	
Expenses of management		<u>\$134 04</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for loss which occurred in 1890.....	\$710 00	
“ rebate, etc.....	11 47	
“ other expenditure.....	2 00	
		<u>\$723 47</u>
Total expenditure		<u>\$857 51</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	303,325 00	303,325 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	263	318,080 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	76	104,745 00
Gross number during 1890.....	339	422,825 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	105	119,500 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, December 31st, 1890.....	234	303,325 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	8,799 75	8,799 75
Amount of all premium notes after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	7,672 45	7,672 45
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	3,142 35	3,142 35

THE USBORNE AND HIBBERT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, FARQUHAR.

Commenced business 28th June, 1876.

President—DAVID MITCHELL.

Secretary—THOMAS CAMERON.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$54,577.56.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	\$449 26
Amount unpaid of assessment levied during 1890	446 79
“ “ “ in prior years (not extended) \$36 99	
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	54,577 56
Total assets	<u>\$55,473 61</u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$193 78
“ received for assessments levied in 1890	\$3,911 23
“ “ “ before 1890	237 05
“ interest	3 15
“ borrowed	700 00
“ deposit, Molson's Bank, withdrawn	344 86
Total receipts	<u>\$5,196 29</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for investigation of claims	\$16 00
“ interest	32 75
“ statutory assessment and license	55 64
“ printing, stationery and advertising	40 80
“ rent and taxes	30 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	322 14
“ travelling expenses	10 00
“ postage, telegrams and express	52 01

Expenses of management \$559 34

Miscellaneous Payments :

Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1890	2,671 78
“ “ “ prior to 1890	909 00
“ of loan repaid	700 00
“ refund	69
“ paid for safe	100 00

Total expenditure \$4,940 81

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual			2,602,160 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force December 31st, 1889.....	1,560	2,324,330 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	578	932,650 00
Gross number during 1890.....	2,138	3,256,980 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	469	654,820 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	1,669	2,602,160 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Com- pany and legally liable to assessment.....			62,463 29
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all pay- ments thereon and assessments levied.....			54,577 56
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....			23,042 11

ELMA FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ATTWOOD.

*Commenced business 22nd March, 1884.**President*—W. SHEARER.*Secretary*—ROBT. CLELAND

Unassessed premium note capital, \$30,618 92.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand at head office.....	\$ 214 80
“ unpaid of assessments levied in 1890.....	71 25
“ “ “ prior years (not extended)....	\$21 71
“ of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	30,618 92
Total assets	<u>\$30,904 97</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received for fees at taking of application.....	\$ 24 50
“ assessments levied in 1890	621 03
“ “ prior to 1890	4 14
Total receipts	<u>\$649 67</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$ 18 16
“ printing and stationery.....	15 50
“ salaries	129 00
“ postage, etc.....	6 85
“ rent.....	4 50
“ interest	6 00
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	4 00
Total expenses of management	<u>\$184 01</u>
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1890	162 00
“ repayment of loans.....	100 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$446 01</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	659,372 00	18,246 00	677,618 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	481	604,012 00
“ taken during 1890	169	252,900 00
Gross number in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	650	856,912 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	160	179,294 00
Net risks in force on 31st December, 1890.....	490	677,618 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three years risks.	Five years risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	32,968 65	902 30	33,880 95
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied			30,618 92
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	12,645 00		12,645 00

NICHOL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, FERGUS.

Commenced business 1st May, 1860.

President—WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Secretary—JOHN BEATTIE.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$42,325.93.

ASSETS.

Amount cash at head office	\$154 80
“ unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	473 98
“ “ “ “ in prior years (not extended) \$721 49	
“ of short date notes or due bills, less than one year overdue	141 67
“ “ “ “ one year or more overdue	
(not extended)	\$133 88
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	42,325 93
Total assets	<u>\$43,096 38</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of money borrowed from bank	\$2,500 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$2,500 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash received at taking of application	<i>Nil.</i>
“ as first payments, being part payment of premium notes . . .	\$630 40
“ for assessments levied in 1890	2,479 49
“ “ “ “ in years prior to 1890	455 90
“ for bills receivable	335 24
“ for interest	20 65
“ on loan	3,500 00
“ for extra premiums, etc.	10 83
Total receipts	<u>\$7,432 51</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for interest	\$258 33
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	43 40
“ statutory assessment and license fee	43 88
“ printing, stationery and advertising	32 85
“ commission, being fees on applications	484 50
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	430 50
“ postage, telegrams and express	50 99
“ travelling expenses	53 00
“ other expenses	6 25

Expenses of management (<i>Carried forward</i>)	\$1,403 70
-------------------------------------------------------------	------------

Expenses of management (<i>Brought forward</i>)	\$1,403 70
<i>Miscellaneous payments:</i>	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	800 71
“ rebate	28 41
Repayment of loans	5,044 89
Total expenditure	<u>\$7,277 71</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	1,369,237 00	1,369,237 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	1,370	1,784,352 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	324	406,590 00
Gross number and amount during 1890	1,694	2,190,942 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	644	821,705 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	1,050	1,369,237 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment.....	52,560 65	52,560 65
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	42,325 93	42,325 93
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	15,443 70	15,443 70

DUNWICH FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WALLACETOWN.

*Commenced business September, 1880.**President*—J. R. Gow.*Secretary*—W. A. GALBRAITH.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$14,207.81.

ASSETS.

Amount of actual cash on hand at head office	\$270 04
“ unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	65 94
“ of unassessed premium note capital	14,207 81
Office safe (not extended)	\$110 75
Total assets	<u>\$14,543 79</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	\$41 55
Amount of cash received for fees and surveys	\$5 00
“ “ assessments levied in 1890	758 51
“ “ “ prior to 1890	3 38
“ borrowed	60 00
“ received, interest	20
Total income	<u>\$827 09</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for postage, etc.	\$16 20
“ statutory assessment and license	16 97
“ printing, stationery, advertising	27 60
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	119 00
“ travelling expenses	13 00
“ rent and taxes	2 50
“ interest	8 08
“ sundries	1 25
Total expenses of management	<u>\$204 60</u>
Cash paid for loss which occurred during 1890	222 00
Repayment of loans	170 00
Other expenditure	2 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$598 60</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	342,750 00	239,425 00	582,175 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	481	549,580 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890	193	233,700 00
Gross number during 1890	674	783,280 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890.....	178	201,105 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	496	582,175 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	10,282 50	5,975 17	16,257 67
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied			14,207 81
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	7,011 00		7,011 00

ERIE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SELKIRK.

*Commenced business 2nd September, 1871.**President*—EDWIN HOOVER.*Secretary*—J. W. HOLMES.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$18,022.73.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office.....	\$163 77
Amount unpaid of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	18,022 75
“ assessments levied during 1890.....	72 67
“ notes or due bills less than one year overdue.....	247 24
Total assets	<u>\$18,506 41</u>

LIABILITIES—None.**RECEIPTS.**

Cash as per last statement (not extended)	\$96 21
“ at taking of applications	\$114 95
“ received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes at head office.....	141 99
“ assessments levied in 1890.....	414 01
Total receipts	<u>\$670 95</u>

EXPENDITURE.*Expenses of Management :*

Amount paid for fuel and caretaker	\$2 00
“ statutory assessment and license	20 73
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	7 10
“ salaries of directors' and auditors' fees.....	200 45
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	8 20
“ travelling expenses	3 00
Total expenses of management.....	<u>\$241 48</u>
Amount paid for losses which occurred in 1890.....	362 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$603 48</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	558,543 00	213,100 00	771,643 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	636	721,918 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	192	229,725 00
Gross number during 1890.....	829	951,643 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890.....	160	180,000 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	663	771,643 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force December 31st, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	14,261 48	5,395 75	19,657 23
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	13,231 00	4,791 73	18,022 73
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	7,099 00	.....	7,099 00

HALTON UNION FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ACTON.

*Commenced business 2nd April, 1890.**President*—JOHN RAMSAY.*Secretary*—COLIN CAMPBELL.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$7,131.37.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office.....	\$151 94	
“ in Bank of Commerce, Guelph.....	167 75	
		<hr/>
		\$319 69
Amount of notes or due bills, less than one year overdue.....		15 44
“ premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....		7,131 37
“ all other assets.....		1 72
		<hr/>
Total assets.....		<u>\$7,468 22</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of unpaid salaries.....	\$55 50
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	<u>\$55 50</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash received as first payment or deposit, being part payment of premium notes.....	\$455 95
“ for interest.....	1 72
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	<u>\$457 67</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Amount paid for interest	\$2 00
“ travelling expenses.....	7 00
“ rent and taxes	2 00
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	60 57
“ postage, telegrams, etc.....	6 31
“ other expenditures.....	59 90
	<hr/>
Total expenditure	<u>\$137 78</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	220,820 00	220,820 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies taken during 1890	181	222,195 00
Total number and amount in force 31st December, 1890.....	181	222,195 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890.....	2	1,375 00
Net risks in force at 31st December, 1890.....	179	220,820 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

All non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	7,602 76	7,602 76
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied.....	7,131 37	7,131 37
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	7,602 76	7,602 76

DOMINION GRANGE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, OWEN SOUND.

*Commenced business March 29th 1877.**President*—JESSE TRULL,

|

Manager—RICHARD J. DOYLE.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$157,279.42.

ASSETS.

Cash value of real estate, less incumbrances.....	\$4,832 44
“ mortgages	7,050 00
Actual cash on hand at head office ...	484 65
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Molson's Bank agency at Owen Sound	898 07
Amount of short date notes or due bills less than one year overdue	2,880 97
“ “ “ one year or more overdue (not extended)	\$56 03
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	157,279 42
Amount of indebtedness of Saugeen Mutual	717 12
“ due and accrued interest.....	261 58
“ unpaid of assessments levied in 1890.....	3,994 11
“ advanced to agents	93 68
“ suits in Division Court	208 16
“ office furniture, etc. (not extended)	\$340 00
Total assets	<u>\$178,700 20</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of claim secured	\$499 80
“ “ in course of adjustment	736 25
“ notes issued by Company	44 41
“ balance of accounts	51 74
“ sundry small items.....	16 50
Total liabilities	<u>\$1,348 70</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$1,590 55
Cash received as first payments, or deposits, being part payment of premium notes	\$13,901 44
“ for assessments levied in 1890	19,002 85
“ for interest	442 90
“ fees and extra risks	58 80
“ for rent	30 00
“ borrowed	17,000 00
“ investment account	500 00
“ suspense account	25 75
Total receipts	<u>\$50,961 74</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission	\$3,072 03
“ for law costs	380 85
“ investigation and adjustment of claims, Coroner's inquest and general agency	1,771 99
“ statutory assessment and license	188 01
“ printing, stationery, advertising and books	1,257 53
“ taxes and insurance	126 54
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	3,379 51
“ travelling expenses	235 44
“ postage, telegrams, express, etc., etc	854 25
“ fuel, light and other expenses	227 64
“ interest, discount and exchange	423 59
Total expenses of management	<u>\$11,917 38</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1890	5,373 69
“ “ “ during 1890	9,583 00
“ re-insurances	87 70
“ rebate	285 91
“ furniture	9 00
“ repayment of loans	23,649 22
“ agents' balances and advances	253 08
“ sundries	10 59
Total expenditure	<u>\$51,169 57</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,000 00	8,000 00	6,265,498 00	468,460 00	6,743,058 00
Less reinsured			42,000 00	.....	42,000 00
Net risks carried	1,000 00	8,000 00	6,223,498 00	468,460 00	6,701,058 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Non-hazardous.

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	7,081	\$ c. 8,399,109
“ new and renewed during 1890	1,866	2,200,496
Gross number during 1890	8,947	10,699,605
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	3,249	3,956,547
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	5,698	6,743,058

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in Force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	30 00	241 50	184,770 15	36,467 97	221,509 62
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	26 75	200 99	130,674 97	26,376 71	157,279 42
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	30 00	111 00	67,925 50	.....	68,066 50

NORFOLK COUNTY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SIMCOE.

*Commenced business, 30th January, 1882.**President*—OLIVER AUSTIN.*Secretary*—W. D. BOYD.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$23,541.76

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasurer's and Secretary's hands	\$ 73 76
Cash in agent's hands	33 42
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	23,541 76
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	256 34
“ “ “ “ prior to 1889 (not extended) \$76 85	
“ Short date notes	171 36
Total assets	<u>\$24,076 64</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of claims reported	\$ 955 00
“ money borrowed	1,650 00
“ interest accrued on above	73 3
“ salaries and directors' fees	251 1
Total liabilities	<u>\$2,929 49</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cash at head office (not extended)	\$289 16
Cash received as first payments on deposits, being part payment of premium notes	\$ 729 98
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	1,598 59
“ transfer fees, etc	8 50
Cash borrowed	3,033 22
Total receipts	<u>\$5,370 29</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission	\$149 15
“ printing, stationery and advertising	126 57
“ travelling expenses	3 50
“ rent, taxes and retaining	84 00
“ statutory assessment and license	25 45
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	457 14
“ postage, telegrams and express	21 75
“ adjustment of claims	4 00
“ furniture, etc	6 10

Expenses of management—*Carried forward*..... \$877 66

Amount brought forward..... \$ 877 66

Miscellaneous Expenses:

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1890.....	\$ 605 85	
“ “ “ during 1890.....	1,582 00	
		2,187 85
“ repayment of loans		2,433 02
“ rebate		9 12
“ interest.....		78 04
Total expenditure.....		\$5,585 69

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....			949,550 00	949,550 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	1,034	938,640 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	405	312,980 00
Gross number during 1890	1,439	1,251,620 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890.....	354	302,070 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890.	1,085	949,550 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes legally liable to assessment.....			29,440 26	29,440 26
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....			23,541 76	23,541 76
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890			9,188 81	9,188 8

ONEIDA FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TOWN HALL, ONEIDA.

*Commenced business 27th March, 1875.**President*—GEORGE FLEMING.*Secretary*—JOHN SENN.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$14,732.52.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand, at head office	\$132 03
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	14,732 52
Total assets	<u>\$14,864 55</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses resisted	\$40 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$40 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$55 35
Cash received at taking of applications	\$93 75
“ for steam threshing certificates	10 50
“ “ assessments which were levied in 1890	1,025 21
Total receipts	<u>\$1,129 46</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$15 93
“ “ printing, stationery and postage etc	29 85
“ “ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	111 00
“ “ fuel	2 00
“ “ investigation and adjustment of claims	2 00
“ “ other expenses	2 00
Total expenses of management	<u>\$162 78</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for loss during 1890	890 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$1,052 78</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	512,961 00	512,961 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	346	501,760 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	128	176,561 00
Gross number during 1890	474	678,321 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	131	165,360 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	343	512,961 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	15,623 03	15,623 03
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	14,732 52	14,732 52
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	5,343 83	5,343 83

WEST WAWANOSH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, DUNGANNON.

*Commenced business 13th May, 1879.**President*—CHAS. GIRVIN.*Secretary*—J. M. ROBERTS.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$90,682 49.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office.....	\$15 19
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	1,032 24
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	90,682 49
Amount unpaid of assessments levied before 1890 (not extended) \$325 44..	

Total assets	<u>\$91,729 92</u>
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LIABILITIES.

Amount of notes issued by Company	\$600 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$600 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$249 27
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$4,968 90
“ “ “ “ before 1890	288 68
“ transfer fees, etc	68 34
“ on loan	4,925 00
Total receipts	<u>\$10,250 92</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$62 37
“ interest	137 67
“ printing, stationery and advertising	47 92
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	580 00
“ postage, telegrams and express	66 75
“ travelling expenses	35 00
“ investigation of claims	34 00
“ fuel and light	2 98
“ law costs	7 00

Expenses of management	<u>\$973 69</u>
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Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$5,172 01
“ repayment of loans	4,325 00
“ rebate	9 00
“ other expenses	5 00
	<u>9,511 01</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$10,484 70</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1891.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,724,250 00	859,257 00	2,583,507 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	2,170	2,633,159
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	620	738,750
Gross number during 1890.....	2,790	3,371,909
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	657	788,402
Net risks in force on Mutual system, 31st December 1890.....	2,133	2,583,507

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	68,970 00	34,270 28	103,248 28
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all pay- ments thereon and assessments levied			90,682 49
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	29,550 00	.....	29,550 00

BERTIE AND WILLOUGHBY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, RIDGEWAY.

Commenced business 6th February, 1880.

President—WALTER E. ELLSWORTH.

Secretary—H. N. HIBBARD.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$27,204.79.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office and in bank	\$ 507 49
Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1890	32 96
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	27,204 79
Total assets	<u>\$27,745 24</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$62 12
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes ..	\$194 09
“ for assessments of 1890	1,458 32
“ for assessments prior to 1890	26 37
“ money borrowed	250 00
Total receipts	<u>\$1,928 78</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents	\$79 57
“ statutory assessment and license	26 34
“ printing, stationery and advertising	11 55
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	106 00
“ postage, telegrams, express, etc.	9 01
“ travelling expenses	17 70
“ investigation of claims	6 80
“ interest	27 90
“ other expenses	4 60
“ rent and taxes	9 00
Total expenses of management	<u>\$298 47</u>
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	472 82
“ in repayment of loan	650 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$1,421 29</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual System.....	995,520 00	995,520 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	734	979,375 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	196	246,460 00
Gross number during 1890.....	930	1,225,835 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	173	230,315 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	757	995,520 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three years risks.	Total risks.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	30,884 29	30,884 29
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied..	27,204 79	27,204 79
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	7,548 33	7,548 33

WALPOLE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, JARVIS.

*Commenced business 27th July, 1867.**President*—GEO. JEPSON.*Secretary*—GEORGE MILLER.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$37,528.19.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	\$192 30	
Cash on deposit in Bank of Commerce, Jarvis.....	165 49	
		\$357 79
Cash in Agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		38 10
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....		37,528 19
Total assets		<u>\$37,924 08</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	\$250 00
Total liabilities	<u>\$250 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as per last statement (not extended)	\$723 89	
Cash received at taking of applications		\$424 50
“ as first payments, being part payment of premium notes ..		322 64
“ for assessments levied prior to 1890		78 35
“ for interest		5 75
Total receipts		<u>\$831 24</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid to agents for commission and fees on application	\$151 50
“ for investigation and adjustment of claims	3 50
“ statutory assessment and license	34 44
“ printing and advertising	32 80
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	368 90
“ postage, express and stationery	10 50
“ fuel and light	11 00
“ travelling expenses	15 65
Total expenses of management	<u>\$628 29</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	569 05
Total expenditure	<u>\$1,197 34</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Two years	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	3,975 00	6,550 00	1,109,308 00	.....	232,595 00	1,352,428 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	772	1,350,574 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	267	501,716 00
Gross number during 1890	1,039	1,852,290 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	291	499,862 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	748	1,352,428 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment..	57 00	135 55	34,072 22	.....	5,925 45	40,190 22
Amount of premium notes after deducting all payments there- on and assessments levied ...	55 85	130 72	32,504 83	.....	4,836 79	37,528 19
Amount of premium notes re- ceived during the year 1890..	57 00	54 30	15,268 56	.....	.....	15,379 86

PEEL AND MARYBOROUGH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, DRAYTON.

*Commenced business 1st July, 1887.**President*—W. T. WHALE.*Secretary*—JAS. McEWING.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$14,999.98.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office.....	\$69 16	
Cash at Traders' Bank, Drayton.....	1,010 94	
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890.....		\$1,080 10
“ “ “ prior to “		80 75
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....		10 12
“ of notes and due bills less than one year overdue.....		14,999 98
		22 58
Total assets		\$16,193 53

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hand and in Traders' Bank as per last statement (not extended)	\$574 41	
Cash received for fees at taking of applications (not extended)	169 50	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes ...		\$368 36
“ for assessment levied in 1890.....		431 91
“ “ before 1890		50 48
“ interest		17 90
Total receipts		\$868 65

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for agents' commission	\$13 00
“ statutory assessment and license fee.....	14 02
“ printing, stationery advertising and postage	58 95
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	174 00
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	12 00
“ travelling expenses.....	16 10
“ other expenses	5 75
Expenses of management.....	\$293 82

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	60 00
“ rebate, abatements and returned premiums.....	9 14
Total expenditure.....	\$362 96

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	546,240 00	546,240 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	385	413,900 00
“ taken during 1890, new and renewed.....	198	242,425 00
Gross number and amount in force during 1890.....	583	656,325 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890	99	110,085 00
Net risks in force 31st, December 1890.....	484	546,240 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Isolated and non-hazardous

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	16,826 00	16,826 00
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.	14,999 98	14,999 98
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	7,379 93	7,379 93

THE SOUTHWOLD FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SHEDDEN.

Commenced business 9th September, 1878.

President—DUGALD McCOLL. | *Secretary*—R. N. STAFFORD.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$15,392.43.

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Imperial Bank at St. Thomas	\$1,380 45	
Actual cash in hand at head office	39 99	
		\$1,420 44
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890		104 03
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		15,392 43
Total assets		\$16,916 90

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$956 95	
Cash received at taking of application		\$74 50
“ for assessments levied in year 1890		508 30
“ “ “ years prior to 1890		93 85
“ for interest		36 45
Total receipts		\$713 10

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$17 90
“ printing and stationery	24 40
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	170 00
“ postage, etc	9 31
“ travelling expenses	10 00
“ rent and taxes	8 00
“ other expenses	10 00
Total expenditure	\$249 61

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	533,520 00	116,450 00	649,970 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	406	598,450 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	149	243,145 00
Gross number during 1890	555	841,595 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	128	191,625 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1890.....	427	649,970 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment.....	16,005 60	2,329 00	18,334 60
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	15,392 43	.....	15,392 43
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	7,294 35	.....	7,294 35

THE YARMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SOUTH-WEST CORNER LOT NUMBER 7, CON. 9, TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH.

*Commenced business 17th October, 1881.**President*—SAMUEL BUCK.*Secretary*—WM. H. ELLIOTT.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$13,657.73

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	\$ 35 83
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in Southern Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas.....	530 53
Amount unpaid of assessments of 1890.....	1,098 78
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	13,657 73
Total assets	<u>\$15,322 87</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount losses, supposed or reported	\$1,200 00
“ all other liabilities.....	18 00
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$1,218 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)....	\$8 74
“ received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....	\$666 40
“ for transfer fees and engine licenses.....	14 00
“ for interest.....	17 16
Total receipts	<u>\$697 56</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$17 37
“ printing, stationery and postage	19 34
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	171 00
“ caretaker	1 50
“ investigation of claims	12 00
“ other expenses	10
Total expenses of management	<u>\$221 31</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	451 50
“ rebate	2 50
Total expenditure	<u>\$675 31</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Over one but under two years.	Over two but under three years.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,900 00	3,500 00	532,210 00	537,610 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	389	567,810 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	180	268,300 00
Gross number during 1890	569	836,110 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	193	298,500 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	376	537,610 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Over one but under two years risks.	Over two but under three years risks.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assess- ment	35 25	78 50	15,857 68	15,971 43
Amount of all premium notes, after deduct- ing all payments thereon and assessments levied	30 81	66 90	13,560 12	13,657 73
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	29 25	22 50	7,979 00	8,030 75

SYDENHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ANNAN.

*Commenced business August, 1869.**President*—GIDEON HARKNESS.*Secretary*—HUGH REID.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$80,214.62.

ASSETS.

Cash at Farmers' (Private) Bank, Owen Sound	\$ 376 41
Cash in agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due and considered good ..	454 35
Amount unpaid of assessments levied before 1890 (not extended) ..	\$351 35
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	80,214 62
Total assets	\$81,045 38

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last year's statement (not extended) ..	\$2,240 07
Cash received for membership fees	\$ 247 25
“ as first payments, being part payment of premium notes	1,364 71
“ for assessments levied prior to 1890	534 07
“ for interest	52 61
Total receipts	\$2,198 64

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission	\$ 9 26
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	46 30
“ statutory assessment and license	73 30
“ printing, stationery and advertising	49 95
“ rent and taxes	8 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	550 90
“ postage, telegrams and express	66 08
“ other expenses	33 38
Expenses of management	\$837 17

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$2,511 30
“ “ “ prior to 1890	713 83
	3,225 13
Total expenditure	\$4,062 30

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	11,912 00	32,716 00	3,288,453 00	65,233 00	28,970 00	3,427,284 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	2,330	3,134,465 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	989	1,173,331 00
Gross number during 1890	3,319	4,307,796 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	544	880,512 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	2,775	3,427,284 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment						87,242 06
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied						80,214 62
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890						29,975 82

HOPEWELL CREEK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NEW GERMANY.

*Commenced business 3rd March, 1880.**President*—HUGH ROBERTS.*Secretary*—ANTON FRANK.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$80,047.35.

ASSETS.

Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1890	\$279 33
“ of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	80,047 35
Total assets	<u>\$80,326 68</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of notes given by Company	\$1,000 00
“ interest	5 84
“ due Secretary	25 33
Total liabilities	<u>\$1,031 17</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$199 41
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$2,137 61
“ assessments levied in years prior to 1890	91 90
“ borrowed money	2,659 30
“ other sources	3 00
Total receipts	<u>\$4,891 81</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for investigation and adjustment of claims	\$17 00
“ printing, etc.	78 46
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	254 00
“ statutory assessment	37 91
“ postage	42 09
“ commission	46 50
“ law costs	2 00
“ travelling expenses	6 25
“ other expenses.	9 10
Expenses of management	<u>\$493 31</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$2,647 41
“ “ “ prior to 1890	285 93
“ for repayment of loans	1,689 90
Total expenditure	<u>\$5,116 55</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,695,291 00	1,695,291 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.	1,270	1,510,396 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	441	567,625 00
Gross number during 1890.....	1,711	2,078,021 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	341	382,730 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	1,370	1,695,291 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment.....	93,982 90	93,982 90
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	80,047 35	80,047 35
Amount of premium notes during the year 1890	29,774 00	29,774 00

 LOBO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, COLDSTREAM.

Commenced business 11th August, 1882.

President—D. A. CAMPBELL.

Secretary—JACOB MARSH.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$17,544.25.

 ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at Head Office	\$85 54	
Cash on deposit to Company's credit, not drawn against, in Bank of Toronto, agency at London	2,037 75	
		<u>\$2,123 29</u>
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890		80 39
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		17,544 25
Amount of due bills less than one year overdue		2 25
		<u>17,544 25</u>
Total assets		<u>\$19,750 18</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$1,361 78	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....		\$353 12
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890		570 03
“ “ “ before 1890		52 40
“ interest		58 99
“ other sources		50
		<u>1,035 04</u>
Total receipts		<u>\$1,035 04</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license fee	\$14 80
“ printing, stationery and postage	31 50
“ salaries and directors' fees	128 00
“ agents' commission	62 00
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	4 00
“ Division Court costs	4 00
	<u>244 30</u>
Expenses of management	\$244 30
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	17 50
“ rebate	11 73
	<u>29 23</u>
Total expenditure	<u>\$273 53</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	491,590 00	491,590 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force, 31st December, 1889.....	348	443,861 00
“ taken during 1890, new and renewed	129	174,605 00
Gross number and amount during 1890.....	477	618,466 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890.....	102	126,876 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	375	491,590 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by company, and legally liable to assessment	19,663 60	19,663 60
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	17,544 25	17,544 25
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	6,984 24	6,984 24

 THE LAMBTON FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATFORD.

*Commenced business 5th November, 1875.**President*—ARCH. MCINTYRE.*Secretary*—W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$86,008.72.

ASSETS.

Cash value of debentures	\$855 00
“ on hand	\$59 17
“ on deposit to Company's credit in Traders' Bank, Watford.	2,510 33
	<hr/>
	2,569 50
Amount of short date notes, or due bills, less than one year overdue.....	797 97
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon	
and assessments levied.....	86,008 72
“ agents' balances	5 19
	<hr/>
Total assets	<u>\$90,236 38</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as per last statement (not extended)	\$1,191 87
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes ...	\$7,876 50
“ for interest	116 66
“ for debentures.....	390 00
“ refunds.....	3 55
	<hr/>
Total receipts	<u>\$8,386 71</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission to agents	\$771 75
“ statutory assessment	80 87
“ printing, stationery and advertising	120 73
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	559 80
“ postage, telegrams and express	74 50
“ travelling expenses	26 95
“ rent of hall.....	5 00
“ other expenses.....	18 55
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	52 50
“ law costs	3 21
	<hr/>

Total expenses of management..... \$1,713 86*Miscellaneous Payments:*

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	4,936 47
“ rebate	358 75
	<hr/>

Total expenditure..... \$7,009 08

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	3,575,229 00	3,575,229 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	3,110	3,482,272 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	1,030	1,292,978 00
Gross number during 1890	4,140	4,775,250 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	1,083	1,200,021 00
Net risks 31st December, 1890.....	3,057	3,575,229 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	107,452 79	107,452 79
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	86,008 72	86,008 72
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	38,789 34	38,789 34

SIMCOE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, KEENANSVILLE.

*Commenced business 21st June, 1878.**President*—GEO. C. MORROW.*Secretary*—T. G. McGOEY.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$11,573.37.

ASSETS.

Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	\$232 40
“ of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	11,573 37
“ Treasurer's bond	58 02
Total assets	<u>\$11,863 79</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loan remaining unpaid	\$97 50
Total liabilities	<u>\$97 50</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$632 55
“ “ “ years prior to 1890	121 50
“ on loan	97 50
Total receipts	<u>\$851 35</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	\$146 45
“ statutory assessment and license	11 90
“ printing, stationery, advertising and postage	19 46
“ interest	20 41
“ commission and fees	104 75
“ travelling expenses	16 65
Total expenses of management	<u>\$319 62</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	20 00
Repayment of loans	450 00
Rebate	1 96
Other expenditure	68 31
Total expenditure	<u>\$859 89</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	363,832 00	363,832 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force December 31st, 1889	234	316,602 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	94	120,370 00
Gross number during 1890	328	436,972 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	62	73,140 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	266	363,832 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	12,800 05	12,800 05
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	11,573 37	11,573 37
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	4,212 80	4,212 80

TOWNSEND FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERFORD.

Commenced business 10th April, 1879.

President—OSCAR McMICHAEL. | Secretary—S. CUNNINGHAM.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$33,741.01.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office.....	\$520 15
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	33,741 01
Amount of assessments levied during 1890 still unpaid	73 18
“ “ “ prior “ “	34 87
Total assets	<u>\$34,369 21</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loss adjusted	\$455 00
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$455 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended).....	\$1,065 29
Cash received at taking of applications	\$133 00
“ as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....	578 49
“ for assessments levied in 1890.....	1,435 28
“ “ “ prior to 1890.....	14 69
Total receipts	<u>\$2,161 46</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for law costs	7 00
“ statutory assessment.....	28 73
“ investigation of claims	14 75
“ printing	57 85
“ Underwriter's Association fees	2 50
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	277 90
“ postage, and stationery	12 82
“ other expenses	5 05
Expenses of management.....	<u>\$406 60</u>
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1890	2,300 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$2,706 60</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,150,905 00	1,150,905 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	771	1,089,195 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	266	358,985 00
Gross number during 1890.....	1,037	1,448,180 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	227	297,275 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1890.....	810	1,150,905 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	37,093 45	37,093 45
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	33,741 01	33,741 01
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	11,538 29	11,538 29

NORTH AND SOUTH DORCHESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HARRIETSVILLE.

Commenced business 8th January 1869.

President—WILLIAM WOODS.

Secretary—FRANCIS KUNZ.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$28,181.80.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office.....	\$19 05	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, London...	1,757 58	1,776 63
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890		126 02
“ premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessment levied		28,181 80
Total assets		<u>\$30,084 45</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received as first payments, being part of premium notes	\$2,358 36
“ for interest.....	90 67
Total receipts	<u>\$2,449 03</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for printing and stationery	\$12 50
“ statutory assessment of certificate.....	31 34
“ rent.....	4 25
“ salaries and auditors' fees.....	293 50
“ postage	16 70

Total expenses of management \$358 29

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	852 69
“ “ “ “ prior to 1890.....	833 85
“ “ rebate and returned premium.....	164 84
“ “ other expenditure.....	7 50

Total expenditure \$2,217 17

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	905,188 00	338,540 00	1,243,728 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	825	1,208,720 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	280	409,298 00
Gross number during 1890.....	1,105	1,618,018 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890	257	374,290 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	848	1,243,728 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	27,155 64	6,770 80	33,926 44
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	24,389 04	3,792 76	28,181 80
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	12,238 94	.....	12,238 94

FORMOSA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, FORMOSA.

*Commenced business 22nd May, 1880.**President*—ANDREW WAECHTER.*Secretary*—J. J. SCHUMACHER.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$38,243.66.

ASSETS.

Amount of mortgages	\$2,450 00
Amount of cash on hand at head office, 31st December, 1890..	\$ 36 76
“ on deposit to Company's credit, 31st December, 1890, in Merchant's Bank, Walkerton.....	1,200 00
	<hr/> 1,236 76
Amount of unpaid assessments which were levied during 1890	4 96
“ “ “ in prior years	13 68
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	38,243 66
Amount of due bills more than one year overdue (not extended). \$12 85	
“ “ “ “	3 65
“ “ less than one year overdue	33 84
“ safe (not carried out)	\$100 00
Total assets	<hr/> \$41,986 55 <hr/>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....	\$612 10
“ for assessments levied in 1890	890 64
“ “ “ before 1890	9 84
“ for interest.....	171 53
Cash on due bills.....	31 68
Total receipts..	<hr/> \$1,715 79 <hr/>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Commission to agents	\$91 50
Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	28 97
“ salaries, etc.	206 05
“ postage, telegrams and express.....	36 66
“ printing and stationery	58 95
“ investigation of claims	5 50
“ law costs.....	5 00
“ fuel	5 00
Total expenses of management	<hr/> \$437 63 <hr/>
Amount paid for loss in 1890.....	549 00
“ rebate	19 01
“ other expenditure	4 10

Total expenditure.....	<hr/> \$1,009 74 <hr/>
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CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	1,242,645 00	1,242,645 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	973	1,099,951 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	420	456,100 00
Gross number during 1890	1,393	1,556,051 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	293	313,406 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	1,100	1,242,645 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December 1890.

	Three year risks	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	42,197 00	42,197 00
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	38,243 66	38,243 66
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	16,096 00	16,096 00

McKILLOP MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LOT 17, CON. 5, M'KILLOP.

*Commenced business May 20th, 1876.**President*—THOS. E. HAYS.*Secretary*—W. J. SHANNON.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$57,880.71.

ASSETS.

Actual cash in hand at head office.....	\$	240	80
Amount unpaid of assessment levied during 1890		198	55
“ “ “ prior to 1890 (not extended). \$46 65			
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....		57,880	71
“ safe and letter-press (not extended).....	\$100	00	
Total assets		\$58,320	06

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid loans	\$2,800	00
Total liabilities.....	\$2,800	00

RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended) \$501 32			
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$3,609	15	
“ “ years prior to 1890	219	09	
“ transfer fees, etc	14	40	
“ borrowed money.....	2,000	00	
“ interest	4	83	
Total receipts	\$5,847	47	

EXPENDITURE.*Expenses of Management :*

Amount paid for investigation and adjustment of claims	\$	49	90
“ commission.....		18	50
“ statutory assessment and license		56	94
“ printing, stationery, and advertising, postage, etc ..		80	47
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		704	20
“ interest		70	60
“ rent and taxes		10	00
“ travelling expenses		19	00
“ other expenses		12	00
Total expenses of management		\$1,021	61

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	5,080	50
“ rebate	5	88
Total expenditure	\$6,107	99

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st September, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	2,480,365 70	.....	2,480,365 70

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	1,647	2,383,555 70
Policies new and renewed during 1890	658	935,825 00
Gross number during 1890.....	2,305	3,319,380 70
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	599	839,015 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	1,706	2,480,365 70

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	64,817 32	.....	64,817 32
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	57,880 71	.....	57,880 71
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	25,075 96	.....	25,075 96

CANADIAN MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

* Commenced business 20th September, 1878.

President—DAVID GOLDIE.

Secretary—SENECA JONES.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$46,761.60.

ASSETS.

Cash value of mortgages		\$11,900 00
Actual cash on hand at head office.....	\$327 95	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against in Bank of Hamilton, at Hamilton.....	6,658 26	
		6,986 21
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	\$46,761 60	
Less residue of premium notes given by Company for re- insurance	2,933 40	
		43,828 20
Amount unpaid of assessments levied prior to 1890 (not ex- tended)	\$9 00	
Amount unpaid of accrued interest		248 27
" office furniture (not extended).....	\$50 00	
Total assets		<u>\$62,962 68</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as per last statement (not ex- tended)	\$3,139 91	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....		\$ 5,382 85
" for assessments levied during 1890		10,408 50
" " " before 1890.....		21 00
" first payments due before 1890.....		134 00
" interest		850 74
" carpenters' risks, transfer and other fees.....		24 23
" loan.....		1,000 00
Total receipts		<u>\$17,821 32</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license fee	\$ 18 80
" printing, stationery and advertising	34 35
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	1,919 31
Expenses of management <i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$1,972 46</u>

Expenses of Management: (Brought forward)	\$1,972 46
Amount paid for travelling expenses.....	158 30
“ postage, telegrams and express	56 21
“ investigation and adjustment of claims.....	15 39
“ office expenses.....	110 29
“ interest.....	30 00
“ law costs	18 00
Total expenses of management.....	<u>\$2,360 65</u>
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$4,892 97
“ “ “ before 1890	4,550 00
	<u>9,442 97</u>
“ re-insurance.....	1,030 10
“ rebate.....	161 30
“ re-payment of loans.....	1,000 00
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$13,995 02</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	634,700 00	634,700 00
“ re-insured.....	40,700 00	40,700 00
Net risks carried by Company December 31st, 1890.....	594,000 00	594,000 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	232	633,350 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	89	223,150 00
Gross number during 1890.....	321	856,500 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	89	221,800 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890.....	232	634,700 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

The Company's business is exclusively confined to flouring mills, and their stocks and machinery.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	76,891 25	76,891 25
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	46,761 60	46,761 60
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	27,644 25	27,644 25

SALTFLEET AND BINBROOK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ELFRIDA.

*Commenced business 30th July, 1880.**President*—A. D. LEE.*Secretary*—JNO. C. HARRIS.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$19,893.91.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	\$ 447 65
Amount of assessments which were levied during 1890.....	63 01
“ unpaid of assessments levied before 1890 (not extended) \$24 10	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	19,893 91
Total assets	<u>\$20,404 57</u>

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$562 74
Cash received for assessments which were levied in 1890.....	\$697 58
“ “ “ “ before 1890.....	73 88
Total receipts	<u>\$771 46</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid to agents for fees and commission.....	\$ 4 00
“ for statutory assessment and license fee.....	14 87
“ printing, stationery and advertising	21 45
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	161 80
“ postage, etc	7 49
“ travelling expenses	2 00
“ other “	39 14
Total expenses of management	<u>\$250 75</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1890	384 80
“ “ “ during 1890.....	250 00
“ rebate	1 00
Total expenditure	<u>\$886 55</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	2,500 00	8,200 00	462,598 00	473,298 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	341	453,133 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890	123	168,115 00
Gross number, during 1890	464	621,248 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890.....	108	147,950 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	356	473,298 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment.....	112 50	357 50	23,785 89	24,255 89
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	101 25	357 50	19,435 16	19,893 91
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....			7,434 19	7,434 19

KENT AND ESSEX FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ROMNEY.

Commenced business 27th July, 1888.

President—WILLIAM WICKWIRE.

|

Secretary—THOS. C. RENWICK.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$13,065.28.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	\$35 98
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	3,065 28
Amount of due bills less than one year overdue	19 54
Total assets	<u>\$13,120 80</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount due directors.....	<u>\$73 50</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$73 50</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended).....	\$564 27
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....	\$774 00
“ interest	21 75
“ transfers, etc.....	3 52
Total receipts	<u>\$799 27</u>

EXPENDITURE

Expenses of Management:

Cash paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees, 1889 }	\$203 00
“ “ “ “ 1890 }	
“ investigation and adjustment of claims.....	5 50
“ statutory assessment and license fee.....	10 43
“ printing, stationery and advertising	47 70
Total expenses of management	<u>\$266 63</u>
Losses during 1890	870 00
Cash paid for rebate.....	44 46
“ safe.....	146 47
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$1,327 56</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	1,050 00	390,493 00	25,500 00	417,043 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		c c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	194	249,373 00
“ taken during 1890	148	180,670 00
Total number and amount in force 31st December, 1890	332	430,043 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890	8	13,000 00
Net risks in force at 31st December, 1890.....	324	417,043 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

All Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	24 50	13,542 37	1,171 61	14,738 48
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	21 70	12,004 21	1,039 37	13,065 28
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	24 50	5,379 44	1,171 61	6,575 55

VICTORIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

*Commenced business November, 1863.**President*—GEO. H. MILLS.*Secretary*—W. R. STEWART.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$52,067.82.

- ASSETS.

Cash on deposit in Bank of Hamilton	\$1,726 98
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	906 26
“ “ “ before 1890 (not extended) \$551 55	
“ of short date notes or due bills less than one year overdue.....	374 81
“ “ “ one year or more overdue (not extended).....	\$132 23
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	52,067 82
“ office furniture (not extended)	\$100 00
Total assets	<u>\$55,075 87</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses supposed or reported.....	\$539 94
Deposit for future assessments, etc ..	135 11
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$675 05</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per statement (not extended)	\$3,304 15
Cash as first payments, being part payment of premium notes	\$4,457 00
Cash received for assessments levied in years prior to 1890.....	1,010 06
“ interest	105 16
“ carpenter's risks and transfer fees	\$22 60
“ bills receivable	1,446 01
“ agencies	46 63
	<u>1,515 24</u>
Total receipts	<u>\$7,087 46</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission	\$739 70
“ investigation and adjustment of claims	54 41
“ printing, stationery and advertising	376 20
“ rent and taxes	382 79
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	3,022 00
“ postage, telegrams and express	92 95
“ fuel and light	14 95
“ statutory assessment and license fee	31 48
“ other expenses	69 93
Expenses of management	<u>\$4,784 41</u>

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for loss which occurred during 1890	\$3,851 33
“ rebate	28 89
Total expenditure	<u><u>\$8,664 63</u></u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	1,231,122 00	1,231,122 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	995	1,215,483 00
Policies new and renewed during 1890	416	494,720 00
Gross number during 1890	1,411	1,710,203 00
Less, expired and cancelled in 1890	413	479,081 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	998	1,231,122 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED :

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force December 31st, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ o.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	63,334 28	63,334 28
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....	52,067 82	52,067 82
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	25,262 52	25,262 52

CARADOC FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, MOUNT BRYDGES.

*Commenced business 28th June, 1884.**President*—WM. YOUNG.*Secretary*—WM. E. SAWYER.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$13,559.85.

ASSETS.

Actual Cash on hand at head office	\$ 22 26	
" " in bank	450 00	
		\$ 472 26
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		13,559 85
Amount of unpaid assessments levied during 1890		22 18
" " " " in prior years (not extended)	\$21 38	
Total assets		<u>\$14,054 29</u>

LIABILITIES—Nil.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	\$53 86	
Cash received at taking of application		\$ 64 50
" as first payment		560 48
" for transfer fees		3 00
Total receipts		<u>\$627 98</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Cash paid to agents for fees		\$64 50
" for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		74 00
" travelling expenses		3 00
" statutory certificate		15 62
" printing, stationery and advertising.		9 00
" postage, telegrams, express, etc.		11 81
" investigation and adjustment of claims		1 00
" other expenses		2 00
Total expenses of management.		<u>\$180 93</u>
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890		15 50
" difference in policies		4 75
" rebate		8 90
Total expenditure		<u>\$210 08</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	392,595 00	148,201 00	540,796 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	373	487,376 00
“ taken during 1890, new and renewed.....	129	172,625 00
Gross number during 1890	502	660,001 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1890	105	119,205 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890.....	397	540,796 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	11,787 85	4,446 03	16,233 88
Amount of all premium notes on policies in force December 31st, 1890, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....			13,
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....	5,178 75		5,178 75

HOWICK FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, GORRIE.

*Commenced business 10th July, 1873.**President*—JAMES EDGAR.*Secretary*—WM. S. MCKERCHER.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$161,688.08.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office and in private bank	\$1,186 83
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	241 55
“ “ “ in prior years (not extended) \$207 72	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	161,688 08
Total assets	<u>\$163,116 46</u>

LIABILITIES.

Retained balances of premium notes	\$65 89
Total liabilities	<u>\$65 89</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	\$3,283 32
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$3,150 93
“ “ “ years prior to 1890	310 33
“ premiums retained	9 45
“ interest	78 57
Total receipts	<u>\$3,549 28</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for travelling expenses	\$ 2
“ to agents for commission	209 50
“ for investigation and adjustment of claims	51 70
“ statutory assessment and license	74 48
“ printing, stationery and advertising	87 78
“ rent and taxes	10 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	636 60
“ postage, telegrams and express	47 32
“ law costs	10 00
“ sundries	83 49

Expenses of management

\$1,212 87

Miscellaneous payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890	\$4,141 86
“ “ “ before 1890	10 00
	<u>4,151 86</u>
“ rebate	281 04

Total expenditure

\$5,645 77

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	782,635 00	1,871,364 00	754,395 00	3,408,394 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889.....	2,317	3,189,363 00
“ new and renewed during 1890.....	838	1,196,869 00
Gross number during 1890.....	3,155	4,386,232 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890.....	735	977,838 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	2,420	3,408,394 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December 1890.

	Three year risks.	Four year risk.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	39,248 15	93,878 20	38,009 75	171,136 10
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....				161,688 08
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.....				59,843 45

CULROSS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TEESWATER.

*Commenced business June 3rd, 1872.**President*—PETER CLARK.*Secretary*—ALEX. ADAMSON.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$23,150.84.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	\$149 61	
Cash on deposit, to the Company's credit in Hamilton Bank, Wingham agency	1,047 00	
		<u>\$1,196 61</u>
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890.....		80 54
“ “ “ “ before 1890		9 88
“ of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.....		23,150 84
“ interest		2 50
Total assets		<u><u>\$24,440 37</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of claims resisted	\$534 00
Total liabilities.....	<u><u>\$534 00</u></u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended).....	\$933 08
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890.....	\$271 88
“ “ years prior to 1890	98 64
“ interest	56 89
Total receipts	<u><u>\$427 41</u></u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$18 12
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	103 00
“ printing stationery, advertising and postage.....	22 31
“ rent.....	12 00
“ sundries	8 45
Total expenditure	<u><u>\$163 88</u></u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	595,574 00	595,574 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	443	602,015 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	156	208,820 00
Gross number during 1890	599	810,835 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890	155	215,261 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890	444	595,574 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	23,822 96	23,822 96
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	23,150,84	23,150 84
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	8,352 80	8,352 80

BLANSHARD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ST. MARY'S.

*Commenced business 27th March, 1876.**President*—WM. F. SANDERSON.*Secretary*—P. S. ARMSTRONG.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$16,751.00.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	\$388 64
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890.....	140 98
“ “ “ before 1890	43 62
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	16,751 00
Total assets	<u>\$17,324 24</u>

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended).....	\$1,076 31
Cash received for assessments levied in 1890	\$1,478 85
“ “ “ prior to 1890	260 19
“ promissory notes	1,000 00
Total receipts	<u>\$2,739 04</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Investigation of claims	\$ 2 00
Travelling expenses.....	2 20
Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	24 40
“ interest	43 75
“ salaries, and directors' fees	13 25
“ printing, stationery and advertising.....	24 40
“ other expenses	1 59
Total expenses of management	<u>\$111 59</u>
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1890.....	175 62
“ “ “ prior to 1890	2,139 50
“ repayment of loans	1,000 00
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$3,426 71</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.....	425,755 00	33,221 00	757,970 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number	Amount.
		\$ c.
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1890.....	550	757,970 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and Non-hazardous.

- PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	14,732 04	7,064 08	21,796 12
Amount of all premium notes after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied			16,751 00
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	7,946 00	.....	7,946 00

WEST BRUCE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, KINCARDINE.

Commenced business 3rd July, 1885.

President—L. T. BLAND.

Secretary.—J. H. FLEMING.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$20,367.33.

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasurer's hands	\$ 896 13
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	20,367 33
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1890	590 30
“ “ “ “ in prior years	205 52
Total assets	<u>\$22,059 28</u>

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses resisted	\$1,100 00
Total amount of liabilities	<u>\$1,100 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	\$144 01
“ received for assessments levied during 1890	\$5,549 45
“ “ “ “ before 1890	151 85
“ “ notes	1,900 00
Total receipts	<u>\$7,601 30</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for investigation of claims	\$ 78 15
“ postage, etc	23 26
“ statutory assessment and license	17 77
“ printing, stationery and advertising, 1889, 1890	126 20
“ interest	152 35
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees, 1889, 1890	618 30
“ law costs	11 00
Total expenses of management	<u>\$1,027 03</u>
Amount paid for losses during 1890	2,209 20
“ “ prior to 1890	1,058 20
“ “ loan	2,500 00
“ “ rebate	24 25
“ of assessments credited in fire claims	30 50
Total expenditure	<u>\$6,849 18</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	694,039 00	694,039 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December. 1889	493	586,155 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	213	243,759 00
Gross numbers during 1890	706	829,914 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1890	123	135,875 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	583	694,039 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	27,122 85	27,122 85
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	20,367 33	20,367 33
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890.	9,523 35	9,523 35

THE GRAND RIVER FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, YORK.

*Business commenced 15th April, 1875.**President*—JAMES ASHER.*Secretary*—F. A. NELLES.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$17,192.40.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office.....	\$18 59	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in Hamilton Bank Agency, Cayuga	885 00	\$903 59
Cash in agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good.		47 00
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		17,192 40
Total assets		<u>\$18,142 99</u>

LIABILITIES—*Nil.*

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank as per last statement (not extended)	\$4 00	
Cash received at taking of applications.....		\$60 00
“ for assessments levied in years prior to 1890		44 80
“ for interest		44 85
“ policy transfer		1 00
Total receipts		<u>\$150 65</u>

EXPENDITURE

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	\$15 99
“ printing, advertising and postage.....	21 46
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....	205 20
“ travelling expenses.....	1 10
Total expenses of management.....	<u>\$243 75</u>
Amount of loss during 1890	26 98
“ subscription to Underwriters' Association.....	2 00
Total expenditure.....	<u>\$272 73</u>

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual.. .. .	575,720 00	575,720 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1889	368	504,326 00
“ new and renewed during 1890	143	192,340 00
Gross number during 1890	511	696,666 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1890	99	120,946 00
Net risks in force on mutual system on 31st December, 1890	412	575,720 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS :

All non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	17,446 71	17,446 71
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	17,192 40	17,192 40
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	5,840 34	5,840 34

RECAPITULATION
OF
ASSETS, LIABILITIES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
OF ALL
STRICTLY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PURELY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real Estate, Cash Value.		Mortgages, Bonds, Debentures and other securities.		Cash.		Agents' Balances.		Assessments Unpaid of 1890.		Bills Receivable less than one year overdue.		Unassessed Premium Note Capital.		Interest due and accrued.		All other Assets.		Total Assets.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Bay of Quinte									130 30				28,414 95				50 00		28,395 23	
Bertie & Willoughby					507 49				32 96				27,204 79						27,745 24	
Blanchard					388 64				140 98				16,751 00				48 62		17,824 24	
Blenheim, North					181 53								42,667 76				2 75		42,852 04	
Brant County					1,339 42				2,403 21				106,817 94						110,560 57	
Bruce, West					896 13				590 30				20,367 33				205 52		22,059 28	
Canadian Millers'			11,900 00		6,986 21								43,828 20				248 27		62,962 68	
Caradoc Farmers'					472 26				22 18				13,559 85						14,054 29	
Culross					1,136 61				80 64				23,150 84				12 38		24,440 37	
Dereham and West Oxford					11 37				123 07				14,973 95				13 18		15,121 28	
Dominion Grange					1,382 72				3,994 11				157,279 42			261 58	1,018 96		178,700 20	
Dorchester, North and South	4,832 44		7,050 00		1,776 63				126 02				28,181 80						30,084 45	
Downie					367 13				45 25				24,869 01						25,281 39	
Dumfries, North, and Waterloo, South					1,198 33				414 46				174,483 82						176,096 61	
Dunwich Farmers'					270 04				65 94				14,207 81						14,543 79	
Easthope, South					569 03								94,174 34						94,829 45	
Elma Farmers'					214 80		86 08		71 25				30,618 92						30,904 97	
Etanosa					2,395 14								15,486 17						17,881 31	
Eric Farmers'					163 77				72 67				18,022 73				247 24		18,506 41	
Formosa			2,450 00		1,236 76				4 96		33 84		38,243 66				17 33		41,986 55	
Germania Farmers'					327 70								38,401 70						38,729 40	
Grand River					903 59		47 00						17,192 40						18,142 99	
Grey and Bruce					1,817 17				30 82				39,656 30				70 95		41,575 24	
Guelpth Township					539 29								23,191 11						23,793 40	
Halton Union Farmers'					319 69						15 44		7,131 37				1 72		7,468 22	

Hay Township.....	300 00	3,186 92	279 33	.....	68,441 41	.....	.....	71,928 33
Hopewell Creek.....	.....	1,186 83	.....	241 55	80,047 35	.....	.....	80,325 68
Howick Farmers'.....	.....	2,014 21	877 72	712 85	161,688 08	.....	.....	163,116 46
Huron and Middlesex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,351 73	.....	1,825 39	102,946 89
Kent and Essex.....	.....	35 98	.....	19 54	13,005 28	.....	.....	13,120 80
Lambton Farmers'.....	855 00	2,569 50	5 19	.....	86,008 72	.....	.....	90,236 38
Lennox and Addington.....	.....	181 43	39 53	212 88	29,339 13	.....	445 30	30,218 27
Lobo Township.....	.....	2,123 29	.....	80 39	17,544 25	.....	.....	19,750 18
London Township.....	.....	1,235 70	.....	77 30	22,812 61	.....	.....	24,125 61
McGillivray.....	.....	311 96	.....	190 08	9,510 48	.....	2,283 75	12,299 27
McKillop.....	.....	240 80	.....	198 55	57,889 71	.....	.....	58,320 06
Nichol.....	.....	154 80	.....	473 98	42,325 93	.....	.....	43,066 38
Nissouri Farmers'.....	.....	.....	.....	617 10	63,112 29	.....	.....	63,729 39
Norfolk Farmers'.....	.....	73 76	33 42	256 31	23,511 76	.....	.....	24,076 64
Oneida Farmers'.....	.....	132 03	.....	.....	14,732 52	.....	.....	14,864 55
Otter.....	.....	176 86	.....	97 57	17,664 27	.....	.....	17,938 70
Oxford Farmers'.....	.....	.....	.....	189 48	31,752 65	.....	.....	31,942 13
Peel and Maryboro'.....	.....	1,080 10	.....	80 75	11,099 98	.....	10 12	16,193 53
Peel County Farmers'.....	.....	4,700 25	.....	533 72	110,019 61	.....	.....	115,233 61
Pushinch.....	.....	553 06	.....	.....	11,373 95	.....	.....	14,927 01
Saltfleet and Eimbrook.....	.....	447 65	.....	63 01	19,893 91	.....	.....	20,404 57
Simcoe County.....	.....	.....	.....	232 40	11,573 37	.....	58 02	11,863 79
Southwold Farmers'.....	.....	1,420 44	.....	104 03	15,392 43	.....	.....	16,916 90
Sydenham.....	.....	376 41	451 35	.....	80,214 62	.....	.....	81,045 38
Townsend Farmers'.....	.....	520 15	.....	73 18	33,741 01	.....	34 87	34,369 21
Usborne and Hibbert.....	.....	449 26	.....	446 79	51,577 56	.....	.....	55,473 61
Victoria.....	.....	1,726 98	.....	906 26	52,047 82	.....	.....	55,075 87
Walpole Farmers'.....	.....	357 79	38 10	374 81	37,528 19	.....	.....	37,924 08
Waterloo, North, Farmers'.....	.....	480 36	.....	405 50	128,350 97	.....	.....	129,236 83
Wawanosh, West.....	.....	15 19	.....	1,032 24	90,682 49	.....	.....	91,729 92
Westminster Township.....	.....	10,758 81	.....	.....	24,383 55	.....	.....	40,142 36
Williams, East.....	.....	65 26	21 50	118 40	7,672 45	.....	.....	7,877 61
Yarmouth.....	.....	566 36	.....	1,098 78	13,657 73	.....	.....	15,322 87
Total.....	4,832 41	22,555 00	1,882 22	16,402 07	2,603,829 00	261 58	6,589 37	2,732,033 78

PURELY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIABILITIES FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOSSES.			Borrowed Money.	Interest Accrued.		Salaries and Directors' Fees.		Other Liabilities.		Total Liabilities.		Number of Policies in force.	Amount at Risk.	
	Adjusted.	Reported but not Adjusted.	Resisted.		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		\$	c.
Bay of Quinte											717 34		803	1,063,346 00	
Bertie and Willoughby													757	932,520 00	
Blanshard													550	757,970 00	
Blenheim, North.													434	997,000 00	
Brant County	2,740 00										5,912 94		2,829	4,109,856 00	
Bruce, West			1,100 00								1,100 00		583	694,039 00	
Canadian Millers'													232	634,700 00	
Caradoc Farmers'													397	540,796 00	
Culross	534 00										534 00		444	595,574 00	
Dereham and West Oxford			950 00								950 00		272	465,539 00	
Dominion Grange		736 25							112 65		1,348 70		5,698	6,743,038 00	
Dorchester, North and South.	499 80												848	1,243,728 00	
Downie													424	805,935 00	
Dunfries, North, and Waterloo, South	200 00										200 00		1,790	4,202,192 00	
Dunwich Farmers													496	582,175 00	
Eastlope, South													1,010	1,948,635 00	
Elma Farmers													490	677,618 00	
Eramosa													216	433,370 00	
Erie Farmers													663	771,643 00	
* Fornosa													1,100	1,242,645 00	
Germania Farmers													838	1,127,615 00	
Grand River													412	575,720 00	
Grey and Bruce													912	997,265 00	
Guelph Township													290	557,875 00	

Halton Union Farmers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 50	55 50	179	220,820 00
Hay Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,447	2,113,164 00
Hopewell Creek	.....	.....	.....	5 84	25 33	1,031 17	.....	1,370	1,635,231 00
Howick Farmers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 89	.....	2,420	3,408,394 00
Huron and Middlesex	1,598 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,781 20	8,380 03	3,460	2,734,797 00
Kent and Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 50	.....	73 50	324	417,043 00
Lambton Farmers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,057	3,575,229 00
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	2,350 00	.....	.....	.....	2,350 00	747	918,331 00
Lobo Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	491,590 00
London Township	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	642	854,684 00
McGillivray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	396,320 00
McKillop	772 75	.....	2,800 00	.....	.....	.....	2,800 00	1,706	2,480,365 70
Nichol	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	1,050	1,369,237 00
Nissouri Farmers	38 00	.....	400 00	11 43	.....	19 15	668 58	849	1,458,874 00
Norfolk Farmers	.....	355 00	1,650 00	73 39	.....	251 10	2,929 49	1,085	949,530 00
Oneida Farmers	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	40 00	343	512,961 00
Oter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	540,000 00
Oxford Farmers	.....	.....	500 00	15 00	.....	100 11	615 11	709	908,555 00
Peel and Maryboro'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	546,240 00
Peel County Farmers	100 00	1,666 66	.....	.....	.....	26 94	1,793 60	2,438	4,637,227 00
Psalinch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	493,590 00
Saltfleet and Binbrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	473,298 00
Simcoe County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 50	97 50	266	368,832 00
Southwold Farmers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427	619,970 00
Sydenham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,775	3,427,284 00
Townsend Farmers	455 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	455 00	810	1,150,905 00
Usborne and Hibbert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,669	2,602,160 00
Victoria	.....	559 94	.....	.....	.....	135 11	675 05	998	1,231,122 00
Walpole Farmers	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	748	1,352,498 00
Waterloo, North, Farmers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456	2,694,245 00
Wawanosh, West	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00	2,133	2,583,507 00
Westminster Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	853	1,275,740 00
Williams, East	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	303,325 00
Yarmouth	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	18 00	1,218 00	376	537,610 00
Total	7,188 38	5,347 85	2,090 00	167 38	98 83	8,663 15	38,384 15	50,285	81,641,482 70

13 (IN.)

PURELY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Losses.		Reinsurance.		Refunds, Rebate, and Returned Premiums.		Repayment of Loans.		Investments.		General Expense Ac- count.		Agents' Commissions, etc.		Law, Arbitration, and Division Court Costs.		Interest.		Statutory Assessments and License Fees.		All other Expenses.		Total.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Bay of Quinte.....	4,109	44				96	2,471	44			621	47	165	00			1	31	28	44			7,398	06
Bertie and Willoughby.....	472	82					650	00			164	66	79	57			27	90	26	34			1,421	29
Blanshard.....	2,315	12					1,000	00			41	85					43	75	24	40	1	59	8,426	71
Blenheim, North.....	138	21									69	15							25	33			232	69
Brant County.....	5,889	82					7,500	00			951	74	772	47	3	00	204	85	92	18			14,914	06
Bruce, West.....	3,267	40				24	25	2,500	00		845	91			11	00	152	35	17	77	30	50	6,849	18
Canadian Millers'.....	9,442	97			161	30	1,000	00			2,293	85			18	00	30	00	18	80			13,995	02
Caradoc Farmers'.....	15	50			8	90					100	81	64	50					15	62	4	75	210	08
Culross.....											137	31							18	12			163	88
Derham and West Oxford.....	1,804	00			3	10					188	18					52	37	13	71			2,061	36
Dominion Grange.....	14,956	69			285	91	23,649	22			7,852	90	3,072	03	380	85	423	59	188	01	272	67	51,163	57
Dorchester, North and South.....	1,686	69			161	84					326	95							31	34	7	50	2,217	17
Downie.....	1,420	00					1,400	00			104	27			2	00	24	50	20	82			2,971	59
Dunfries, North, and Waterloo, South.....	4,464	10					4,049	45			945	75			100	00	119	25	94	35	29	00	9,801	90
Dunwich Farmers'.....	222	00					170	00			179	55					8	08	16	97	2	00	598	60
Easthope, South.....	781	50									381	15							46	46			1,209	11
Elna Farmers'.....	162	00					100	00			159	85					6	00	18	16			446	01
Eramosa.....	13	65									100	47			11	00			14	14			139	26
Erie Farmers'.....	362	00									220	75							20	73			603	48
Eramosa.....	549	00			19	01					312	16	91	50	5	00			28	97	4	10	4,009	74
Germania Farmers'.....	1,443	39					130	00			218	48							1	95			1,822	20
Grand River.....	26	98									227	76							15	99	2	00	272	73
Grey and Bruce.....	1,103	00									251	82	171	25					23	59			1,549	66
Guelph Township.....	15	00			9	99					88	90							16	49			130	38

FIRE INSURANCE—MUTUAL COMPANIES OF ALL CLASSES.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ASSETS AND PREMIUM NOTES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Gross Amount at Risk on Mutual Plan.		Premium Notes, net unassessed.		Surplus of General Assets over Liabilities.		New business taken during 1890.		Premium Notes taken during year 1890.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Bay of Quinté.....	1,063,346	00	28,414	93	27,877	89	448,440	00	13,666	40
Bertie and Willoughby.....	995,590	00	27,904	79	27,745	24	246,460	00	7,548	33
Blanshard.....	757,370	00	16,751	00	17,824	24	246,060	00	7,916	00
Blenheim, North.....	997,000	00	42,667	76	42,852	04	378,250	00	18,912	50
Brant County.....	4,169,846	00	106,817	94	104,647	63	1,300,915	00	38,925	00
Bruce, West.....	694,039	00	20,367	33	20,959	28	243,759	00	9,523	35
Canadian Miller's.....	634,700	00	46,761	60	62,962	68	223,150	00	27,614	25
Caradoc Farmers.....	510,796	00	13,659	85	14,054	29	172,625	00	5,178	75
Culross.....	595,571	00	23,150	84	23,906	37	208,820	00	8,352	80
Dereham and West Oxford.....	465,539	00	14,973	96	14,171	58	210,185	00	8,484	53
Dominion Grange.....	6,743,058	00	157,279	42	177,351	50	2,300,496	00	68,066	50
Dorchester, North and South.....	1,243,728	00	28,181	80	30,084	45	404,298	00	12,258	94
Downie.....	805,435	00	24,869	01	25,281	39	299,635	00	9,212	30
Dumfries, North, and Waterloo, South.....	4,262,192	00	174,483	82	173,896	61	1,397,912	00	61,186	50
Dunwich.....	582,175	00	14,207	81	14,543	79	233,700	00	7,011	00
Eastlope, South.....	1,948,635	00	94,474	34	94,829	45	602,145	00	30,107	25
Edna Farmers.....	677,618	00	30,618	92	30,904	97	252,901	00	12,645	00
Erasmosa.....	433,370	00	15,486	17	17,881	31	88,850	00	4,214	50
Erie.....	771,643	00	18,022	73	18,506	41	226,725	00	7,099	00
Economical.....	5,169,156	00	177,288	00	243,257	14	1,778,838	00	101,114	00
Fire Insurance Exchange.....	1,126,351	00	11,704	15	23,890	01	1,210,563	00	27,752	62
Fornosa.....	1,242,645	00	38,243	66	41,986	55	456,100	00	16,096	00
Germania.....	1,127,615	00	38,401	70	38,729	40	356,575	00	13,502	00
Gore District.....	3,272,505	00	161,637	88	286,339	17	1,385,361	00	115,101	00
Grand River.....	575,720	00	17,192	40	18,142	99	132,340	00	5,840	34
Grey and Bruce.....	967,265	00	39,656	30	41,675	24	373,889	00	16,681	26
Guelp Township.....	557,875	00	25,194	11	25,793	40	201,475	00	9,616	25

Hulton Union Farmers	220,820 00	7,131 37	138,831 53	7,412 72	220,820 00	7,602 76
Hand-in-Hand	1,242,639 00	11,886 84	1,388,831 53	39,220 28	1,403,677 00	39,220 28
Hay Township	2,113,164 00	68,441 41	71,928 33	757,695 00	31,161 00	31,161 00
Hopewell Creek	1,693,291 00	80,047 85	79,295 51	567,625 00	29,774 00	29,774 00
Howick Farmers	3,408,394 00	161,688 08	163,030 57	1,196,868 00	59,843 45	59,843 45
Huron and Middlesex	2,734,797 00	95,351 73	94,561 84	1,136,857 00	62,106 53	62,106 53
Kent and Essex	417,043 00	13,065 28	13,047 30	180,670 00	6,575 55	6,575 55
Lambton Farmers	3,575,229 00	86,008 72	90,236 38	1,292,978 00	38,789 34	38,789 34
Lennox and Addington	918,331 00	29,339 13	27,868 27	384,761 00	11,893 00	11,893 00
Lobo Township	491,590 00	17,544 25	19,750 18	174,665 00	6,984 24	6,984 24
London Township	854,664 00	22,812 61	23,875 61	334,450 00	10,084 17	10,084 17
McGillivray	396,320 00	9,510 48	11,526 52	110,170 00	3,305 10	3,305 10
McKillop	2,480,365 70	57,880 71	55,520 06	935,825 00	25,075 96	25,075 96
Miller and Manufacturers	2,424,482 00	25,521 91	70,551 34	2,750,744 00	91,019 02	91,019 02
Nichol	1,369,237 00	42,325 93	40,596 38	106,590 00	15,443 70	15,443 70
Nisissour	1,458,874 00	63,112 29	63,060 81	404,104 00	18,885 20	18,885 20
Norfolk Farmers	949,550 00	23,541 76	21,047 15	312,980 00	9,188 81	9,188 81
Oneida Farmers	512,961 00	14,732 52	14,824 55	176,561 00	5,343 83	5,343 83
Ontario	845,062 00	28,241 42	12,850 66	213,095 00	10,871 23	10,871 23
Other	540,000 00	17,664 27	17,938 70	256,175 00	8,767 38	8,767 38
Oxford Farmers	908,555 00	31,752 65	31,327 02	279,505 00	11,149 70	11,149 70
Peel and Maryborough	546,240 00	14,999 98	16,193 53	242,425 00	7,379 93	7,379 93
Peel County Farmers	4,057,227 00	110,019 61	113,560 01	1,885,181 00	58,707 61	58,707 61
Perth County	3,755,378 00	98,794 94	129,617 32	1,494,056 00	66,695 13	66,695 13
Pushuch	493,590 00	14,373 95	14,927 01	190,930 00	5,768 40	5,768 40
Saltfleet and Binbrook	473,298 00	19,893 91	20,404 57	168,115 00	7,434 19	7,434 19
Simcoe County	363,832 00	11,573 37	11,766 20	120,370 00	4,212 80	4,212 80
Southwold Farmers	649,970 00	15,392 43	16,916 90	243,145 00	7,294 35	7,294 35
Sydenham	3,427,284 00	80,214 62	81,045 38	1,173,331 00	29,975 82	29,975 82
Townsend Farmers	1,150,905 00	33,741 01	33,914 21	358,985 00	11,538 29	11,538 29
Usborne and Hibbert	2,602,160 00	54,577 56	55,473 61	982,650 00	23,042 11	23,042 11
Victoria	1,231,122 00	52,067 82	54,400 82	494,730 00	25,262 52	25,262 52
Walpole	1,352,428 00	37,528 19	37,674 08	501,716 00	15,379 86	15,379 86
Waterloo	4,319,711 00	179,956 70	296,345 74	1,825,052 00	123,052 55	123,052 55
Waterloo, North, Farmers	2,694,245 00	128,350 37	129,236 83	989,300 00	50,063 00	50,063 00
Wawanush, West	2,583,507 00	90,682 49	91,129 92	738,750 00	29,550 00	29,550 00
Wellington	3,083,402 00	213,042 56	238,637 52	1,022,541 00	57,076 43	57,076 43
Westminster Township	1,275,740 00	29,383 55	40,142 36	263,225 00	7,896 75	7,896 75
Williams, East	303,825 00	7,672 45	7,877 61	104,745 00	3,142 35	3,142 35
Yarmouth	537,610 00	13,657 73	14,104 87	268,300 00	8,030 75	8,030 75
Total	106,930,168 70	3,523,826 80	4,064,024 94	41,949,046 00	1,617,277 46	1,617,277 46

FIRE LOSSES FOR 1890.

SHEWING

(a) LOCALITIES, MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE, AND TOTAL CLAIMS PAID.

(b) LOCALITIES, CAUSES, AND NUMBER OF LOSSES.

[illegible]

During year ending 31st Decemr. 1901 showing Localities, Months of Occurrence, and Cause of Fire also the Amount of Loss sustained in each locality

During year ending 31st Decemr. 1901 showing Localities, Months of Occurrence, and Cause of Fire also the Amount of Loss sustained in each locality

		2
1		
1		1
2		5
2		
1		
		1
	1	6
		1
	1	
	3	
1		
1		
1		
1		1
4		
		1
94	26	74

100

100

100

PURELY MUTUAL LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

 ONTARIO MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SEAFORTH.

*Commenced business March 28th, 1890.**President*—JOHN McMILLAN, M.P.*Secretary*—JOHN AVERY.

Unassessed premium note capital, \$9,697.03.

ASSETS.

Deposited at Provincial Treasury	\$5,000 00
Cash on hand in head office.....	\$210 37
“ in Bank of Commerce, Seaforth.....	617 87
	<hr/>
	828 24
Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1890	538 40
“ of unassessed premium, after deducting all payments thereon....	9,697 02
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$16,063 66

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	\$ 126 00
“ notes retained as security for assessments.....	2,300 00
“ interest accrued	27 63
“ subscriptions.....	2,355 00
“ secretary's salary	600 00
	<hr/>
Total liabilities.....	\$5,408 63

RECEIPTS.

Cash received as first payment or deposit.....	\$2,450 85
“ for assessments levied during 1890	914 48
“ interest	16 25
“ subscriptions and notes.....	6,844 92
“ fees	10 50
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$10,237 00

EXPENDITURE.

Cash paid for veterinary examination	\$ 196 17
“ commission	2 45
“ law costs	30 50
“ fuel and light	4 25
“ interest	286 85
“ statutory assessment	30 00
“ travelling expenses	109 50
“ rent and taxes	30 00
“ salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	158 45
“ printing, stationery, etc	182 38
“ postage, etc	53 21
“ desk	9 00
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1890	1,074 00
“ rebate during 1890.....	12 00
“ repayment of loans	2,230 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditure	\$4,408 76

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

System.	One year.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Mutual	90,675 00	90,675 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Policies new and renewed during 1890	188	90,675 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1890	188	90,675 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1890.

	One year risks.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.....	13,600 75	13,600 75
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	9,697 03	9,697 03
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1890	13,822 25	13,822 25



INDEX REGISTER

OF

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCLUDING ALL COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS AT THE DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THIS REPORT.

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67	Bay of Quinté Agricultural..	Mutual	Pictou	Archilaus Southard..
138	Bertie & Willoughby Farmers'	Mutual	Ridgeway	W. E. Ellsworth.....
182	Blanshard	Mutual	St. Mary's	W. F. Sanderson
76	Blenheim, North	Mutual	Chesterfield .....	.....
99	Brant County, Farmers'	Mutual	Paris	W. R. Brown
184	Bruce, West, Farmers'	Mutual	Kincardine	L. T. Bland
166	Canadian Millers'	Mutual	Hamilton	David Goldie
176	Caradoc Farmers'	Mutual	Movrit Brydges	William Young
180	Culross	Mutual	Teeswater	P. Clark
84	Dereham and West Oxford..	Mutual	Mount Elgin	W. Nancekivell
129	Dominion Grange	Mutual	Owen Sound	Jesse Trull
160	Dorchester, North and South.	Mutual	Harrietsville	William Woods
91	Downie	Mutual	St. Paul's	D. McIntosh
72	Dumfries, N. and Waterloo, S.	Mutual	Ayr	T. Buchanan
123	Dunwich Farmers'	Mutual	Wallacetown	J. R. Gow
78	Easthope, South, Farmers' ..	Mutual	Tavistock	Werner Youngblut ..
29	Economical	Cash-Mutual	Berlin	H. Kranz
...	*Ekfrid	Mutual	Appin	A. P. McDougald ..
119	Elma Farmers'	Mutual	Atwood	W. Shearer
107	Eramosa	Mutual	Rockwood	David Rea
125	Erie Farmers'	Mutual	Selkirk	E. Hoover
7	Excelsior Life	Joint-Stock	Toronto	E. F. Clarke, M.P.P.
32	Fire Insurance Exchange ...	Mutual & Guarantee.	Toronto	Fred. Wyld
162	Formosa	Mutual	Formosa	And. Wachter
103	Germania Farmers'	Mutual	Lot 4, con. 8, Tp. Normanby	John Roedding
36	Gore District	Cash-Mutual	Galt	James Young, Hon.
186	Grand River	Mutual	York	Jas. Asher
105	Grey and Bruce	Mutual	Hanover	David McNichol
93	Guelph Township	Mutual	Guelph	John Hobson
127	Halton Union Farmers'	Mutual	Acton	John Ramsay
40	Hand-in-Hand	Mutual and Stock ..	Toronto	W. H. Howland
74	Hay Township Farmers'	Mutual	Zurich	John Baker
150	Hopewell Creek	Mutual	New Germany	H. Roberts
178	Howick Farmers'	Mutual	Gorrie	James Edgar
86	Huron and Middlesex	Mutual	London	R. S. Murray
171	Kent and Essex	Mutual	Romney	William Wickwire...
154	Lambton Farmers'	Mutual	Watford	Arch. McIntyre
82	Lennox and Addington	Mutual	Napanee	Thos. E. Aylesworth..
152	Lobo Township	Mutual	Coldstream	D. A. Campbell
109	London Township Farmers'.	Mutual	Arva	L. Roberts
113	McGillivray	Mutual	West McGillivray	Andrew Robinson
164	McKillop	Mutual	Lot 17, con. 5, McKillop Tp.	Thos. E. Hayes
15	Mercantile	Joint-Stock	Waterloo	I. E. Bowman
44	Millers' and Manufacturers..	Stock Mutual	Toronto	James Goldie
121	Nichol	Mutual	Fergus	Wm. Taylor
80	Nissouri Farmers'	Mutual	Kintore	Wm. Whitstone
132	Norfolk Farmers'	Mutual	Simcoe	Oliver Austin

* Licensed on 4th September, 1891, to insure on the premium note plan only, fire risks other than mercantile and manufacturing.

AUTHORIZED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS AT THE DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THIS REPORT.

Post Office.	Vice-President.	Post Office.	Secretary.	Post Office.
Pictou	Thomas Welbanks ..	Milford	J. Roland Brown ..	Pictou.
Ridgeway	H. J. Beam	Black Creek	H. N. Hibbard	Ridgeway.
St. Mary's	Thomas Evans	St. Mary's	P. S. Armstrong	St. Mary's.
.....	Thomas Lockhart ..	Walmer	Geo. Middlemas	Chesterfield.
Brantford	J. Harley	Vandecar	Wm. Turnbull	Paris.
Lorne	Wm. Hunter	Underwood	J. H. Fleming	Kincardine.
Ayr	Wm. Snider	Waterloo	Seneca Jones	Hamilton.
Mount Brydges	J. J. Sutherland	Mount Brydges	W. E. Sawyer	Mount Brydges.
Teeswater	S. Kirkland	Teeswater	Alex. Adamson	Teeswater.
Ingersoll	Thomas Prouse	Mount Elgin	Alex. Bell	Verschoyle.
Oshawa	W. Eyres	Cannington	R. J. Doyle	Owen Sound.
Crumlin	S. Charlton	Springfield	F. Kuntz	Harrietsville.
Avonbank	Geo. Frame	Sebringville	Peter Smith	Sebringville.
Branchton	H. Telfer	Paris	Wm. Deans	Galt.
Wallacetown	D. Thompson	Cowal	W. A. Galbraith	Iona Station.
Tavistock	Leonard Schaefer ..	Tavistock	Wm. S. Russell	Tavistock.
Berlin	J. Fennell	Berlin	W. Oelschlagel	Berlin.
Melbourne .....	.....	.....	Alex. Fletcher	Melbourne.
Listowel	Jas. Donaldson	Atwood	Robt. Cleland	Listowel.
Fergus	Jas. W. Benham	Rockwood	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
Selkirk	C. T. Meadows	Bingham Road	J. W. Holmes	Selkirk.
Toronto	J. K. Leslie	Toronto	Edwin Marshall	Toronto.
.....	T. W. Lang .....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	W. H. Howland	Toronto	Hugh Scott	Toronto.
Walkerton	B. Oberle	Carlsruhe	J. J. Schumacher	Formosa.
Alsfeldt	Philippe Schauss	Alsfeldt	Geo. Hopf	Moltke.
Galt	A Warnock	Galt	R. S. Strong	Galt.
Blackheath	R. Johnston	Empire	F. A. Nelles	York.
Lamplash	Hugh Wilson	Walkerton	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
Moniborough	Thos. McCrae	Guelph	Geo. B. Hood	Guelph.
Eden Mills	John Warren	Acton	Colin Cameron	Eden Mills.
Toronto	B. Homer Dixon	Toronto	Hugh Scott	Toronto.
Harpley	P. Douglas	Blake	Henry Eilber	Crediton.
Elora	John J. Laidlaw	Guelph	Anton Frank	New Germany.
Gorrie	Wm. Douglas	Wroxeter	Wm. S. Mc Kercher	Wroxeter.
London	D. M. Cameron	Strathroy	John Stephenson	London.
Wheatley	Robert Wilkie	Blenheim	Thos. C. Renwick	Romney.
Napier	John Dallas	Thedford	W. G. Willoughby	Walnut.
Newburg	B. C. Lloyd	Napanee Mills	N. A. Caton	Napanee.
Iona	E. L. Zavitz	Poplar Hill	J. Marsh	Coldstream.
Bryanston	John Abray	Arva	Edward Dann	Bryanston.
West McGillivray ..	William Wright	West McGillivray ..	William Fraser	W. McGillivray.
Seaforth	Donald Ross	Clinton	W. J. Shannon	Seaforth.
Waterloo	John Shub	Waterloo	P. H. Simms	Waterloo.
Guelph	W. H. Howland	Toronto	Hugh Scott	Toronto.
Fergus	Charles Nicklin	Ponsonby	John Beatty	Fergus.
Lakeside	Charles Young	Brookedale	E. J. Pearson	Kintore.
Lynn Valley	R. M. Wilson	Delhi	W. D. Boyd	Simeco.

REGISTER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, INCLUDING ALL

Company's State- ment on page.	REGISTER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, INCLUDING ALL			
	NAME OF COMPANY.	System.	Head Office.	President.
134	Oneida Farmers'	Mutual	Oneida	Geo. Fleming
202	Ontario Live Stock	Mutual	Seaforth	John McMillan, M.P.
47	Ontario	Cash-Mutual	London	A. McCormack
97	Otter	Mutual	Norwich	John Topham
89	Oxford Farmers'	Mutual	Embro	Alex. McCorquodale
142	Peel and Maryborough	Mutual	Drayton	W. T. Whale
95	Peel County Farmers'	Mutual	Brampton	Jas. Jackson
50	Perth	Cash-Mutual	Stratford	Jas. Trow, M.P.
111	Puslinch	Mutual	Aberfoyle	Duncan McFarlane
19	Queen City	Joint-Stock	Toronto	W. H. Howland
169	Saltfleet and Binbrook	Mutual	Elfrida	A. D. Lee
156	Simcoe County	Mutual	Keenansville	Geo. C. Morrow
144	Southwold Farmers'	Mutual	Sheddon	Dugald McCall
148	Sydenham	Mutual	Annan	Gideon Harkness
158	Townsend Farmers'	Mutual	Waterford	Oscar McMichael
117	Usborne and Hibbert	Mutual	Farquhar	David Mitchell
173	Victoria	Mutual	Hamilton	Geo. H. Mills
140	Walpole Farmers'	Mutual	Jarvis	Geo. Jepson
53	Waterloo	Cash-Mutual	Waterloo	Chas. Hendry
70	Waterloo, North, Farmers'	Mutual	Waterloo	J. Bowers
136	Wawanosh, West	Mutual	Dungannon	Chas. Girvin
56	Wellington	Cash-Mutual	Guelph	Fred. W. Stone
101	Westminster Township	Mutual	Westminster	Andrew Webster
115	Williams, East	Mutual	Nairn	N. McTaggart
146	Yarmouth	Mutual	New Sarum	Samuel Buck

COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS.—*Continued.*

Post Office.	Vice-President.	Post Office.	Secretary.	Post Office.
Clanbrassil	Jas. Fearman	York	John Senn	York.
Constance	John Beattie	Seaforth	John Avery	Seaforth.
London	Jas. Egan	London	P. F. Boyle	London.
Burgessville	Seneca Pitcher	Norwich	H. J. Dagar	Norwich.
Embro	Philip McDonald	Kintore	James Munro	Embro.
Gladstone	Ira Burrows	Drayton	Jas. McEwing	Drayton.
Meadowvale	Eli Crawford	Brampton	L. Cheyne	Brampton.
Perth	Wm. Mowat	Stratford	Chas. Packhart	Stratford.
Aberfoyle	John Clark	Morrison	Jas. Scott	Aberfoyle.
Toronto ..	James Austin	Toronto	Thomas Walmsley ..	Toronto.
Stoney Creek	Wm. Martin	Binbrook	J. C. Harris	Hamilton.
Keenansville	Jas. Butt	Alliston	T. Q. McGoey	Tottenham.
Iona	Donald Turner	West Magdala	R. N. Stafford	Sheddon.
Annan	Jas. Gardner	Meaford	Hugh Reid	Annan.
Waterford	Wm. P. Skirrow	Bloomsburg	S. Cunningham	Waterford.
Staffa	Jos. Jackson	Mitchell	Thomas Cameron ..	Farquhar.
Hamilton ..	Jas. Cummings	Hamilton	W. R. Strong	Hamilton.
Selkirk	Robt. Miller	Nanticoke	Geo. Miller	Jarvis.
Waterloo	Geo. Randall	Waterloo	C. M. Taylor	Waterloo.
Berlin	Wm. Hardy	Winterbourne	Levi Stauffer	Waterloo.
Nile	J. Ballantyne	Pine River	Jno. M. Roberts	Dungannon.
Guelph	Geo. Randall	Waterloo	Chas. Davidson	Guelph.
London	John Nixon	Odell	Henry Anderson	Wilton Grove.
Nairn	Wm. Ross	Nairn	Wm. McCallum	Nairn.
St. Thomas	W. G. Sanders	St. Thomas	W. H. Elliott	New Sarum.

REPORT

ON THE

LAKES AND RIVERS

WATER AND WATER-POWERS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

By E. B. BORRON, Esq.

Stipendiary Magistrate.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST
1891.

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TORONTO, 30th April, 1891.

Hon. O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General, etc., etc.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the water and water-powers of the Province of Ontario.

The object of this report is, to show the great importance and value of the lakes, rivers and streams with which Ontario (more especially the northerly and westerly parts thereof) abounds.

It is also designed to impress on the Government the necessity which exists for the largest possible provincial control if the people of the province are to derive the largest possible benefit from the natural advantages which affords these lakes, streams and rivers, due regard being had to the reasonable claims of our sister provinces.

In order to this and to the conservation of the public rights or interests therein, various suggestions are respectfully offered for your consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. B. BORRON,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

REPORT OF
E. B. BORRON,
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE,

WITH RESPECT TO THE

LAKES AND RIVERS, WATER AND WATER-POWERS OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORE PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE NORTHERLY AND WESTERLY PARTS, WITH
SUGGESTION IN REGARD TO THE CONSERVATION OF PROVINCIAL AND
PUBLIC RIGHTS THEREIN.

In the reports which the writer has had the honour to submit, from time to time, to the Honourable the Attorney-General, for the information of the Government, the leading topographical features of the Provincial Territory on and beyond the height of land, and its agricultural, mineral, timber, and other resources have all been, more or less, particularly described.

In compliance with the instructions received at the time of his appointment, "that he would be expected to procure and forward information, and to advise and assist in settling all matters relating to our new territory:" he has procured and submitted all the information he could obtain in reference to the social condition of the native and other inhabitants of this vast territory. And as they are not represented in either the House of Commons or the Legislative Assembly and had no other means of doing so, he has not failed to lay before the Government and Legislature what have appeared to him their most imperative wants and serious grievances, with such suggestions and advice as to the proper mode of dealing with, or settling the same, as seemed to him best. But the economic value of the numerous lakes, and of the rivers and streams to which they give birth, has not been as fully and exhaustively dealt with as the great importance of that subject unquestionably demands.

The object of the present report, therefore, is to supply further information with respect to the lakes and rivers in order that that their true value may be appreciated and understood, and steps taken to protect or guard the interests of the Province and of the people at large, in connection therewith.

The enormous extent of the inland waters of the Province of Ontario is well known. Even if the meaning of the term "inland waters" be confined to those lakes and rivers only which lie entirely within her own territory, the area of this "submerged land" is equal to that of the whole of Nova Scotia.

The importance and value of these inland waters to the Province consist chiefly :—

- 1st. In the fish which they contain.
- 2nd. In the navigable water-stretches they afford.
- 3rd. In the land which may be reclaimed.
- 4th. In the unfailing water-power they supply.

FISH.

It is hardly necessary to say that fish of some kind are found in every lake and river in the Province; but with the exception of Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario (usually called the great lakes), and of Lake Nipigon, Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, and a few others, by far the greater number of the lakes do not, in their natural condition, contain fish in such quantity or of such kind as to support what are commonly understood as being meant by the term "Fisheries."

Under a judicious system of "pisciculture" however, many of them might, it is believed, be rendered very productive.

In his report for the year 1883, pp. 64, 65 and 66, the writer, when then dealing with this subject, says, "The plateau which forms the height of land and extends many miles both north and south of the actual watershed, is a perfect network of lakes. The most considerable of these are Lake Nipigon, lying a short distance south, and Long Lake immediately north of the watershed. There are however, hundreds of other lakes varying in size from fifty acres to fifty square miles. Nor are they confined to the height of land plateau between Lakes Huron and Superior and James' Bay, for they are nearly, if not quite, as numerous west of Lake Superior, and in some parts of the country lying between the Georgian Bay and Ottawa Valley. In addition to those lakes which lie entirely within our Province, there are other lakes situated on the boundaries, and which are partly so. Such lakes for instance as Abittibi on our eastern boundary, and Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul or Lonely Lake, and Lake St. Joseph, on our southern and western boundaries. These again are exclusive, entirely, of what we call our "great lakes," Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, one half of which, or more, properly belongs to the Province of Ontario. What may be the total area of the submerged land, or in other words, lakes included within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario, no one in the present state of our knowledge of the country can truly estimate. Of the great lakes alone, probably not less than 30,000 square miles are in Ontario. Assuming the area of all the other lakes in the Province (inclusive of the disputed territory), to be 20,000 square miles, and I am persuaded it is not less, we have 50,000 square miles of submerged land. Much of this will in the future be drained, and millions of acres of land reclaimed. More of this must remain forever covered with water, and may be utilized partly for the purposes of navigation, and partly as affording wholesome food in the form of fish.

The great number of lakes, and the vast area, embraced within the limits of this Province, has been already adverted to. The people who assume these lakes to be valueless from a provincial point of view, fall into the same error as those who contend that the land, minerals, timber and other resources of this territory

are worthless; they take it for granted that the world is going to stand still. Mine is a different faith. I believe that this territory, hitherto so inaccessible, is on the eve of being opened up, and all its various resources developed. Now, as regards fish, the larger lakes, more particularly Lake Nipigon, are capable of affording employment to many fishermen, and of yielding, at least for a time, considerable quantities of excellent fish without any particular care or attention. But in the future, when the art of fish-breeding and raising shall be as well understood and as systematically practised as cattle-breeding or the raising of poultry, I think the smaller lakes will be more valuable, and produce more fish in proportion to their area than the larger ones. They will be much more manageable, so to speak, and thus afford a better opportunity for the exercise of the knowledge and skill which mankind have acquired, or may hereafter acquire, bearing on the successful practice of what is called "pisciculture" or fish culture. Left simply to the operation of natural laws, our lakes and rivers contain fish and "fishes," if I may be pardoned for using such an expression. By fish, I mean those kinds which obtain their nourishment from sources which directly contribute little or nothing toward the sustenance of man. For example, all those varieties of fish which feed upon insects, or the larvæ of insects, worms, snails, grubs, caterpillars, grasshoppers, upon mollusca or shellfish, or crawfish, and even on minnows, or other small fish, which however numerous, would be of little or no importance as food for man. I include under this head also all those kinds of fish, if there be such, as are vegetarians or herbivorous, drawing their subsistence, in whole or in part, from the grasses and plants growing on the submerged land or in the water itself.

By "fishes" I would be understood to mean predatory or carnivorous fishes, which live by devouring, for the most part, the other kinds of fish referred to above, namely, those which, while themselves good for food, consume nothing which man himself could or would eat.

Now, without having made a study of the subject, it appears to me that the aim of the fish culturist should be to keep such kinds and such numbers of fish as will utilize all the fish food afforded by his pond or lake; preferring of course those kinds which will yield the largest return, in respect of quantity and quality of human food. On the other hand the predatory fishes, such as the pike, should, it seems to me, be entirely banished or excluded from the ponds or lakes, if possible. The result of allowing such fishes to remain being, that although they may in due time themselves become the food of man, they will probably have consumed more than twenty times their weight of better fish, which, but for them, might also have become human food. This would be anything but true economy. We know pretty well how many pounds of corn it takes to make a pound of pork, or a pound of beef; but we are entirely in the dark (at least I am) as to how many pounds of herring or white-fish are required to make a pound of pike, of dore or pickerel, or even of lake trout. It is difficult to form even a conjecture on the subject, but I am inclined to think that in putting it at twenty times their own weight, I am very much below the truth. If this is so, those smaller lakes, in respect of which an intelligent system of pisciculture can be adopted, will, as I have said, be more valuable and productive in proportion to their area, than the larger lakes. Fish-breeding can be carried on in the smaller lakes by private individuals. If favourably situated as regards drainage, inferior kinds of fish, such as the sucker, and the predatory fishes, such as the pike, can be weeded out, and only those which are in every respect desirable retained; or foreign stock might be imported and introduced, in some cases, with decided advantage. In the large lakes, where it is practically impossible to do this, there can be no scientific pisciculture in the proper sense of

the term. Still, much can be done to increase the produce even of the largest, by wise fishery laws or regulations, the object of which should be to aid and encourage the multiplication and increase of such fish as the white-fish, and to reduce, as much as possible, the numbers of the predatory fishes, of which the pike may be taken as the type.

The inadequacy (as it humbly appears to me) of our fishery laws may be inferred from the simple fact that not only the pike, but every other kind of predatory fish is actually protected, while the sturgeon, one of the most valuable of fresh-water fishes, is, I believe, altogether unprotected.

The following extracts are taken from an interesting article on "Pisciculture," in Chambers' Encyclopædia :

"The Chinese have long bestowed more attention on pisciculture than any other nation, and with them it is truly a branch of economy, tending to the increase of the supply of food, and of the national wealth. In some countries of modern Europe this branch of pisciculture is also prosecuted to a very considerable extent, particularly in Germany and Sweden, and of late years in France, in order to the supply of fish for the market. In Britain it has never been systematically prosecuted. In Germany, ponds carefully attended to, are found very productive and remunerative. There can be no doubt that in Britain, also, many a piece of land, at present very worthless, might easily be converted into a pond and be made to yield large quantities of excellent fish ; but such a thing seems almost never to be thought of. Modern pisciculture is the revival of an old art, well-known to the ancient Italians, but which has fallen into abeyance for a number of centuries. The art of breeding and fattening fish was well-known to the luxurious Romans. The art had doubtless been borrowed from the ingenious Chinese, who are understood to have practised the art of collecting fish-eggs and nursing young fish, from a very early period. Fish forms to the Chinese a most important article of diet, and from the extent of the water territory of China, and the quantities that can be cultivated, it is very cheap." After an interesting account of fish hatching as pursued at Hunungue, in France, the writer goes on to say : "The art of pisciculture has also been introduced into Ireland, at the fisheries of Loughs Mask and Carra by the Messrs. Ashworth, who have obtained excellent practical results from their enterprise. The loughs contain an area of water equal to thirty-five acres,* and a communication with the sea having been opened they now teem with salmon ; and the proprietors are confident that it is as easy and as profitable to cultivate salmon as sheep." This article concluded as follows : "There is no practical difficulty, it is said, in rendering an acre of water as productive as an acre of land."

If this be so now, or if as our knowledge of the art of fish culture increases, there be the remotest probability of "An acre of water being rendered anything like as productive as an acre of land," how important and valuable must be the 20,000 square miles or 12,800,000 acres of water (exclusive of the great lakes) included in the Province of Ontario be ! How proper that every precaution should be taken to maintain the right of the people of the Province thereto as against all claimants.

Since the report, just quoted, was submitted the writer has had further opportunity of making enquiries and observations on this subject, which have modified to some extent the views and opinions therein expressed. He is now convinced that the lakes and rivers situated on and to the north of the height of land plateau are not capable of nourishing or sustaining nearly as many fish as

*This should, I think, be square miles. Thirty-five acres is a very small sheet of water.—E.B.B.

those of the same size in Europe—or even the lower lying and deeper lakes south of the watershed. This is owing most likely to a deficiency of food or organic matter, animal or vegetable. It may well be that this should be the case during the long and severe winters; but on the other hand many kinds of fish require little food at that season. Two important articles, however, of fish-food are either entirely wanting or very scarce—there are no earth-worms—and as compared with Southern Canada and the Northern States there are very few frogs; and probably other kinds of food may be more or less deficient. Again, lakes in lower lying districts receive the waters of numerous streams and brooks which supply the fish therein with a great deal of food. But those on the height of land plateau have comparatively few and unimportant tributary streams. Hence another cause of the scarcity of food. The presence of leeches, too, in considerable numbers in many of these lakes is no doubt more or less prejudicial. That leeches do kill even large fish is certain—the writer in one instance found a dore or pickerel about two pounds in weight dying and with the leech still attached to it, and has repeatedly caught or seen large pike thin and emaciated and showing wounds inflicted on them as it is believed by leeches. It is probable therefore, to say the least, that the leech may destroy large numbers of small fish, if not also a great deal of the ova or spawn.

As many of these lakes can be drained at a moderate expense, sluices by which the water might be drawn off at pleasure—as is usually the case in fish ponds—would enable the owner or lessee to rid himself of such noxious creatures—and of all such fishes as the pike, whose presence in the lake is either positively injurious or otherwise undesirable. And at the same time would admit of its being restocked with other more valuable kinds of fish. Another advantage afforded by such an arrangement would be that the fish could be taken with little or no trouble or labor for sale or consumption whenever required. It is possible that the “Carp” so valuable in this connection—in Europe might prove a profitable kind of fish in this country. The writer has caught a variety of trout in Ballygrant (an almost land-locked lake in the Island of Islay, Scotland,) and in other completely land-locked “Lochs” or lakes high up in the hills of Argyshire—which he believes if introduced into the lakes on the height of land plateau would as certainly succeed as the Highlandman himself does when planted on the soil of Canada. This loch-trout, while differing from the brook-trout, is not the large lake trout or “salmo-ferox” of that country, nor is it the salmon-trout of our great lakes. While the trout caught in other lochs weighed generally from a quarter of a pound to a pound weight—those taken in Ballygrant Loch averaged nearly two pounds in weight. The flesh of this variety of the lake trout is of a yellowish or pinkish tint and of fine flavor. It rises freely to the fly and affords the true angler the sport which he most eagerly desires and heartily enjoys.

If the rights of the Province in respect of these inland lakes were fully established it would be very desirable and greatly in the interest, not of anglers only, but of the public generally that suitable lakes should be selected in which to carry out experiments of the character indicated in the preceding paragraph. We have, and that very properly, experimental farms, the object of which is to find out what plants and what breeds of domestic animals are best adapted to the conditions of soil and climate in various parts of the country, and which can at the same time be cultivated or raised with the greatest advantage. Valuable experience and results have thus doubtless been obtained. In like manner—may we expect—that carefully conducted experiments, with the view to ascertaining what kinds of fish can be raised with the greatest success in our inland waters, will also be attended with valuable results.

The expense could not be very great, and if the results be such as may be reasonably expected they cannot fail to give an importance and value to these lakes, which unimproved and uncultivated they will never possess. Not only may they be made to yield a very large amount of food but of revenue; and at the same time afford to those who desire or stand in need of recreation one of the most healthful, harmless and innocent of all "sports."

NAVIGATION.

In regard to the value of the inland lakes and rivers of Ontario for the purpose of navigation it is not necessary to say very much. They have in times past been not only useful but indispensable alike to the hunter, the trapper and the fur-trader; to red men and to white. They have been almost equally valuable in this respect to the first pioneers and settlers—whether farmers, lumbermen or miners. Such navigation as they are capable of affording is still valuable in all those parts of the Province unprovided with other means of transport or of travel. The circumstance however that these lakes and rivers can be traversed by birch-bark canoes and flat-bottomed boats for long distances—what are called "portages," being made from lake to lake or around obstacles such as water-falls in the rivers—and that loads of two or three tons may be thus laboriously transported from one point to another, even if in different provinces, does not constitute either the lakes or rivers "navigable" in the generally accepted sense and meaning of that term.

Exclusive of what are called the great lakes and those other lakes through which the international and provincial boundary lines pass—possibly about ten per cent. of the "inland lakes" (or those lying entirely in the Province) afford what may be reasonably called "Navigable stretches" varying in length from five to fifty or sixty miles.

Of those probably not more than a score afford navigable stretches over twenty or twenty-five miles in length.

These navigable water-stretches almost invariably on other than boundary lakes, begin and end in the Province. And as they can be of no conceivable use or advantage to the people of the other provinces should, it seems to the writer, be under the exclusive control of the Government of Ontario.

3rd. SUBMERGED LAND.

It may be truly said of some lakes that the water is worth more to the Province than the land which it covers. And of other lakes it may be said with equal truth that the submerged land or "bed" is more valuable than the water.

Where the latter occurs it is in respect of those lakes, such as Abittibi, Bank Lake, Nighthawk Lake and others which are not only very shallow but so situated as to admit of easy drainage.

This was shown by the writer in his report for 1888-89 on that part of the Provincial territory in which these lakes are situated. And it may not be out of place to repeat here what was there said. On page 22 *et seq.* will be found the following remarks:—

"There is one feature common to almost all the lakes in this territory which I regard as of the greatest importance in estimating its capabilities and value in an agricultural point of view. And that is the remarkable shallowness of the water and the apparent ease with which many of these lakes can be drained and vast areas of fertile land reclaimed.

"For instance, in this south-eastern portion of the territory we have Lake Abittibi with an area of not less than four hundred square miles—and incredible as it may appear—a mean depth of water in the summer not exceeding, in my opinion, ten feet. The soundings taken by us on the south side of the lake never exceeded nine feet, even in the widest stretches and when furthest from the shore. I have been told, however, that it is somewhat deeper on the north side of the lake, though shallow even there. Then we have Bank Lake, the area of which is seemingly thirty or forty square miles, and the average depth of which, judging from what I saw of it, does not exceed six feet. And, thirdly, there is Nighthawk Lake with its marshes covering an area of at least one hundred square miles, and yet nowhere that we sounded is it more than ten feet in depth. Thus without taking into account the smaller lakes, such as Round Lake and numerous marshes, I find in the comparatively limited section explored this season not less than five hundred square miles or three hundred and twenty thousand acres, the far greater part if not all of which can, in my opinion, be drained at a very trifling cost as compared with the value of the land reclaimed.

"Lake Abittibi is very advantageously situated in this respect, there being at its outlet a fall "called Couchiching," which is estimated to be about fifty feet. If the apparently narrow reef of rock over which the water descends were only partially removed it would, so far as I am able to see and judge, in all probability completely drain the greater portion of the lake above.

"In Europe very costly operations of this description have been undertaken with the view of reclaiming areas of land, a tithe only of what might be expected in the case of Lake Abittibi. One notable instance is that of Haarlem Lake in Holland, where forty thousand acres of fine land were thus reclaimed. In that case, however, the water had actually to be pumped out. This, difficult as it may appear, was successfully accomplished by an English company who employed several large and powerful steam-engines made, if I am not mistaken, in Cornwall, famous in those days if not still for the excellence of its pumping engines and machinery. It took a number of years, however, to drain the lake, and even when completed some of the engines had to be retained in order to keep it drained, for the bed of the lake being below the level of the sea the water could not otherwise be got rid of.

"Lake Abittibi on the other hand is at least seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, and at its outlet there is a sudden drop or fall of fifty feet or to a level forty feet below the bottom of the lake. The reef of rock which occurs at this place has at one time been much wider if not higher than it is at present. But the action of the water and ice, operating slowly but surely during unnumbered ages, has broken down and removed the greater part of this barrier; and now, so far as I am able to see, there remains comparatively little to be done in order to complete the drainage of this immense lake.

"If a passage were cut through the remaining portion of this reef of rock sufficiently wide and deep to discharge or let off the water at this point, very little further expense would I think be necessary. The main river and tributary streams would soon excavate channels for themselves in the clay of which, in my opinion, the bed or bottom of the lake is chiefly if not entirely composed. The uniformity of the depth, the color of the water and the character of the soil in the marshes and swamps as well as on the islands all tend to confirm me in the belief that the greater part of the bed of the lake is clay or clay-marl. There may be areas where more or less sand has been deposited upon and covers the clay, and there may be places where peaks of the underlying rock may rise above both the clay bottom and the water itself forming islands in the lake; but these, in my opinion, constitute but a small part of the whole.

"That this deposit of clay is of considerable thickness I infer, from the fact—that wherever there is a current, whether it be near the mouths of the tributary streams (for a greater or less distance before they enter the lake) in channels of the lake itself, or at and below its outlet, I have invariably found in both this and other lakes similarly situated, that the depth of the water in such places greatly exceeds that of the lakes themselves, being rarely less than fifteen and sometimes as much as thirty feet. In order to this, the bed must be composed of material easily excavated and removed by a moderate current of water, and on examination this is almost always found to be clay.

"As regards the fertility and value of the land thus reclaimed, I have no sufficient data to guide me. I am well aware that there may be, and probably is, a great difference in the amount as well as in the kind of organic matter in the sediments deposited in our lakes and in those of Central Europe. I am even inclined to believe that this difference is likely to make in favour of the greater fertility of land reclaimed from lakes in old and densely peopled countries, or in warmer climates, where land and water alike teem with animal life. Still I do not see why the soil should not be as fertile, if not more so, than much of the land in the older parts of Ontario or even in the North-West. This is a question of the first importance, but one notwithstanding, which can only be decided by actual experiment.

"I have already observed that it is by no means improbable that the climate of a wide belt of this northern territory is better adapted for the growth of fall wheat than that of Manitoba, and it is at least possible that the calcareous clay or marl which forms the bed of this, and many other lakes north of the height of land, may prove when properly drained and worked a good wheat soil.

"If this should happily turn out to be the case, or even if the soil and climate be less suited to the growth of wheat, but capable of yielding abundant crops of barley, roots and grass, this land must, beyond doubt or question, become sooner or later of great economic importance and value to the people of this Province.

"Lake Abittibi is situated about five degrees or say three hundred and fifty miles due north of Toronto, and is nearly equi-distant from Toronto and Montreal. It lies to the south of any part of Manitoba or of our North-West territories, and even of some parts of the north shore of Lake Superior. Roughly speaking, this part of the disputed territory is no further from Toronto than Sault Ste. Marie.

"Another important factor in estimating the value of the land that may be thus reclaimed is suggested by the consideration that it will be "cleared land." Wild lands in the older provinces are encumbered with trees and underbrush which must be cut down and burnt up before they can be cultivated at all. This clearing of bush land is itself a laborious and expensive operation, but if the stumps and the roots of the trees have also to be removed, as they must be in order to admit of proper cultivation, and the use of labor saving machinery, the cost is greatly enhanced.

"But the soil of these lake basins when drained will, I apprehend, be not only unencumbered with trees and roots, but absolutely free from noxious weeds, if not also in such a state of tilth as to allow of the seed, grass or grain as most suitable, being at once sown or put into the ground.

"Thus, as compared with the prairie land of the far off North-West, reclaimed land, such as I have described, at or near Lake Abittibi, is, other things equal, much more valuable as being from eight hundred to eighteen hundred miles nearer to the common markets for the produce of both. And as compared with

the wild lands of the older provinces, it is (other things being equal) much more valuable, inasmuch as the soil will be ready for the reception of the seed, and therefore should be worth as much as cleared land in Western Ontario if not elsewhere.

"I shall not enter into any calculation of the expenditure that may be necessary to drain these lakes. That will vary almost indefinitely according to circumstances; and in order to make any even approximately correct or reliable estimates, very careful examinations by competent men would be requisite in each case. I will simply repeat my firm belief, that the cost will be trifling as compared with the value of the land reclaimed.

"I may be too sanguine in regard of the results to be expected from the drainage of the lakes in this territory. But the possibility of being able to drain them and of thus reclaiming, at a moderate cost, such vast areas of land as we find either altogether under water or in the condition of marshes, swamps and muskegs in this northern territory, is a subject, in my opinion, second in importance to no other as bearing on the fitness of the country for settlement and its value not only to the Province of Ontario but to the Dominion at large. It is a subject in which I have felt the deepest interest, and which I have kept more or less in view during all my explorations. It is one, moreover, which has not attracted as yet that attention from engineers and capitalists which I think its importance deserves. For not only in this disputed territory but in many other parts of Ontario and of the older provinces may be found numerous lakes so favorably situated as to admit of their being more or less completely and easily drained, and the drainage of which would be most profitable, even in a financial point of view, if reasonable arrangements could only be made with the governments, and the proprietors of the land fronting upon, or adjacent to, such lakes."

A more careful examination of these lakes the following year fully confirmed the opinions just quoted.

It was found that the three lakes Abittibi, Bank and Nighthawk could all apparently be drained at a very moderate expense and that instead of five hundred square miles the quantity of land thus reclaimed (inclusive of marshes and swamps, otherwise of little or no value) would not be less than one thousand square miles or six hundred and forty thousand acres.

Without going into tedious and unnecessary details it was found as regards the depth of these lakes—that they vary a few feet in that respect according to the season of the year, attaining their greatest height in the months of May and June. This variation in the level of the water—caused by the melting of the snow which has accumulated in the woods during the preceding winter does not apparently amount to more than four or five feet. The result of upward of five hundred soundings taken in all parts of these lakes during the months of July and August (1888) went to show. As regards the upper or easterly division of Lake Abittibi, a mean or average depth of eight feet four inches only. The greatest or maximum depth in the open lake, being fourteen feet.

In the lower section or division of Lake Abittibi, the mean of the soundings taken was nine feet four inches and the maximum depth twelve feet. No soundings were taken near shore, where less than four or five feet in depth.

In the narrows which connect the upper and lower divisions of the lake, and which are about three and a half miles in length, and from five to ten chains in width, one hundred and twelve (112) soundings were taken showing a channel from twenty-four to fifty-three feet in depth. Between the extreme west end or

outlet of Lower Lake Abittibi and Couchiching Falls, a stretch of about three miles, the depth of the river (Abittibi) was found to be from fourteen to thirty feet, and width from three to four chains.

The fall in the distance of about five hundred yards (the length of the portage) is fifty feet as estimated by the officers of the Geological Survey. About two-thirds of this fall, or say thirty-three feet, occurs in the first one hundred and fifty yards. The reef of rock over which the water of the river is here precipitated, extends a short distance above "the fall," and although the action of the water and ice have worn a channel of sufficient depth to drain the lake to its present level, if it were intended to drain the lake entirely, considerable rock cutting would most likely be required, extending from one hundred to two hundred yards above where the fall begins, and the rock is visible. Nevertheless the conclusion reached by the writer, after this second and more careful examination, was, that the cost of draining this immense lake (if no hidden reefs of rock interpose other and greater obstacles than now appear) will be very small as compared with the value of the enormous tract of land, that would thereby be reclaimed.

The result of the re-examination of Bank Lake and Nighthawk Lake, was not less satisfactory. In order to this the Abittibi River was descended to its junction with Frederick-House River, and from the junction, this last river, which is there about three chains in width, was ascended to Bank Lake, a distance roughly estimated as somewhere between thirty-five and forty miles. The first stretch about nine miles in length, and the last, six miles long, were quite navigable. The intermediate part of the river, however, was found to be a succession of rapids and falls, no fewer than eight "portages" being necessary. The first occurs nine miles from the junction and the eighth and last portage six miles from Bank Lake. This is rendered necessary by one of the finest falls met with by the writer north of the height of land. The river descends at this point sixty feet, if not more in a distance of one hundred and fifty yards. There is no visible sign or appearance of any reef of rock between this fall and Bank Lake. And it is all but certain, that a small amount of work done here would drain Bank Lake if not Nighthawk Lake also. The land on both sides the river from Bank Lake to the falls, a stretch of six miles is possessed of a good soil, but wet or liable to be flooded—as are large tracts bordering on Bank Lake itself, on Nighthawk Lake and the connecting stretch of river between these two lakes. It is thought probable that these were all parts of what may have been originally one large lake. This lake, in a southerly direction from the falls to the south end of Nighthawk Lake (or rather to the foot of the rising ground, still further south) must have been at least twenty-five or thirty miles in length and have averaged in width not less probably than ten miles.

The depth of these lakes, as ascertained by numerous soundings taken in the month of August—is less even than that of Lake Abittibi—ranging from five to ten feet only and averaging about seven feet.

Thus if drained—as these lakes and the adjacent low lying country certainly can be drained—by a very inconsiderable outlay at the falls—not less than two hundred and fifty square miles of land would, it is believed, be reclaimed.

There are known to the writer many other lakes in provincial territory which may be drained with equal facility and afford when they are drained, large areas of arable ground—which cannot fail to prove sooner or later, in his opinion, of the greatest value and importance.

Enough, however, has now been said to show, that, as respects some of the lakes at least, the submerged land which forms their beds is worth much more than the water.

It will now be in order to show under the next head that as regards other lakes, the water may be more valuable than the basins in which it reposes.

It is as an unfailing and almost unlimited source of water-power that these lakes and streams are, in my opinion, of the greatest importance and value.

Before proceeding further to discuss this question, however, it is absolutely necessary to say somewhat in reference to the education, training and experience which may be supposed to qualify the writer to report upon this particular subject with a degree of authority, to which simply as a stipendiary magistrate, miner or explorer, he could make no pretension whatever. In order to do this he respectfully submits the following narrative :

My father, the late John Arthur Borron, of Woollen Hall, Lancashire, was a man of exceptional ability and great general information, and extensively engaged in agricultural, manufacturing and mining enterprises, which were carried on partly on his own account and partly in partnership with others. Among these may be mentioned the cultivation of a part of his own property, the reclamation of a portion of Chat Moss, glass making in Warrington, cotton spinning and weaving near Manchester, salt making at Anderton, Cheshire, and coal mining in Staffordshire. In addition which he had for a number of years the general management of the two principal lead mines in Scotland, namely, those at Leadhills carried on by the Scots Mines Company, under a 99 years lease from the Earl of Hopetoun. The other at Wanlockhead carried on by the Marquis of Bute under a long lease from the Duke of Buccleuch. These mines which were contiguous, though in different counties, had both been worked without intermission, it is believed, for more than two hundred years. The richest veins had consequently been sunk upon to depths which rendered the drainage of the mines and hauling of the ores to the surface both difficult and expensive.

That part of Scotland is broken and mountainous—indeed the villages of Wanlockhead and Leadhills are generally considered to be the highest in Scotland. The old miners had taken advantage of this physical feature and drained many of the veins to a considerable depth by what are called “Adit levels,” which starting from lower ground were carried along the veins (and sometimes for long distances at right angles thereto) with just sufficient inclination to allow the water of the veins when intersecting to run off. Many miles of such adit levels had been driven not unfrequently in hard slate rock. Where the veins were richest the ore had been stopped or worked out to a limited depth below these adit levels, rude hand-pumps having been used to keep down the water.

Later on water wheels (breast and overshot) were erected to work the pumps. The water required to drive these wheels was brought in water courses (aqueducts) from burns or small streams in the adjacent glens or valleys.

Later still, or about the end of last century, several powerful steam engines, locally called “fire engines,” were erected to drain some of the richest and deepest mines. These engines, although doubtless as good as could then be obtained, consumed enormous quantities of coal. Although this coal could be got at points no further away than fifteen miles—so primitive were the coal mines, and so steep and rough the roads in those days, that the cost of the coal laid down at the mines was very high. In some instances it had to be carried to the mines, I believe, on pack-horses. Notwithstanding this heavy expense for drainage, large profits were realized by both for many years. Some time, however, prior to 1827 or 1828 the mines had become not only poorer, deeper and more difficult to work, but the price of lead had fallen very greatly.

In consequence of this and of mismanagement otherwise both mines were then working at a loss, and a total suspension of operations was seriously contemplated.

This was the condition of affairs when my father, whose advice and assistance had been asked, was intrusted with the general management. His other numerous business engagements only permitted him to visit and spend a few days at the mines every three months, but he was ably assisted at Wanlockhead by the late James Stewart who succeeded him as manager, and by a brother some ten years older than myself at Leadhills, both of whom resided permanently on the spot.

It was only by the substitution of machinery for manual labor and of water-power for the more costly steam-power required to drive this machinery that these Scottish mines could be profitably worked. This my father was quick to perceive and prompt to act upon. Thereafter every drop of water was utilized with the result that the mines instead of stopping as was threatened, at the period referred to, have been working with fairly good results, I believe, ever since. Thus it came that the great value and importance of water-power were deeply impressed on my mind by my father at a very early age.

My education, designed to prepare me for mining and mining engineering pursuits, was never entirely completed. Commenced and carried on for the first few years at Mytholme Academy, Lancashire, under the Rev. Peter Steel Dale, it was continued at Bruce's Academy at Newcastle-upon Tyne, where the celebrated civil engineer, Robert Stephenson, had some fifteen or sixteen years before obtained his school education. This was one of the very few schools or academies in England in which at that time science was taught, and to the lectures and teachings of Dr. Bruce on such subjects as chemistry, geology, mechanics and physiology I am chiefly indebted for such knowledge as I acquired in my youth. My scholastic education ended with a single term at the University of Edinburgh, from which, owing to a long and severe illness, but little benefit was derived.

Withdrawn from college at the early age of fifteen I assisted my father for several years in connection with the mines in which he was interested as manager or otherwise. For a short time in the Island of Islay, then at Strontian in Argyleshire where he was engaged in mining operations on his own account; and subsequently at Tyndrum in Perthshire as assistant manager under my father for the Marquis of Breadalbane. At both these last mentioned mines all the available water and water-powers were utilized for driving the necessary machinery. In 1838 I resigned my position at Tyndrum and went to Leadhills to assist my brother William Geddes Borron then managing partner of the Scots Mines Company's mines. He soon after bought out his partners, and on his removal to Glasgow a few years later I became resident manager of the mines, a position which I held from 1842 until the year 1850, and again from the year 1858 to 1861. The intervening eight years having been spent in the United States and Canada principally at the Bruce Mines, of which I had, as may be seen in the report of the Mining Commission, the general management for six years. In this report will be found also a brief record of my subsequent experience in connection with the mines and minerals of this Province.

At Leadhills, as formerly explained, it was absolutely necessary to make the best possible use of the water and water-power afforded by the neighboring burns or streams.

Many miles of watercourses, mostly on the surface, but partly subterranean conveyed the water to the waterwheels and hydraulic engines, known variously by the names of water-pressure or reciprocating engines. These water-pressure engines were employed both in pumping and in hauling up the ore, and those at Wanlockhead mines, when under my father's management, were the first of the kind erected in Scotland.

So vitally important, if not absolutely indispensable, was this water-power to the successful working of the mines at Leadhills that, several years before I went there as assistant manager, disputes had arisen between the lessees of the different mines in regard to their respective rights to the water of a small stream called the "Shortcleugh-Water," and to the watercourses connected therewith. In these disputes the landlord or proprietor, Lord Hopetoun, soon became involved. They resulted eventually in a lawsuit, than which it is questionable if any case, in regard to water and water-rights has ever been so obstinately contested before the Scotch courts. Commenced in 1836 it was continued with little intermission from that time until my departure for America in 1850.

Returning to take the management of the mines again in 1858 the suit was still going on with three or four others to which it had in the meantime given birth, and was only terminated at last by a compromise in 1861.

This bitter struggle, for the right to possess and use a stream of water which any active boy could easily jump over, lasted twenty-five years, was several times before the House of Lords, and must have cost the parties thereto not less than one hundred thousand dollars in law expenses alone.

And yet so valuable was it as water-power that the party who kept possession of the water during all these long years considered himself, it is said, amply repaid for all that it had cost him.

This long personal narrative may be thought uncalled for and in bad taste. Too long it may be. Some particulars perhaps might have been omitted with advantage, if not with propriety, but as stated at the beginning, it is absolutely necessary that the writer of such a report as this should be able to show his competency to deal intelligently with the matters to which it relates, or in other words that he is what is called in this country "an expert." This is the sole object of it, and this must be his apology, if such be needed. It shows that his attention has been for many years very earnestly directed to the nature, value and importance of water and water-powers, as well as to the best means of applying or utilizing the same. And that, whether in respect of early training, education or experience, he may not unreasonably claim to be as good an authority on this subject as the Government can easily find.

But in addition to this general competency to judge, he may, in view of his explorations in Provincial territory during the last thirty years, reasonably claim to have had better opportunities of forming trustworthy and reliable opinions on this interesting and important subject than any other man in Canada, with the single exception, perhaps, of Dr. Bell, Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Having thus shown my title to be considered a fairly competent authority, and that I have also had exceptionally good opportunities of seeing, if not knowing, much that it is needful should be seen and known upon the subject, it is now desirable, if not imperatively necessary, that I should place in as strong a light as possible the vast and overwhelming importance of "power."

In attempting to point out the great and rapidly increasing importance of "power in general" to mankind, I wish it to be understood that the word "power" as thus used is not intended to apply to or include "muscular power," which not only man but every living creature possesses in a greater or less degree, but to the "working power" (sometimes called mechanical) afforded by other "physical forces," more particularly gravitation and heat, and which may be directly or indirectly obtained from water, wind and fuel or steam, and substituted for muscular-power, or labor of men and animals.

A few generations ago and nearly every kind of employment or industry was carried on by hand, or by what is commonly called manual labor. In agriculture the use of steam power and of labor-saving machinery is of comparatively recent date. Some of us can even remember the time when the farmer very literally "earned his bread by the sweat of his brow." When grain was cut with reaping hooks and threshed out with flails. A time when although corn might not, as of old, be pounded in mortars, was, nevertheless, ground in mills of the most primitive description.

Now, steam ploughs, mowing machines, reapers and binders, threshing machines and other implements unknown to our grandfathers not only lighten the labor of the farmer but enable him, at much less expense than formerly, to raise the food so necessary for our support.

In manufacturing industries there was 150 years ago little that could be really called machinery in use, and what there might be was almost invariably put in motion by the muscular power of man, or of the animals he had domesticated. It is true that rude water-wheels and windmills were not unknown centuries ago, but the use of such was confined to a few employments, and in these was far from general.

The operations of carding, spinning and weaving of cotton, wool, flax, etc., into what are called "textile fabrics" were nearly all performed by hand when my father was born. And sixty years later, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the seats of the great cotton and woollen industries of England, there were still many families who made their living by hand-loom weaving, as I can myself remember.

Now, what with steam engines and water-engines to supply "the power," and machinery to do the work, manual dexterity and bodily labor have been in a great measure dispensed with.

Such labor as may still be necessary is also of a much lighter character than formerly, consisting chiefly of what is called "minding the machinery." At the same time this labor—light as it may be—is much more efficient. Each person now employed in our factories is able to manufacture many times the quantity of cloth that it was possible for the most skillful and vigorous hand-loom weaver to do, to toil at his loom as he might from early morning until late at night.

In mining the work was formerly done almost entirely by men and boys sometimes by women. Now, power for driving labor-saving machinery is employed in every department of mining work, for draining the mine, excavating and hoisting the ores, for crushing, stamping and dressing them, and finally in smelting them, where such is done in blast furnaces. Nor is it less important in regard of transportation, whether it be of materials and stores required at the mine, or of the produce thereof when sent to distant markets.

Again, in the working of metals into such things as are useful to mankind, a multitude of articles, from pins and needles, nails and screws, to anchors and engine shafts, formerly made entirely by hand, are now manufactured almost entirely by machinery. The same may be said of wood-work and the products of clay, such as bricks, tiles, etc., both largely employed in the construction of our dwellings.

Even in the most common occupations and employments, machinery impelled by steam or other motive power, has either superseded or greatly diminished the necessity for that excessive bodily labor or drudgery which many mechanics, tradesmen and artisans had previously to undergo. The work of the shoemaker, tailor, dressmaker, of the cooper, carpenter and blacksmith, of the mason,

machinist, printer, paper manufacturers and scores of others too numerous to mention, is now (as almost every one knows) performed in a great measure by machinery.

But in nothing, perhaps, has the substitution of steam power for the labor of man and animals been so important or so fraught with blessings as in the matter of transportation. The speed, ease and comfort, even luxury, with which it is possible now to travel from place to place; or, if desired, around the world, by means of locomotives and steamships, is in striking contrast to the protracted toil and hardship—if not positive danger to life—incurred by our ancestors when compelled to undertake journeys of even moderate length. Nor is it possible to over-estimate the importance and value of railways, in regard of the facilities they afford for the distribution and exchange of the products of the soil, the mine, the forest and the sea, as well as of the factory and the mill. Indeed, it is not easy to name any discovery or application of power—that has done so much to develop, not merely the resources of a few countries, but of the world at large—that has done so much to encourage trade, commerce and personal intercourse between individuals, communities and nations; that has done so much to increase knowledge, remove prejudices and to promote the comfort, welfare and happiness of mankind generally. And yet this great railway system is, so to speak, a thing of yesterday. It may be said to have been inaugurated only when the Liverpool and Manchester railway was formally opened, an event of which the writer—standing by his father's side on Chat Moss in the year 1830—was an eye witness.

Finally, in its relation to light, heat and electricity, it has now been satisfactorily proved that power, force or energy (as it is variously named) may be transmuted or changed into any or all of these, not merely as an experiment in a class-room or a laboratory, but on a large and practical scale. Thus "power" as a means of obtaining light, heat and electricity, is in this respect also becoming of the greatest economic value and importance.

The fact that "power" can be converted into electricity, transmitted in that form over a cable, a considerable distance, and then and there reconverted into power again, is one of the very greatest significance and importance, as will be pointed out hereafter, in connection with the utility and value of the water powers of our province. This brief retrospect or survey shows, or is intended to show, that whether in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, indeed all industries which have for their object the supplying of mankind with the necessities, conveniences and comforts of life, the wonderful progress that has been made in this century is chiefly due: 1st. To the general substitution of the great physical forces or "motive powers" for the much *more costly* "muscular power" of men and animals. 2nd. To the invention of power-looms and other quick-working, untiring and in a great measure self-acting machines, and their substitution for the slower, more uncertain movements of the oft-times wearied hands of the artisan, however dexterous. 3rd. To what is known as the division of labour, which has been brought about, in a great measure, by this general employment of steam, water power and of machinery for the muscular power and manual dexterity of men, women and children.

And the conclusion to which it is desired to lead is that *power*, intelligently directed to the working of suitable machinery, is really and truly the principal factor in the wonderful progress to which allusion has been made under this head, and hence the overwhelming importance of cheap and abundant "power" to the Province of Ontario.

SOURCES OF POWER.

Our enquiry now leads us up to the sources of the motive-powers, on which so much has been shown to depend, and without which, no manufacturing industries in the modern sense of the term, can be successfully carried on, in this or any other country, where labor is properly rewarded, and the rights and liberties of consumers respected.

The immediate sources of the power employed at the present day to drive, as it is called, machinery, are: 1st, steam; 2nd, water; 3rd, wind. The primary source of the force or "potential energy" in all three powers being the sun. Taking these in the order given, we have, 1st, steam. The vast importance of the steam-engine, and the great factor it has been in the growth of manufacturing industries, and in the progress of the principal nations in wealth and civilization; the principles on which it depends, and the manner in which it acts, are all so universally acknowledged and understood, that little need be said here on that subject. It might, without any great impropriety, be called "fuel-power," inasmuch as it is "the fuel" which really supplies the "heat or power" which is utilized by the aid of the steam-engine. Its value for manufacturing and other purposes in any particular country or at any particular point, depends almost entirely on the abundance and the cost of fuel. Hence those countries where fuel is cheapest are the most favorably situated in respect of this great power.

2. Water.—The origin of water power, and the manner in which it acts, can be most readily explained by reference to a clock in which weights are employed. These weights having been wound up by an expenditure of muscular power, sufficient to overcome the force of gravitation, are no sooner liberated, than they begin to descend under the influence of that same mysterious force and in descending give motion to the works. When at the end of eight days or so, the weights have "run down," the amount of power expended in keeping the clock going, is equal, making due allowance for friction, to that exerted in winding them up. In like manner the sun raises water in the state vapour from the ocean, and overcoming the force of gravitation which we call "the weight," deposits the same in the form of rain or snow on some far off plateau or range of mountains, hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet above the level of the sea. As in the case of the weights of the clock when fully wound up, there is in every gallon of this water a certain amount of "latent power" which scientists call "potential energy." This varies, it will be readily understood, according to the height of the land on which it has been deposited.

The "potential energy" in a given quantity of water elevated a thousand feet in height, being ten times as much as that in a like quantity of water, raised one hundred feet only above the level of the sea. This water, like the weights of the clock, in descending by force of gravitation to the sea, can, under favourable circumstances, be made to communicate the greater part of its "potential energy" or power, to water-wheels, turbines or other hydraulic engines, and employed in driving machinery for manufacturing or other purposes.

3. Wind.—The "potential energy" of the wind is probably far greater than that of any other source from which, what we call "power" is obtained.

In navigation, the force of the wind has been utilized from time immemorial, to the present moment, with infinite advantage to mankind. It will be thus employed in all probability, long after steam, owing to the scarcity and dearth of fuel, has ceased to be thus applied. For pumping water too, it has been in times past, and still is exceedingly useful, whether the water be pumped from

wells for domestic use, from rivers for the purpose of irrigation, or in order to the drainage and reclamation of valuable tracts of land. Wind-mills have been largely employed in the grinding of wheat and other grains into flour, more especially where good water power has not been available. The fact that a constant power was not absolutely necessary for this, and some other purposes, coupled with the circumstance, that those who erected and worked them, were more familiar perhaps with wind-mills than water wheels, has led to their frequent employment in Canada, and that even in the Province of Ontario, so favorably situated in regard of water power.

Sometimes the difficulty and expense, if not impossibility of getting water-power exactly were wanted, may (as will be fully shown hereafter) have led to the employment of this or other means of obtaining power.

It is a somewhat singular circumstance and one only to be accounted for in some such way as here suggested, that forty years ago there was still standing "a wind-mill" at Sault Ste. Marie, within sight of one of the finest water powers on the continent!

For manufacturing and other important purposes, which require a steady and reliable power, wind mills are now I think rarely if ever used. The fickleness and uncertainty of the wind is proverbial. For days, if not weeks, the atmosphere may be so calm, or the wind so light as to be incapable of supplying sufficient power to drive the machinery, and thus occasion great loss and inconvenience, especially where a large number of hands were employed.

It is possible or even probable that the ingenuity of man may yet devise some scheme or plan, by means of which the excess of energy in the wind at one time or during one period may be stored up, and this "store" drawn upon as needed during those periods, when the power afforded is insufficient, and thus that steadiness and constancy ensured, which is one of the most valuable characteristics and advantages of steam power and also good water power.

In view of this, as yet fatal objection to the employment of wind power in manufactories and mills, the opinions I am about to advance in reference to Ontario's position in regard of power, will be confined to the only two, at present available, namely, "steam power" and "water power."

THE POSITION OF ONTARIO IN REGARD OF STEAM POWER.

As an all-round, useful engine, one that can be obtained of any power, applied to any purpose, stationary or locomotive, on land or water, and in any part of the known world with the exception of the Arctic regions or the great deserts, the steam engine surpasses all other.

The great improvements in the steam engine made by Watt and others certainly "paved the way" for that substitution of power for manual labor, which may be said to have commenced only at that time, and has gone on with such surprising rapidity ever since. But for the steam engine—notwithstanding the discoveries of Arkwright and others—it may be confidently asserted that there would have been very few cotton or other factories in my native county, Lancashire, now a "very hive" in regard of that and other most important industries. They would have been restricted to the few spots whereat water power was obtainable. And the number of such, and the power available thereat are both very limited.

The following extract from Green's Short History of the English People, showing the condition of manufactures in the mother country one hundred years

ago, throws some interesting light on this and other parts of the subject dealt with in this report. On pp. 791 and 792 the historian says:—"Though England already stood in the first rank of commercial States at the accession of George the Third, her industrial life at home was mainly agricultural.

"The wool trade had gradually established itself in Norfolk, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the counties of the South-west, while the manufacture of cotton was still almost limited to Manchester and Bolton, and remained so unimportant that in the middle of the eighteenth century the export of cotton goods hardly reached the value of fifty thousand a year. There was the same slow and steady progress in the linen trade of Belfast and Dundee and the silks of Spitalfields. The processes of manufacture were too rude to allow any large increase of production. It was only where a stream gave force to turn a mill wheel that the wool worker could establish his factory; and cotton was as yet spun by hand in the cottages, the "spinsters" of the family sitting with their distaffs round the weavers handloom. But had the process of manufacture been more efficient, they would have been rendered useless by the want of cheap and easy means of transport. The older main roads which had lasted fairly through the middle ages had broken down in later times before the growth of traffic and the increase of waggons and carriages. The new lines of trade lay often along mere country lanes which had never been more than horse tracks. Much of the woollen trade had to be carried on by means of pack-horses and in the case of yet heavier goods, such as coal, distribution was almost impracticable save along the greater rivers or in districts accessible from the sea. A new era began when the engineering genius of Brindley joined Manchester with its port of Liverpool in 1767 by a canal which crossed the Irwell on a lofty aqueduct, the success of the experiment soon led to the universal introduction of water carriages, and Great Britain was traversed in every direction by three thousand miles of navigable canals. At the same time a new importance was given to the coal which lay beneath the soil of England. The stores of iron which had lain side by side with it in the northern counties, had lain there unworked through the scarcity of wood, which was looked upon as the only fuel by which it could be smelted. In the middle of the eighteenth century a process for smelting iron with coal turned out to be effective, and the whole aspect of the iron trade was at once revolutionized. Iron was to become the working material of the modern world, and it is its production of iron, which more than all else, has placed England at the head of industrial Europe. The value of coal as a means of producing mechanical force was revealed in the discovery by which Watt in 1765 transformed the steam engine from a mere toy into the most wonderful instrument which human industry has ever had at its command. The invention came at the moment when the existing supply of manual labor could no longer cope with the demands of the manufacturers. Three successive inventions in twelve years, that of the "spinning jenny" in 1764 by the weaver Hargreaves, of the "spinning machine" 1768 by the barber Arkwright, of the "mule" by the weaver Crompton in 1776, were followed by the discovery of the "power loom." But these would have been comparatively useless had it not been for the revelation of a new and inexhaustible labor, force in the steam engine.

"It was the combination of such a force with such means of applying it that enabled Britain during the terrible years of her struggle with France and Napoleon, to all but monopolize the woollen and cotton trades, and raised her into the greatest manufacturing country that the world had seen."

As stated elsewhere, the cost of steam power depends almost entirely on the price of the fuel required to produce it, at the time and in the place where the

power is wanted. The conditions in this respect may be such as entirely to preclude, or greatly limit the employment of steam power. It is important therefore at this stage of our enquiry to look into this question a little and see how Ontario is situated, or likely in the future to be situated, in regard of fuel.

The fuels available for steam-raising purposes are, 1st wood, 2nd peat, 3rd lignite, and 4th coal.

Wood has in times past been very largely employed on this continent for raising steam, but the consumption for this purpose is becoming less every year. As settlement advances, and the land is cleared and brought under cultivation, the forests are rapidly disappearing. In thus clearing the land, much of the timber has been hitherto burnt on the ground, in order to get rid of it; where it was wanted either for steam or other purposes, it has been sold. The price, however, of this fuel, commonly known as "cordwood," has increased as the areas of timbered land have diminished in number and extent, and with the increasing distance to which it has been necessary to haul it. In most of our cities and towns the price of cordwood is already so high as to preclude its use for steam-raising purposes. And the probability is that in a short time wood will cease to be used for other than building manufacturing and the most urgent domestic purposes in all parts of the province.

Peat.—This fuel has been found by the writer in practically inexhaustible quantity in the provincial territory lying north of the height of land and south of James' Bay. (See reports of Stipendiary Magistrates for 1881, pp. 11 *et seq.*)

That these great deposits of peat will sooner or later prove of inestimable value as fuel the writer still firmly believes. But in the absence of cheaper rates of transport than are obtainable under our present railway system, the distance of these peat mosses from the chief centres of population in Ontario is such as almost to preclude the hope of its ever becoming a cheap fuel for manufacturing or steam-raising purposes in the southern parts of the province. It will be shown, however, under another head (later on), that with cheaper means of transport than is afforded by ordinary railways, and which the writer believes not only possible but already almost in sight, the great deposits of peat and of lignite also found in this territory, may yet be utilized for many important purposes, not only on or near the spot, but in every part of the province.

Lignite, or Brown Coal.—This fuel (as just observed) has been discovered in provincial territory, north of the height of land, on the Abitibi, Mattagami, and Missinaibi branches of Moose River. The full extent of these deposits or beds has not been ascertained. But, however extensive, in the absence of cheaper means of transport than afforded by ordinary railways, it cannot be mined and laid down in Toronto or Hamilton at such a low price as will make it desirable for steam-raising purposes.

Coal.—There is in the opinion of geologists no true coal in the Province of Ontario. For coal, whether hard (anthracite) or soft (bituminous), we are dependent on the Maritime Provinces and the United States.

The distance from the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is such as leaves little room for the expectation that coal can ever be obtained from thence at other than a high price. The coal fields of the United States are much nearer, and from thence coal can be imported and laid down in the principal towns and cities of Ontario at an average price probably of five dollars (\$5.00) per ton of 2,000 lbs. The price of coal for steam-raising purposes in the great manufacturing centres of England and Scotland is not more than two dollars, and it is only a little more, I imagine, in those of the United States.

Thus it will be seen that in respect of fuel, and consequently of steam-power, Ontario occupies on this continent a very unfavorable, one might say "unenviable," position, as compared with the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and with many if not most parts of the United States, and still worse as compared with England, Belgium, and other great manufacturing countries in Europe. As was well said in the "Monetary Times" a few days ago: "Ontario has to import her motive power, and the Dominion commits the folly of taxing it." To which might have been added, "with the possibility of being denied even that poor privilege should at any time commercial intercourse with our neighbors to the south be suspended or interrupted."

THE POSITION OF ONTARIO IN REGARD OF WATER POWER.

The question which now arises, and it is a very momentous question in its bearing on the future of our province, is how are the people of Ontario situated in regard of the only remaining source of power—water-power?

And the reply is, that in the opinion of the writer no people in the world sufficiently advanced in civilization to be capable of utilizing this bounty of nature is more signally blessed in this respect than the people of Canada, and no province of Canada so highly favored as Ontario; and that he believes the Province of Quebec (which has also no coal) will come next in this important particular, although the streams and rivers of British Columbia (which he has not yet visited) unquestionably afford an enormous amount of water-power.

Valuable as steam-power is for almost every purpose, and indispensable as it is for some, it is not only equalled but excelled for manufacturing and many other important purposes by really good water-power.

Water-power (if good) costs little or nothing, except the interest on the first outlay for intake-lades or watercourses and tail races, and for wheels, turbines, or other hydraulic engines, together with the cost of such slight repairs as may be needed from time to time.

Hydraulic engines require no skilled engineers, no firemen, no fuel. They afford a cheaper power than the steam-engine, even if the fuel required for the latter could be obtained for nothing. If any proof of this be wanted, I need only refer to the fact that even in those parts of Great Britain where coal is the cheapest, good water-powers are not only employed in mining, manufacturing and other industries, but they command considerable prices in the form of rent. For instance, in the town of Greenock, Scotland, where coal for steam purposes could at the time referred to be bought for one and a half or at most two dollars a ton, the corporation some years ago received for water-power in the outskirts of the town, and used for manufacturing purposes, a yearly rental ranging from \$8.40 to \$20.40 per horse-power, the use thereof being restricted to 12½ hours per day. If further proof of the superiority of water-power to steam-power be required, we have only to look at the United States to be convinced, for we shall there see that many of the largest and most successful factories and mills of our enterprising neighbors are driven by water-power. In short, really good water-power is the best and cheapest power known to us, and one of nature's richest gifts to her children.

The country lying to the north of Lakes Superior and Huron, and to some extent also of Lake Ontario, abounds, as is well known, with lakes. So numerous indeed are they on the plateaus north and west of the first mentioned great lake, that one-third of the whole area has been roughly estimated to be covered

with water. In these lakes, situated 1,000 feet and upwards above the level of the sea, most of the streams and rivers, whether flowing southward and eastward into the great lakes, or northward into James' Bay, have their source or origin.

Varying as they do from a few hundred yards to fifty or more miles in length, these lakes form the most magnificent "natural reservoirs" perhaps in the world, and render the costly artificial reservoirs, compensation ponds and mill-dams generally required elsewhere, entirely unnecessary. In these lakes, or natural reservoirs prodigious quantities of water are stored up (so to speak) in the spring and fall, to be gradually given off during the drier seasons of the year. At comparatively little expense most of them might be rendered so complete that the water powers situated on the streams and rivers issuing and descending therefrom would be not only unfailing, but steady and reliable at all seasons of the year.

Without this wonderful net-work of lakes, the water-powers on most of these rivers would have been frequently either unmanageable on account of floods, or so uncertain and irregular in times of drought as to be almost if not altogether useless for manufacturing purposes. This is one of the reasons why the streams and rivers in the greater portion of the United States, and many of the principal countries of Europe, afford so few really good water-powers. At some seasons roaring torrents overflowing their banks and carrying everything before them; at other times almost dry; such streams and rivers cannot afford good and reliable water power. In America the cutting down of the forests, and in Europe that and the under-draining of the land have tended to aggravate these evils, and streams which at one time furnished power to drive mills are now entirely useless for that purpose.

It is not pretended that our Canadian streams and rivers are not liable, at any time or under any circumstances, to such fluctuations. Most of them, during what are called the spring freshets, caused by the melting of the snow which has fallen and accumulated on the ground the preceding winter, rise considerably, and are at other times more or less affected by prolonged spells of wet or dry weather. Frost and ice, too, may be the cause of more or less trouble during winter. All that we claim is, that owing to the occurrence of lakes, either at their immediate source, or as "chains" on the rivers themselves in their after course (frequently both), our streams and rivers are not nearly so liable to the extreme fluctuations which characterize those of other countries. And further that by means of "dams" or "weirs" provided with "sluices" placed at or near the outlets of these lakes, the fluctuations in question can be greatly lessened and not unfrequently entirely remedied. Thus at a trifling outlay as compared with other countries the water in our streams and rivers can be controlled and regulated, and that "steadiness of supply" insured which is essentially necessary in all good water-powers, and one of the principal factors in estimating their value.

In confirmation of this opinion, which will be endorsed, I venture to believe by every practical man at all conversant with the subject, I may quote from the article on "Water Power" in Chambers' Encyclopædia, wherein it is said "the value of water power depends much on the nature of the source of supply, whether steady or otherwise. Where streams supplying water-power are liable to fall off much in dry weather large impounding reservoirs are necessary to keep the mills from being stopped during summer. These, however, being generally expensive concerns, are seldom made for one mill, but rather by some association of mill-owners, and often by a water company or commission, for supplying a town with water to afford compensation to the mills by storing up flood water for what is abstracted for the use of the town."

From what has now been said, it will be seen that the superiority of our water-powers to those of other countries is due primarily to the great number of lakes in Canada generally, and especially in our own Province of Ontario. Thus bearing out the assertion of the writer at the beginning of this report, "that it is as an unfailing source of almost unlimited power that these lakes and streams are, in his opinion, of the greatest importance and value." In the words just quoted from Chambers "as large *impounding reservoirs* necessary to keep the mills from being stopped during summer," these lakes will sooner or later be worth millions of dollars to the people of Ontario.

To convey some idea of the prodigious amount of water power in the province, a rough estimate may be given of "the potential energy" of the water which is precipitated on the height of land plateau alone. This plateau, from the eastern boundary of the province north of the head of Lake Temiscamigue in a north-westerly direction to Lake St. Joseph, may be roughly estimated at about 500 miles in length, with an average breadth of seventy miles, and an area of about thirty-five thousand square miles. The height varies from one thousand to fourteen or fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, and will average in my opinion about 1,100 feet, or say 500 feet above lakes Huron and Superior. Assuming the quantity of water precipitated in the form of rain and snow on this plateau, in the course of a year to be thirty inches, it will amount to no less than two and one-sixth millions (short) tons, on each square mile. Say in round numbers however two millions tons.

To raise two million tons of water from the level of the ocean to the height of this plateau, or 1,100 feet above the sea, would require 253 66-100 horses, working twenty-four hours a day and 365 days in the year. Multiplying this by 35,000—the number of square miles in the whole plateau—we find that a force equal to that of 8,878,100 horses exerted continuously, is expended in raising or lifting up the water precipitated annually on this height of land plateau. But as horses cannot work continuously more than eight hours we must multiply this number by three, and thus obtain 26,634,300 as the number of horses that would be really necessary for this purpose. Assuming further that six men are equal in power to one horse, it will be seen that the labor of nearly one hundred and sixty millions of men would be required. This is the power expended by the sun in lifting, so to speak, this water from the ocean and depositing it on the height of land plateau. This too is the measure of the "potential energy" *that water* has acquired, and which it will give off on its descent or return to the sea. In estimating, however, the "working power" that may be obtained from this water, very large deductions have to be made, as will hereafter appear.

Prodigious as this working power unquestionably is, it forms, however, only a part, and by no means a large part of the practically unlimited water-power belonging to the province. There is another extensive tract of high ground, a plateau similar in its physical feature to that last mentioned in the westerly part of Ontario. This is situated between Lake Superior and Nepigon on the east and Lake Winnipeg and the Red River, or rather the prairie bordering that river, on the west. This plateau is partly in the United States and partly in Manitoba. That portion of it in Ontario is bounded on the south by the International boundary from Pigeon River to the outlet of the Lake of the Woods or Rat Portage, and on the west and north by English River, Lac Seul or Lonely Lake, Lake St. Joseph and the height of land plateau, of which it is really a south-westerly tongue or extension. The general elevation is, I believe, about the same, and like it, it abounds with lakes. The area of that part which falls to the share of Ontario, and the potential energy of the water are probably

not much less than these of the northern height of land plateau; but owing to the circumstances of the divide or water-parting being so near to Lake Superior, the far greater portion of the water flows westward into Lake Winnipeg. Thus although there are many fine water-powers in the district, and in the aggregate, a very large amount of power. Manitoba gets, I think, the greater share of it. The water-powers afforded by the Kaministiquia River and its tributaries, by Nepigon River and others, which have their sources in the lakes on the eastern portion of this plateau, can hardly be surpassed for excellence.

A third very important area in this connection and abounding in lakes and rivers, is that lying between the Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence on the one hand, and the Ottawa River, from the head of Lake Temiscamigue to the interprovincial boundary on the other.

This tract contains Lakes Wahapitaping, Temagaming, Nipissing, Whitefish, the Muskoka lakes, Lake Simcoe and many others too numerous to mention. Among the streams and rivers we find the Temagaming, Sturgeon, French, Wehnapita, Maganetawan, Muskoka and Severn, the waters of which, contributed largely by lakes, flow into the Georgian Bay. Of these flowing into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, the River Trent, with its chain of lakes, is perhaps the only one of great importance in regard of its water-power.

On the north side of this tongue of land we have the Montreal River, its waters, contributed by a large number of lakes, some of which are situated on the height of land plateau, flowing into Lake Temiscamigue, and the Mattawa, Petawawa, Bonnechere, Madawaska, Mississippi, Rideau and Nation Rivers, which pour their waters into the Ottawa River. My knowledge of this tract, from actual exploration, is mostly confined to that portion of it lying north of the Mattawa River on the one hand and of French River on the other, inclusive of Lake Nipissing. From what I have seen and heard however, I believe that all these rivers almost without exception either have their sources in lakes or pass through lakes in their after course, and that they abound in falls, cascades and rapids. The average elevation of this portion of the province may be somewhat lower than the northerly and westerly plateaus previously described, but I have no doubt whatever that it affords water-power of great excellence and such as in the aggregate would be considered immense in any other country.

Again on both sides of the height of land plateau, but especially on the northern slope, there are belts of country, together, at least, equal in area to the plateau itself. In passing through these belts, whether it be to Lakes Superior or Huron on the south or James' Bay to the north, all those rivers which have their source in the lakes on the height of land plateau are joined by numerous streams, brooks and rivulets, the water contained in which has been precipitated on these lower-lying belts, and greatly increases the size and power of the main rivers. In fact the rivers running northward into James' Bay are frequently doubled in volume by the time they reached the so called long portages, where most of them descend suddenly upwards of 300 feet in a few miles, affording an enormous amount of water-power.

The belt on the south side of the height of land plateau is comparative narrow, but nevertheless contributes in the aggregate a great quantity of water to the larger rivers which descend from the plateau above, and such additions of course, thereafter, increase their power. In both these belts, too, there are numerous lakes, though not so numerous as on the plateau itself, which are the source of a great many smaller rivers and streams. Those in the northern intermediate belt almost always unite with the large rivers before they reach James'

Bay. Those in southern belt often flow directly into Lake Huron and Lake Superior and frequently afford excellent water-powers for a limited number of mills or factories.

But in addition to all this "wealth of power" within her own territory, Ontario shares with the United States the magnificent and unfailing water-power afforded by the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, with Lake Superior, 32,000 square miles in area, for a reservoir and source of supply. And the still more tremendous power of the famous Falls of Niagara, over which is precipitated in one jump of some 160 feet in perpendicular depth, all the water, not only of Lake Superior but of Lake Huron, Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, the aggregate area of which is estimated to be not less than 87,400 square miles. When we consider the amount of water precipitated annually on the surface of these great lakes and on an equal if not greater area of land, the waters of which are tributary thereto, and that the descent in the fall and rapids above and below "the falls" is in all about 330 feet. The magnitude of this power is as wonderful, if not more so, to those who can understand and appreciate its economic importance and value in the not very distant future, as to those who are moved only by the grandeur of the scenery.

The rapids on the St. Lawrence, which occur at various points between Kingston and Lake St. Francis are also capable of affording a very large amount of power, the enormous quantity of water which issues from the Niagara River being still further increased by that furnished by Lake Ontario. Finally, Ontario shares with her sister Province Quebec the fine water-powers afforded by the Ottawa River from Lake Temiscamingue to where it is intersected by the interprovincial boundary line, a short distance from Montreal.

Thus it will be seen that not merely as a figure of speech, but as *a matter of fact*, the water-power of Ontario is almost at least unlimited.

It will now be in place to show that after making every allowance and deduction experience has proved to be necessary, it is still practically "greatly in excess of all possible requirements."

The first and principal deduction is due to the circumstance that although there may be a great quantity of water in a river and in the aggregate there may be many hundred feet of fall and thus theoretically a large amount of "potential energy" or power, practically, this power may not be recoverable, in regard of those stretches in which the descent is not sudden or rapid but gradual and moderate. Or if recoverable at such an expense only for dams or weirs, in-take lades and tail-races, as may render it undesirable. Thus it happens that in many countries the largest rivers afford little if any available water-power. In other countries owing to the occurrence of rapids or falls at intervals on some of the rivers, more or less of the power may be obtained. But in every country there are considerable stretches, if not the entire rivers, in which the descent is so gradual that the "potential energy" of the water may be said to be lost.

In this respect also Ontario is singularly fortunate. Not only is steadiness in the supply of water ensured by her countless lakes, but the vast number of falls, cataracts and rapids which occur in her streams and rivers render it possible at a reasonable expense to recover and utilize the far greater part of the potential energy of the water. This is particularly the case in regard of the rivers and streams which flow into Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and in most of those also which flow into the Ottawa. The intermediate stretches between the falls and rapids consisting not unfrequently of lakes or lake-like expansions of the rivers in which very little fall is lost.

North of the height of land plateau the percentage or proportion of the power practically recoverable from the water of the rivers which flow into James' Bay will be less. These rivers between the northern edge of the height of land plateau and the foot of the long portages descend in general from six to eight hundred feet. The rapids and falls are numerous and capable of affording in the aggregate an enormous amount of power; but there are comparatively few "still-water stretches" between the water-falls and hence a considerable loss. Again below the "Long Portages" these northern rivers flow for a distance varying from 70 miles in the case of the Abitibi to 200 miles in that of the Albany River over a plain or flat belt of country lying to the south and west of James' Bay. In this stretch there is a fall or descent varying from 200 to 400 feet. Theoretically the water is capable of affording an immense amount of power, but practically, owing to the gradual descent, very little is recoverable.

On the other hand at Sault Ste. Marie and Niagara the descent or fall occurs in such short stretches of the river that almost all the power may be said to be available.

Another source of what may be called loss of power is due to the fact that of the water precipitated on the height of land and other plateaus a good deal is lost by absorption and evaporation. And that the sudden melting of the snow in the spring in spite of the lakes (unless they be very large) occasions such a great flow of water for two or three weeks that a comparatively small proportion only of the water in the rivers can then be utilized.

Lastly. Even at points so favourably situated that all the water and all the "head" or fall can be made available the effective power obtained by the best hydraulic engines is not more than three-fourths and more frequently two-thirds only of the theoretical power.

I am convinced, however, after making the largest deductions called for by all the circumstances mentioned that the effective power afforded by the lakes and rivers of Ontario "is practically unlimited," or in other words greatly exceeds all the possible wants and requirements of the largest possible population. The superiority of water-power to steam-power in point of economy, and the extent and excellence of the water-powers of Ontario having been, as I venture to think, sufficiently shown, it now remains to be seen,

1st. Wherein water-power is inferior to steam-power.

2nd. What probability there may be of the obstacles, which have prevented its more general use, being overcome.

WHEREIN WATER-POWER IS INFERIOR TO STEAM-POWER.

The answer to the first question is not far to seek. The superiority of steam-power lies chiefly in the fact that practically it can be had wherever it is wanted and to the amount wanted. In every habitable part of the world fuel of some kind or other can (as yet) be obtained. There is not "a lot" therefore in the largest and most populous city or in any country village; there is not a farm or a mine however remote whereon a steam engine may not be erected with power sufficient for the purposes the owners may have in view. Water-power on the other hand is not obtainable everywhere, but must as a rule be used on the spot where nature has located or planted it. In other words, the "water wheel" or hydraulic engine must be erected at or near the "water-fall." Now, these "Mill sites" as they are commonly called are only found here and there at considerable intervals, even in this highly favored country. They are frequently fewest

in number where the land is the richest and the population greatest. Thus hitherto water-power has rarely been obtainable where it was most wanted.

"Power," as already explained at considerable length, is principally required for manufacturing purposes, and if this were the only thing to be considered the manufacturer would look around for a good water-power and there erect his factory or his mill. But he also requires capital, artisans, materials and customers, and these are most easily obtained at or near the chief centres of population. In Canada (as elsewhere) with few exceptions the towns and cities have been located solely with the view to carrying on a profitable trade with the early settlers, farmers, hunters or trappers and even Indians. The advantages that any particular locality possessed in this respect, whether in regard of inland or ocean navigation or of safety from the assaults of enemies, have been the principal factors in determining their position. As there were no manufacturers, in the modern sense of the term, there was little or no need of power. A stream with water sufficient to drive a small grist or saw-mill for the supply of local wants was generally all that the first pioneers needed, and such might by chance be included in the limits of the future city. But in the selection (natural or otherwise) of the sites on which our older towns and cities have been built the future value and importance of water-power for manufacturing and other purposes has been entirely overlooked.

Hence it happens that in a country abounding above all other in the most economical of powers, such cities as Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and others have no water-powers worth mentioning, and the manufacturers have been obliged to have recourse to the more expensive steam-power or build their mills and factories elsewhere.

The first men to utilize the water-powers of Canada to any considerable extent were, I expect, the lumbermen. And it is probable this circumstance, the excellence of the water-power and the Rideau Canal that have determined the position of Ottawa city.

The total unfitness of water-power in the past to supply the place of steam-power in navigation or on railways is too obvious to call for any particular remark or explanation. What probability is there then that these advantages, which hitherto have so greatly impaired the general usefulness of water-power, may be overcome? My answer to this is that they have been already in a great measure overcome by means of electricity. And water-power, always where available superior to steam-power in point of economy, is now its equal in almost every other important respect.

In order to show that these views and opinions are not of recent birth or rashly and hurriedly formed I may be permitted to quote from my report on the northerly territory of the Province of Ontario for 1881-82, in which, on page 11, speaking of the vast deposits of peat in the territory and its probable future value and importance as fuel, I say, "Now, even supposing that with a direct railway the cost of manufacture and transportation would still be such as to exclude both compressed peat and peat charcoal from our markets so long as coal and wood could be obtained at reasonable prices; and still adhering to the belief that both coal and wood will advance in price until they become sooner or later anything but reasonable, he must be a bold man who in view of the discoveries of the last fifty years will contend that in the next fifty years this bountiful provision of fuel may not be made to contribute in some form or other to the welfare, comfort and happiness of the people of this Province.

It appears to me by no means improbable that electricity, now almost

synonymous with light, heat and power, may be generated on the spot where the fuel to drive the necessary engines and machinery can be procured at an almost nominal cost and in unlimited quantity. The electricity so obtained can be transmitted with as much speed, ease and certainty to any point where light, heat or power may be wanted as that which conveys telegraphic messages all over the world.

If electricity generated in Newfoundland can be made to work a machine in Ireland, why may not electricity generated on the spot by our beds of peat and lignite together with the magnificent water-powers on both sides the height of land, be utilized in Toronto or Hamilton not only as a source of light and heat but also as a power wherewith to drive all sorts of machinery, the lighter kinds more especially?

The discovery of the means by which powerful electric currents can be divided and subdivided and thus apportioned in the degrees or quantities required by different individuals for different purposes has, in my humble opinion, overcome one of the greatest obstacles to the almost universal employment of electricity and that to an extent which may positively revolutionize all existing arrangements, having for their object the production and transmission of light, heat and power not only for domestic but manufacturing purposes. The best mode of transmitting power from situations where it is running to waste and actually worthless, to points more or less remote where it is wanted and would prove of the greatest importance and value has long been a problem that engineers and machinists have been endeavoring to solve, but so far very clumsily and imperfectly. I know few of greater importance, and it appears to me that its solution may be near at hand. What with her unlimited supply of fuel (peat and lignite) in the north and her magnificent water-powers everywhere available in the same manner and to the same end, no country will stand in a better position than Canada should these anticipations be realized."

Again in my report for the year 1882-83, page 31, this important subject was again referred to in the following terms:—

"Since I thus wrote some progress has been made in this direction. Experiments on a large scale are, I believe, being conducted both in Europe and America, the object of which is, to substitute electro-magnetic engines for ordinary locomotives on railways. I am not conversant with the details, but as I understand, the electric fluid (so to speak) is generated or supplied by stationary engines at each end of the line, if short, but at stated intervals if the road is long. The engines which generate the electricity, which in turn propels the train, may themselves be worked by steam or water. These stationary engines may be many miles distant not only from the train and its load, but if necessary, from the railway itself. All, I believe, that is really essential, being, that the electricity thus generated shall be conducted without material loss or waste, by means of wires or otherwise, from the stationary engine to the electro-magnetic engine which accompanies the train; or the electricity may be stored up according to M. Faure's method, on the point of being patented and introduced into Canada.

"If this system be at all successful in an economic point of view, with stationary engines worked by steam-power, the problem of the utilization of the vast stores of peat and lignite in this territory is, I am persuaded, in a fair way to be solved. The height of land is an extensive plateau (area 35,000 square miles) and not a sharply defined ridge. This plateau is full of lakes, each giving birth to streams of water, which uniting soon become rivers. Some of these flow to the north and others to the south. This plateau is from a thousand to twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea; and from five to seven hundred feet

above Lakes Huron and Superior. Hence the rivers for many miles on both sides the height of land offer a succession of rapids and falls. These afford water-powers, the equal of which cannot in my opinion, be found on this continent, if in any other part of the world. The lakes by which these rivers and streams are fed constitute, in fact, great natural reservoirs, by means of which a constant and steady supply of water, at all seasons can be easily ensured. It is obvious, therefore, that if this method of propelling or drawing trains should prove successful, the motive-power necessary to transport fuel from the north to our very doors, would cost literally nothing but the machinery required to apply it to that purpose. Such a reduction in the cost of transportation as this presupposes, would probably enable us to obtain abundant and cheap fuel for generations to come from our own territory."

Such were the views of the writer ten years ago, and he respectfully claims that the opinions then expressed, and the predictions then made, are strongly supported and borne out by the progress that has since been made in the direction of their fulfilment.

The transmission of power by means of electricity from where it is generated by stationary engines to points more or less distant, to be there employed in driving machinery, the running of street-cars and many other purposes, is no longer a matter of opinion or of doubt. The great number of places where it is thus applied, and the success which has attended it, sets at rest all misgivings as to its entire practicability. It matters not excepting as regards cost, from what source the power is derived, whether it be steam, water or wind, this power can be converted into electricity transmitted through a cable, ten, twenty or more miles, and then re-converted into power again, and used for any purpose, manufacturing or otherwise, for which it may be required. Our ingenious and enterprising neighbours are quite alive to the vast importance of this mode of transmitting power and more particularly of water power. A company (capital \$10,000,000) has been formed, and work has been commenced with the view to utilizing at Buffalo a large amount of power (no less, it is estimated, than 150,000 horse-power) to be obtained from the Falls of Niagara.

It is said, too, on the authority of Mr. Edison and other eminent electricians that the scheme is not only practicable, but that the power thus supplied will cost very much less than steam-power. The following extract from the *Electrical World* shows that in Europe it is thought possible to transmit power a much greater distance than from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. Under the heading "A Daring Project," that periodical says: "One of the features of the coming electrical exhibition at Frankfort-on-Main will be the transmission of power on a scale hitherto never attempted. When it was announced some months ago, that it was proposed to transmit one hundred horse-power from Lauffen-on-Neckar to Frankfort, a distance of more than one hundred miles, the statement was received with smiles of incredulity, but now it seems quite probable that not only will the experiment be tried, but that it will succeed in spite of the engineering difficulties that have to be surmounted."

Thus it will be seen, that although as yet far from complete or perfect, the progress made in this mode of transmitting power, during the last ten years, has been such as to justify the greatest degree of confidence that power will very soon be transmitted almost any distance that may be desired, having regard to cost.

Hitherto, if water-power was situated at a lower level than that of the place where it was wished to apply it, the distance to which it could be profitably

transmitted has rarely exceeded two or three miles. Perhaps in no industry, has this limitation in respect of the employment of water-power been more frequently a source of disappointment and regret, than in mining. Within three or four miles of Leadhills and Wanlockhead, but at a lower level, there was water-power far in excess indeed of the requirements of all the mines. Whereas the water which was situated at a higher level, and could alone therefore be brought to the mines in aqueducts or watercourses, was altogether insufficient, resulting at Leadhills as before mentioned, in interminable disputes and lawsuits. The only way in which such power could be transmitted from a lower to a higher station was either by connecting or "slide-rods," or by compressed air. The first of which methods was very clumsy (involving much friction and loss of power), the other too expensive for long distances.

From all which, it follows, that the successful application of electricity to the transmission of power supplies a very important and long felt want, "a missing link" in fact; and as regards water-power more especially cannot fail to increase immensely its usefulness and value. As much so indeed, as did the discoveries of Watt the usefulness and importance of steam-power.

Instead of this power being available only at the place where the water supply and fall may happen to be situated, it can now be utilized anywhere within a radius of at least twenty or thirty miles, by those anxious to obtain it; and the probability is, this distance will be so increased by further discoveries and improvements, that in another ten years, there will not be a village or even homestead in the land, that will not be within range of some one or other of Ontario's magnificent water-powers.

Toronto and Hamilton, nearly equi-distant (in a straight line) from the Falls of Niagara, need not despair of being ultimately able to obtain from that inexhaustible source, all the power they may need for manufacturing and other purposes, be it ever so great. But even if disappointed in this, Toronto can (unless the intervening ridge be composed of rock) obtain a large amount of power from Lake Simcoe, and that, I believe, at a cost per horse-power, no higher than is paid for it in Scotland, where in consequence of the low price of coal steam-power does not cost more than half the price it does in this city. Thus with far cheaper power than any which can be obtained in Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow or even Newcastle-upon-Tyne, other conditions being equal, the manufacturers not only of Toronto and Hamilton, but of Ontario generally, should, as it humbly appears to me, be able to compete, and that successfully, with those of any other country in the world.

The substitution of steam or water-power, and of machinery for manual labour, in every branch of industry, farming, mining, manufacturing and others, which has been going on so rapidly for one hundred and twenty years has already been noticed.

One point, however, in relation thereto, calls for further remark, and that is, that this "harnessing" as it were, of the great untiring "forces of nature" and compelling them to do much of our hardest, most distressing, and painful labour, is not yet finished, but still goes marching on. Hardly a day or week elapses that we do not read or hear of some fresh conquest, some new application of power or machinery, whereby, what is called a saving of labour is effected. Nor is this surprising when we consider the multitude of people, including thousands of the most talented as well as the most practical, in every pursuit, who are constantly occupied in trying to invent or discover labor-saving machinery, animated and encouraged as they are by the desire for fame, honour and riches,

which in these days the successful discoverer may reasonably expect to reap. This vitally important movement has, in the opinion of the writer, come to stay and is bound to go forward; for although much good work has been accomplished there still remains a great deal to be done. It is, in the main he fervently believes, a truly benign movement, and as such calculated, if not designated to ameliorate very greatly the condition, not only of overwrought working-men, commonly so called, but of some of their dumb fellow-labourers among the domestic animals; the poor horse more especially. One practical conclusion that may be drawn from this report is, that the more universal this substitution of mechanical power for animal power, the greater will be the demand for, and greater the importance and value of our Provincial water-powers.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Another very important use (impossible before) to which water-power can now be applied, is in the transportation of passengers, and of farm produce, if not of heavy freight.

The entire practicability of drawing loaded cars by electro-magnetic motors on both railways and tramways may now be said to have been satisfactorily established. For street and suburban railways, electricity is rapidly taking the place both of horses and of locomotive engines. In most places the power required to produce the electricity is furnished by stationary steam-engines; the expense in fuel alone being very considerable. With the command of water-power, the cost of operating electric railways would be greatly reduced. Hence an enormous increase in the number of these lines in Canada may be confidently expected.

The lightness and compactness of the electro-magnetic motors, the facility with which cars provided with these motors can ascend hills (which are "stiff" even for horses) the apparent ease with which they are managed, coupled with the fact that the tramways can be laid down on any common turnpike road without in the least impairing its usefulness otherwise, all point to this mode of transportation, as being admirably adapted to supply not only the wants of cities and their suburbs, but of the rural districts. If water-power be available, not only may passengers, but farm products, be carried at rates considerably lower than those commonly charged the farmer by the present railway companies for short hauls. Hence the probability of such lines being laid down between the more populous rural districts and the nearest towns and cities, at which the products of their farms are usually sold. I find an interesting item in the *Fort William Journal* of February 28th, bearing on this very subject and also taken, I believe, from *The Electric News* before quoted. It is as follows: "In estimating the chances of a settlement of the long-standing troubles in Ireland a most hopeful sign is that the employment of light electric railways or telpherage in that country, is now being seriously considered. It is shown that telpherage lines might be used for bringing to market from the remoter districts parcels of farm produce, which cannot now be marketed economically. In such districts, while the production is not enough to support even a light railway, there is real need of some ready means of reaching the market, especially with perishable goods. The establishment of such means would to a certainty give an enormous impulse to small farming, dairy-farming, poultry raising and other occupations of the peasantry. The carriage of the mails, too, which is now done by horse-cars and foot-messengers, would be enormously expedited. The force of the

greatest objection to the whole scheme, the possible expense, is very much lessened by the fact that water-power exists in plenty and its utilization would minimize the cost of working."

With the unlimited command of water-power that Ontario has been shown to possess, is it not at least possible that some now born, may live to see such light electric railways on all the principal roads in the settled parts of this Province? Not perhaps on every concession road, but still so numerous that not a farmer, country merchant or tradesman but who will be within easy distance of such a line. The writer, in whose lifetime the whole railway system of the world has sprung into existence, should be one of the last to doubt it.

CONSERVATION OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada or "Dominion" extends to all matters coming within certain classes of subjects which were agreed upon at the time of Confederation and duly embodied in the British North America Act, 1867.

Included in this schedule will be found two classes of subjects which are sometimes so interpreted as to affect very seriously what may be called "Provincial water rights."

These subjects are :

- (1) Navigation and Shipping.
- (2) Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.

The exclusive right of the Dominion to legislate on all matters coming within the class of subjects comprehended under the term "navigation" has been claimed to include (inferentially) the full and complete control of all "navigable waters." Hence the necessity of a definition of the word "navigable."

Again "shipping," what is included under this term? Is it to be interpreted so as to include "vessels with three masts" only, or everything that floats, from an ocean-going ship to a birch-bark canoe? If the latter there is hardly a lake or a stream in the Dominion over which the Federal authorities may not claim full control.

Then we have "fisheries." Are the fisheries here called "inland fisheries" of the same nature as the "sea coast fisheries" with which they are grouped or classed, or something different? Were they to be limited (as they were I believe in this Province at the time of Confederation) to the great inland lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, or to be extended so as to include other lakes, such as Lake of the Woods, through which the international boundary passes, as well as those like Temiscamingue, which form in part the boundaries between different provinces.

Or, are the Dominion authorities entitled to establish what they may be pleased to call "fisheries" on any or all of our interior lakes, from the biggest (Lake Nipigon) to the marsh or pond only a few acres in size but which may contain a few Jack-fish (pike) and suckers?

I trust that such claims to "exclusive," or even to "supreme," authority on the part of the Dominion Government in regard of inland lakes and rivers, more

especially those lying and situated entirely within the province whether on the ground that they are more or less "navigable," or that they contain more or less "fish," if put forward may not be found to be supported by the legal construction of the British North America Act.

For, if admitted, the usufruct of the province in these lakes, whether arising out of the water-power, the devotion of such as are most suitable to "pisciculture," or the drainage of others and reclamation of large tracts of arable land, will be lost, or greatly impaired.

It would seem to the writer the British North America Act (section 109) left vested in each of the provinces the ownership of not only "all the lands, mines, minerals and royalties belonging to the several provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the Union," but of the waters also, such being included in the general term "land" as used in this connection. And that the beds of all the lakes and rivers with the minerals below, the waters above, and the fish and anything else of value in or appertaining as well to the water as to the soil, belongs of right to each province, to be utilized or disposed of as the legislatures of the respective provinces may consider most advantageous. Certain exceptions are made in section 92 of the Act in regard to navigation between one province and another, or between a province and any British or foreign country. And also in regard of such works "as may be declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada; or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces." But these exceptions seem to me to *prove* that in all matters of a merely local or private nature (even navigation) the legislatures are left free to do as they please.

These views, long held by the writer, appear to be borne out by the opinions expressed by the Supreme Court of Canada in a case mentioned by Dr. Bourinot on page 132 of his *Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada*, which has just come under his notice, and here quoted. It is specially important in regard of the fisheries.

"By section 2 of the Fisheries Act of 1868, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may, where the exclusive right of fishing does not already exist by law, issue, or authorize to be issued, fishery leases and licenses for fisheries and fishing wheresoever situated or carried on, etc." In 1874 the Minister executed a lease of the fishery of a certain portion of a river in New Brunswick, which was some forty or fifty miles above the ebb and flow of the tide, though the stream, for the greater part of that particular portion, is navigable for canoes, small boats and timber. Certain persons in New Brunswick, however, claimed the exclusive right of fishing in this part of the river on the ground that they had received conveyances thereof, and prevented the lessee of the Dominion Government from enjoying the fishery under his lease. The Supreme Court of Canada was at last called upon to decide whether an exclusive right of fishing existed in the parties who had received the conveyances. In other words the court was practically asked to decide the question: Can the Dominion Parliament authorize the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to issue licenses to parties to fish in rivers, such as that described, where the Provincial Government has before or after Confederation granted lands that are bounded on, or extend across such rivers? The Court decided: That the license granted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries was void, because the Act in question only authorizes the granting of leases "where the exclusive right of fishing does not already exist by law," and in this case the exclusive right belonged to the owners of the land through which that portion of the river flows. That the legislation in regard to "inland and sea fisheries" contemplated by British North America Act is not with reference to

property and civil rights, that is to say, not as to the ownership of the beds or rivers, or of the fisheries, or the rights of individuals therein, but to subjects affecting the fisheries generally, tending to their regulation, protection and preservation, matters of a national and general concern; in other words, all such general laws as enure as well to the benefit of the owners of the fisheries as to the public at large. That the Parliament of the Dominion may properly exercise a general power for the protection and regulation of the fisheries, and may authorize the granting of the licenses where the property, and therefore the right of fishing thereupon, belong to the Dominion, or where such rights do not already exist by law; but it may not interfere with existing exclusive rights of fishing, whether provincial or private. That consequently any lease granted by a Dominion Minister to fish in fresh water non-tidal rivers, which are not the property of the Dominion, or in which the soil is not in the Dominion, is illegal; that where the exclusive right to fish has been acquired as incident to a grant of land through which such river flows the Canadian Parliament has no power to grant a right to fish. "That the ungranted lands in a province being in the Crown for the benefit of the people, the exclusive right to fish follows as an incident, and is in the Crown as trustee for the benefit of the people of the province, and therefore a license by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries would be illegal."

CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC RIGHTS.

This report shows, or is intended to show, the importance of the water-powers of the province to the farmer, the manufacturer and the miner; in fact not only to the employer but the employees engaged in every industry, trade or pursuit. It is thus, a franchise in which the people at large, now and hundreds of years hence, are and will be deeply, nay, vitally interested. It is one, consequently, in which the rights of the Crown, or in other words, of the people, are to be most jealously and carefully guarded.

The writer would, therefore, respectfully but strongly urge that in all future sales of land the water, whether of lakes or rivers (with the exception of that which may be required for domestic and sanitary purposes), should be reserved to the Crown as trustee for the benefit of the people of the province generally. And that water-powers should not be sold, but leased for a term of years, the rent charged varying according to circumstances; the position of the fall or rapid, the difficulties to be overcome before it can be applied or utilized, and even the purposes to which it is to be put, being all taken into consideration.

REVENUE.

The rental of the provincial water-powers appears to the writer a perfectly legitimate source of revenue. One to which no reasonable exception can be taken, that may not with equal, if not greater, force be urged against any other tax whatever. The rent should be very moderate at first, say from one to five dollars per horse power per annum, according to situation, circumstances and contemplated use.

The amount of revenue that may be derived from this source at any particular date cannot be estimated. Much will depend on the fiscal policy of this

and other countries. In the absence of larger markets for our products there can be no sudden or very great demand for increased power. That sooner or later it would yield millions of dollars annually, exceeding in fact any other source of revenue, the writer is fully persuaded.

There is one thing, at least, that is absolutely certain, *water-power will out-live steam-power*. The one may be said to endure forever, the other only so long as coal can be obtained. As coal becomes scarcer and dearer steam-power will cease to be employed and will be superseded by the cheaper water-power wherever available. Where water-power cannot be obtained, "wind-power" may probably be utilized, by means of electricity and storage batteries, to an extent and with such complete success as to rival either of the other powers in cheapness and general usefulness.

In England the consumption of coal is now so great that the large and more easily worked beds or "seams" must inevitably be exhausted before long. As this goes on the cost of working or "winning" will increase and the price of coal will rise until "steam" ceases to be *the cheap power* it has hitherto been. Having but a limited amount of water-power to fall back upon, British manufacturers will thus, in all probability, be obliged to give up manufacturing many important staples with which they have hitherto in a great measure supplied the world. Is it not possible that many of these manufacturers, with their experience, capital, machinery and skilled artisans may in the near future find in Canada a new field and a greater Britain, where, under the banner of Free Trade (which the timid sons of the soil, unconscious of their strength, are as yet afraid to unfurl), they may, with the cheap and unrivalled water-power here at their command and materials produced on this continent, if not on the spot, renew "the industrial strife" with a success quite equal to that which has heretofore rendered the manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain so famous. With such rare facilities in regard of cheap transportation and otherwise, London, Liverpool and Glasgow might still, with advantage, continue to be the chief distributing points for the most part if not all of our Canadian manufactures—not required for home consumption—or to supply the wants of our immediate neighbors on this continent.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. BORRON,

Stipendiary Magistrate, &c., &c.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.
BRANTFORD.
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1892.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1891.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, M. P. P.,
Provincial Secretary.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF
THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1891.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

INSTITUTION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

During the official year, which closed on the 30th day of September last, there were 158 pupils in attendance, 91 males and 67 females, as compared with 164 in the preceding year. Statistical information in respect to these 158 blind, or partially blind, persons will be found in the very able and exhaustive report of the Principal, under the headings of "Attendance," "Age of Pupils," "Nationality of Parents," "Denomination of Parents," "Occupation of Parents," "Cities and counties from which Pupils were received," etc.

The results of the year's literary work will be found in the very full report of the examiners, Dr. Kelly and Principal Wilkinson. The report of Prof. R. S. Ambrose, examiner of the classes in music, is eminently satisfactory as to the progress made during the year. The report of Mr. Truss, trade instructor in the willow-work department, will be found interesting. It shows the amount earned by the pupils at their homes during vacation in making baskets, chairs, etc. As to the other industrial departments, their work is fully reviewed in the Principal's report, showing very satisfactory results.

The report of Dr. Marquis contains full details of the state of health of the inmates during the past year. Though there has been more sickness than in previous years, yet it is gratifying to know that the percentage of deaths has been low.

The Bursar's report shows the cost of maintenance during the year as somewhat in excess of the year 1890. This has been due to two causes: First, the unusual amount of sickness among the pupils from epidemics of la grippe, measles, and mumps. Second, the large expenditure for furniture and furnishings required during the year.

The staff of officers in the literary and music departments has experienced several changes since last session; and in the buildings and grounds extensive improvements have been made, notably the replenishing of the library, the erection of a new gymnasium, repairs to bakery, etc.

The institution is now within the city limits, and arrangements have been entered into with the corporation for connecting with the city's system of sewerage. The city waterworks service has been extended to the grounds for fire purposes, and the electric fire alarm system has been introduced. These and other matters are fully set forth in the Principal's report.

The management and discipline, under the direction of the Principal, Mr. A. H. Dymond, assisted by his efficient staff of officers, has made this one of the best institutions for the education of the blind on this continent.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minutes made by me after inspection are annexed:—

I visited this institution on the 23rd May. There were 135 pupils in attendance, namely, 75 males and 60 females. Three of the pupils were sick with mumps. The staff of teachers was complete, and their faithfulness in their work was manifest in the progress shown in the different classes under their charge.

The rooms, dormitories, class-rooms, dining-room, etc., were all in good order and properly kept. Some general repairs are required to the floors, ceilings, and sidewalks; also a kitchen is to be added to the house occupied by the engineer. It is also contemplated to erect a gymnasium during the coming vacation.

The books of the institution were in good order and well kept.

I made an official investigation of this institution on the 5th October. There were 126 pupils in attendance, namely, 70 males and 56 females.

The general condition of the premises was good. The dormitories, beds and bedding were clean and in good order; and the class-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were likewise in a satisfactory condition.

During the summer the interior of the building has been much improved by painting woodwork, laying new floor where necessary, etc. Repairing sidewalks, planting of trees and shrubbery and improving the grounds has added much to the general appearance of the Institution. A new oven has been put in the bakery, and a gymnasium has been built for the use of the pupils. The addition of a kitchen to the engineer's house, which I recommended in my last minutes of inspection, has been completed.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1891, at which date the Ontario Institution for the Blind concluded the 20th session of its operations.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE.

The enrolment of pupils in the session terminating June 9, 1891, when they dispersed for the vacation that has recently terminated, numbered 144, or seven fewer than were received during the previous session, when 151, the highest number recorded for several years past was reached. Of the 144 registered for 1890-1, eighty-one were males and sixty-three females. Of these 110 had returned at the date of this report, leaving thirty-four to be accounted for as follows :—

Graduates—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In industrial branches	3	2	5
In piano tuning	2	0	2
Return temporarily deferred for various explained causes	2	3	5
Left with partial industrial instruction	2	1	3
Excluded or advisedly removed by reason of fair degree of vision	3	1	4
Excluded or removed as being mentally defective	3	0	3
Found incapable of receiving practical benefit (application for admission too long deferred)	1	1	2
Died during session at the institution	1	0	1
Died since vacation at home	1	0	1
Left in consequence of ill health	1	1	2
Parental indulgence	1	1	2
Causes of non-return not yet explained	2	2	4
Total	22	12	34

The new pupils, received up to date, number fourteen, nine males and five females, which, with one former male pupil returned, will bring the total on the register on the 30th September, to 125, or three less than at the corresponding date last year.

The respective ages of the new pupils are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
48 years	1	0	1
42 "	1	0	1
32 "	1	0	1
30 "	1	0	1
20 "	1	0	1
18 "	1	0	1
12 "	2	1	3
10 "	0	1	1
9 "	0	1	1
8 "	0	1	1
7 "	1	1	2
Total	9	5	14

While the circumstances surrounding the cases of the four male adults newly admitted, constituted in every case a strong claim to favourable consideration, the objection to making the institution a resort for such is not to be lightly disposed of. It not unfrequently happens that their blindness is accompanied with more or less permanent injury to the general health which has a tendency to interfere with the regular course of instruction and necessarily involves an amount of care and attention not contemplated as part of the duties of an educational institution. On the other hand, it is hard indeed by refusing admission to those so situated, practically to condemn them to a life of useless idleness or methods of obtaining a livelihood altogether derogatory to self-respect. Nor, I am bound to admit, do adult pupils often give trouble by insubordination or misconduct. They usually bear the necessary restraints our rules impose with patience and good nature, and show a due sense of the advantages their attendance here secures to them. Much discretion and careful inquiry are, however, necessary, so that only persons of good character and orderly habits shall be introduced into association with youths and children of tender years.

GRADUATES AND RETIRING PUPILS.

Our graduates of a year ago numbered thirteen in all, and included some who had been long in the institution. This year the graduates number only seven. Of those who have taken a course in the willow shop, one has returned to his friends in England. The other two are in business for themselves and doing well. The same remark applies to the two piano-tuners from whom good reports have been received. The two female pupils acquired a knowledge of industrial work in our sewing and knitting departments which they are now turning to account.

I am not able to speak favourably of two young men who are recorded as leaving with partial instruction. Natural indolence and waywardness, with a disposition to follow any light vocation that will provide a more or less precarious subsistence rather than one demanding application and industry, are the probable causes of their absence. Their career here, so far as it went, was not promising.

Exclusions or retirements by reason of the pupil developing a large degree of vision or giving evidence of mental defectiveness usually follow only after a fair test of eligibility in the respective cases. As respects the former class, the rules of the institution allow a very wide margin indeed for the exercise of discretion in admitting applicants with partially impaired sight. We have all degrees of vision among our pupils, from those totally blind to others whose sight is equal to the ordinary demands of life, but who cannot be educated on equal terms with full-sighted children at a public school. The question whether, by the aid of glasses, or sometimes slight medical or surgical treatment, the child can or cannot be rendered eligible for a public school is often hard to decide. In such cases we admit on probation, and a session or two usually settles the matter.

Among those affected with blindness, defectives in point of intellect are not rare. Not unfrequently, however, the incapacity to learn or to apply learning to practical uses is developed slowly. Peculiarities in the young child become morbid eccentricities in the youth. As long as some progress is made in the acquirement of knowledge, and a healthy moral nature is developed, we regard the pupil as claiming fairly such benefits as the institution can confer in view of his limited powers. But where there is little or no evidence that education will be of any decided advantage, and the moral tone is low or vicious, we have, regretfully, to exclude. Two retiring pupils are referred to as having been found incapable of receiving practical benefit. One was a young man who had, before coming to us, supported himself by peddling small wares. He acquired some knowledge of blind methods in one or two classes which I trust may be permanently useful, but he had no ear for piano tuning, and no mechanical faculty or adaptability for the willow work. His own judgment directed his retirement. The female pupil alluded to under this head was a deplorable instance of neglect to send her to the institution in early life. She had passed, before coming here, nearly eighteen years in a condition of physical and mental torpidity indulged and humoured, but evidently never trained nor

disciplined in any way. She had consequently all the wayward characteristics of a spoiled child, with the disadvantage of age which precluded a resort to that wholesome correction by which spoiled children of less advanced growth may sometimes be effectively reformed. Her friends, most regretfully, removed her during the past session.

We have occasionally to deal with parents whose fancied tenderness of heart (really a selfish inclination to sacrifice their own feelings in their child's true interest), induces them to retain children at home or sometimes to remove them when a little moral firmness would prove to both parent and child a source of life-long happiness. Two such cases are included in the present list of retired pupils.

While well aware of the difficulty that might be experienced in enforcing attendance in cases of parental weakness or wilful neglect, it is not improbable that a legislative enactment giving, under due safeguards, limited compulsory powers to the institution authorities, might have a healthy influence on the minds of hesitating parents. Especially might such powers be lawfully invoked when the child would be certain in future years to become burdensome to the public, if not trained and instructed. But I would not limit action to such cases by any means.

DEATHS AND REMOVALS OWING TO ILL-HEALTH.

The case of death which occurred in the Institution, was that of a little boy who succumbed to a complication of, probably, inherited maladies. Although very deaf he was particularly sharp and quick-witted and while, in the earlier stages of his institution life, he was somewhat hard to manage, his character eventually became greatly softened and all regretted to lose his familiar little figure from our midst. He was ill for several weeks, most carefully nursed and treated until he finally succumbed. An autopsy revealed the fact that the cure of his maladies was beyond all human skill. The other case of death, which occurred since the pupils reassembled, was that of a fine lad whose sight had become impaired by an attack of cerebro-spinal-meningitis. His health was otherwise affected evidently from the same original cause. His father, under my advice, removed him during the session. He was a noble little fellow and his untimely death, which occurred at his own home, was deeply regretted by all his friends here. The maladies which led to the retirement of two other pupils were of a constitutional nature.

PROSPECTS OF THE PRESENT SESSION.

To the number on the register on the 30th September, 1891, namely 125, must be added one since arrived, making 126 now on the list. The five whose return has been temporarily deferred may be expected to present themselves ere long. Probably two out of the four whose absence is not explained will also appear in the near future. These, with applicants and inquiries before us, will bring our number up to 140 or more as the session advances, thus approximating to the total registration of last session.

THE STAFF.

There have been changes in both the literary and music staff necessitated by the retirement of officers in those branches:—Mr. J. D. Alexander's place in the first named department has been filled by the appointment of Mr. George McIntosh for several years a successful Public School teacher in the County of Huron. Miss A. F. Davey takes the position as music teacher, vacated by Miss Sheppard. Mr. Gubb having left Brantford, the duty of giving vocal instruction has been allotted to Mr. Jacques with the no inconsiderable advantage of having this important department of instruction under the direction of a resident officer. As this arrangement necessarily compelled Mr. Jacques to relinquish some of his previous classes, Mrs. E. Plewes of this city, and formerly a most efficient member of the staff, has been appointed as a teacher of pianoforte, while Miss Davey takes the senior class in harmony, etc. I regard our present staff as strong and efficient, and anticipate very satisfactory results from their labours as the session advances.

THE LITERARY CLASSES.

The report of the examiners deals fully and in detail with the state and progress of the literary classes. Mumps and measles in epidemic form and the very serious illness of one of our lady teachers, which incapacitated her from duty for several weeks, might well have excused considerable deficiencies in this department. It is therefore very satisfactory to find that the results as described by such experienced visitors as Dr. Kelly and Principal Wilkinson are so reassuring. These gentlemen have now discharged the duty of examiners since the year 1881. They are, consequently, well able to estimate the amount of progress that may be reasonably expected from nine months of steady teaching; they can make allowance for the conditions under which our pupils are taught; they understand our methods of teaching; and they can estimate the probable effects of such disturbing causes as those above indicated. The examinations of the literary classes extend usually over three days, and constitute a pleasant episode in the session's work. Our classes this session are, I venture to think, even better organized and arranged than they have been in the past. Owing to a convenient distribution of the whole body of the pupils between the several departments of instruction it is possible to reduce the several literary classes to reasonable proportions in point of numbers. Scarcely one is so large as to be objectionable. At the same time I may remark that several of our literary classes are even now larger by from 25 to 50 per cent. than an educator of the blind would regard as the correct maximum. To those familiar with our Public Schools, where fifty to sixty pairs of eyes are, let us hope, rivetted at the teacher's word on the blackboard, and where studious youths are charged with preparation of a half a score or so of book lessons to be conned over at home, our staff may appear to be a large one. With some few exceptions study with us is all done in class hours and the teaching must be slow, patient and individual in its character. Ten to twelve pupils are the number recognized in blind education as sufficient to occupy the teacher's attention at one time. This explains to a large extent the necessity for the comparatively large staff of teachers attached to institutions for the blind. The attention our pupils demand at all times, even when not assembled in class, is another pretty severe tax on the teachers.

I agree with the examiners' remarks on the limits to be prescribed to the class in literature. The class this year contains a number of new pupils which affords an additional argument in favour of the examiners' recommendations.

In connection with our literary department I may be justified in alluding to a proposal made by my friend Mr. Mathison, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, in his last report, that his institution should be placed under the control of the Education Department. The difficulty of convincing the public at large that the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Belleville and Brantford respectively, are neither asylums, nor hospitals, nor refuges, nor charities, but schools for the education and training of Deaf and Dumb or Blind youths, seems to have prompted the suggestion. It would be most presumptuous in me to attempt to controvert any statement or proposition relating to the institution Mr. Mathison has for many years presided over with such acknowledged ability. But, as regards the institution of which for more than ten years I have been principal, I may be allowed to hold a pretty strong opinion, and that is that such a transfer would, in our case, be the very consummation of absurdity. Of some six or seven branches of instruction carried on here, there is only one—the literary—the Education Department, officially, could pretend to know anything about. And that branch is chiefly dependent for success on methods totally different from those used in our Public or High Schools. Then, too, the financial control of such an institution, its domestic management, its agricultural and other surroundings, are all quite outside anything the Education Department deals with. The teaching of the blind in fact is a specialty in all its incidents, and, while we enjoy the privilege of direct departmental communication, and oversight exercised just as frequently as may be required, and always I am bound to say in a reasonable and liberal spirit, the internal control and direction is and must be left to those who, by acquired experience and personal observation, may be assumed to be capable and are properly held responsible for the results attained.

On the other hand the "Asylum" notion is a real grievance and does undoubtedly in some cases convey a wrong impression altogether of our work and its objects. And that it prevails widely there can be no mistake. But when even from Parliament Buildings legislative documents come addressed in printed covers to the "Blind Asylum" or "Asylum for the Blind" it is hardly to be wondered at that misconceptions should prevail in the back townships. Nor does the fact that the gentleman, who is by statute, our immediate official director, is officially designated "Inspector of Prisons and Charities" help to dispel the illusion. If he were invariably designated "Inspector of Public Institutions," and if some of our public men, including members of the legislature were to take a little more trouble than they have done in the past to acquaint themselves with the actual nature of the work carried on here it would all help in the right direction.

THE MUSIC CLASSES.

The very thoughtful and suggestive and, at the same time, kindly worded report of Professor Ambrose, our examiner in music, has been much appreciated and has received careful attention. The tendency of all music pupils to undue haste, in grappling with compositions which are beyond their actual attainments, or who lack the thorough groundwork without which true efficiency cannot be secured, is a chronic evil. I am not sure that we suffer from it so much as do some institutions for the sighted, but our experience is in degree the same. The very encomiums bestowed on blind pupils too, for performances that are often very creditable and to casual observers remarkable, the difficulties to be overcome being taken into account, naturally tend to induce self-appreciation. It is not always easy for the blind boy or girl to accept his teacher's or examiner's standard of proficiency after listening to the applause and cheering remarks of kind and admiring visitors and friends. The examiner's help in this regard will be valuable and gratefully accepted. A new grading scheme has been prepared for piano classes, and is now in the examiner's hands in the hope that he may assist us with his experienced judgments in making it as perfect as possible. It would also, in my opinion, be an advantage if while adhering to the plan of having an annual examination, the examiner were to pay, say in January each session, a short visit of inspection. In a branch of study respecting which the Principal is not very likely at any time to be able to speak with high authority, such a visit would, I think, be extremely useful.

THE TUNING CLASS.

This class continues to be very popular, and a place in it is much coveted by a large number of our small pupils. Two young men have been already mentioned as having graduated in June last, both of whom are doing well. Three of our present pupils hope to graduate at the end of the present session. A considerable sum has been expended in the repairs of pianos during the vacation, and the materials for a successful session of instruction in this department appear to be at hand. The pupils in this branch of the institution are much indebted to the instructor in piano tuning, Mr. W. G. Raymond, a former pupil and now an alderman of Brantford, for the deep interest manifested by him not only in the work of instruction, but also in the personal welfare of those who are about leaving or who have left us to take their places in the world. We never encourage a spirit of dependence either here or when pupils have graduated, but friendly advice and recommendations are to none more acceptable than to blind youths facing or about to face the exigencies of life.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

The graduates from the willow shop have already been referred to. Our Instructor's report contains such information as he has to give regarding the past session's labours and progress. It is with no small pleasure I see my worthy friend and colleague's name

once more appended to the record. The serious illness by which he was prostrated on his return from a trip to the Old Country during the late vacation, at one period excited grave fears in his behalf, and pupils and officers alike hailed with pleasure his, I trust, complete recovery. The following is Mr. Truss's report :—

Mr. A. H. DYMOND,

Principal.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1891.

During the session the conduct of the pupils while under observation and control has been good. At the close of the session it was found that three of the pupils were ready to graduate, and with your approval these were supplied with outfits costing about \$80 each. These young men are now working at their homes—one in Kingston, one in Papineauville, and the other has returned to Bristol, England. From letters received I learn that they are much encouraged with their success in disposing of their baskets and chairs.

With a reduced number of pupils in the shop during the session, and a portion of them only a short time under instruction, the following results are shewn in manufactured goods having a commercial value :—

Sales by Trade Instructor	\$325 64
Work not sold	300 00
Total	\$625 64

PUPIL'S VACATION WORK.

A. T. earned	\$15 00
N. B. "	30 00
I. T. "	17 00
D. C. "	18 00
R. H. "	10 00
E. S.	No report.
A. W.	"
S. T. earned	30 00
S. P. "	20 00
I. T. "	13 00
Total	\$154 00

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. TRUSS,
Trade Instructor.

THE WORK-ROOM AND KNITTING-ROOM CLASSES.

The work done in the machine and hand sewing classes is of a useful and practical description although, as a rule, not so showy as the very ornamental and tasteful productions of the knitting and fancy work branch. But it is none the less worthy of commendation, while the importance of the female pupils becoming familiar with the sewing machine and its attachments, all of which they learn to use, cannot be over-estimated. In the knitting, fancy and crochet work-room a great variety of articles have been made. This branch of instruction is highly popular with our young people, and there are few pleasanter sights than to witness the deftness and adroitness with which they ply the knitting needle or crochet hook with evident delight in the task set them.

THE KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

The Kindergarten is now regarded as a necessary department of every institution for the blind. We have possessed it long enough to experience its benefits in a very material way. All but, it may be, one or two of the original pupils have now graduated into the regular classes, and many of them show by their progress and rapid promotion how excellent was their earlier Kindergarten training. At the recent exhibition connected with the International School Teachers' Convention in Toronto a showcase of the little blind Kindergarteners' work was examined by the visitors with great interest, as also was a photograph taken by Mr. Park of this city of the Kindergarten class at work. The prospect of our new gymnasium being completed at an early day enabled me to devote the room lately used for gymnastic exercises to the use of the Kindergarten class. It forms, with its several decorations, a bright, commodious and altogether attractive apartment.

THE LIBRARY.

The following books in embossed type and point print cypher have been added to the pupils' library during the past year:—Embossed type—"Problems in Physics," McCarthy's "History of our own Times," Hooker's "Book of Nature," Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Wesley Davie," "Sara Crewe," "Story of Paty," "Madam How and Lady Why," "Two Little Confederates," "Vision of Sir Launfal." Point print—Maury's "Physical Geography," Barnes' "General History," Barnes' "History of Civilization," "In His Name," "Elements of Physics," Latin vocabulary, 4 vols.

HEALTH.

While last year I had to report a visitation of la grippe, I have this year to chronicle a double visitation in the shape of mumps and measles, an infliction shared, I believe however, by the community everywhere. A large number of pupils were, in both instances, attacked, but all, I am glad to say, made excellent recovery. Several cases of measles presented themselves on the eve of the pupils' dispersion and necessitated for the first time in my experience, the retention of some seven or eight after the majority had returned to their respective homes. Of the latter a few, I believe, were subsequently attacked but with no serious result in any case. Of the loss of two pupils by death, one here and one at his own home, I have already spoken. A male pupil was prostrated by typhoid almost immediately after his return from his vacation in 1890. He was at once placed in our local city hospital, tended with care and skill, and, in due course, came back to us in fully restored health. A mild case of diphtheria, contracted by a domestic and communicated apparently to a female pupil, gave us considerable temporary anxiety lest the disease should spread notwithstanding our efforts to secure perfect isolation. It again suggested the necessity for a public establishment for infectious disease, the one thing in which our excellent city hospital is wanting. Next to preventing diseases, by insisting on proper sanitary precautions, should surely be an insistence on the most obvious method of preventing the spread of contagion when the disease obtains a foothold. Where the Government gives liberal pecuniary support its voice should be potential in such a matter.

DISCIPLINE.

I am happy to say that, under this head, nothing has occurred since my last report to call for particular observation.

OUR CIVIC RELATIONS.

Although situated, in the language of the Statute at Brantford, it is only within the present year that this institution and its surrounding, now very beautiful property, has been included within the city limits. Our relations with those who have hitherto been

our neighbours and are now our fellow-citizens, have always been of so pleasant a nature that the municipal by-law with its necessary sequence in the shape of an Order-in-Council, by which we have been brought within the city boundaries, has not, in a personal sense, possessed any particular interest. The services, however, of the city police five in number, two officers and three privates, but equal, I doubt not, in valour, determination and efficiency to anything likely to occur within these precincts, are now at our command. The fire brigade too—Brantford's particular boast—would respond as a matter of simple duty, not merely as an act of courtesy or by special agreement. The city health officers also may be heard from with potential authority. And doubtless a liberal expenditure on roads, sidewalks, and other objects of city taxes and attention in the vicinity of the institution will bear evidence of the generous hearted welcome civic Brantford will give to so extensive and ornamental an acquisition. Let me say here, too, that it gives us pleasure to see the grounds of the institution increasingly used by the citizens for recreative purposes. The walks are always free to sober, well-conducted pedestrians; the drive is open and availed of constantly, and the local cricket club has, by departmental permission, a crease on an unoccupied but very accessible part of the grounds. We are thus able to return to some extent the many courtesies shown to the pupils and officers by all classes of the citizens.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The long desired exterior protection from fire has been secured during the past year by laying a 6-inch pipe from the city mains, so as, with four hydrants throwing eight streams of water, completely to command the whole of the buildings. An electric alarm secures instantaneous communication with the fire hall. The latter, it is true, is a mile and one-third distant from the institution, but as, on an experimental trial without unduly urging the horses, the brigade was on hand, the hose attached and water playing in six minutes and fifty seconds we may, with our internal arrangements for checking an incipient fire, be assumed to have attained the nearest possible approach to security.

The agreement entered into between the Government and City Council of Brantford by which the sewerage of the institution is to be disposed of through the city system now in process of construction, ensures us, at an early day, a much needed sanitary reform. Sanitary science and legislation have made such rapid advances during the past few years that we are apt, perhaps, to judge rather harshly and unfairly the means and expedients which once did duty in this connection. I have, I am bound to say, never been able to discover that our population has suffered in health from a want of proper appliances, nor that any outbreak of infectious disease could be traceable to a local cause. On the contrary, our investigations have usually ended in quite different conclusions. But, while our healthful and breezy situation has doubtless been a potent factor in counteracting mischief, the chances have hitherto been much against us, and the considerable amount called for in order to provide a proper outlet for and disposal of our sewage will be well expended.

Before this report meets the eye of our legislators the gymnasium, so long a desideratum with us, will be an accomplished fact, and our pupils enjoying the opportunity it will afford for systematic physical exercise. The building now in progress of erection is a substantial structure, in appearance and style in harmony with the main building. Its dimensions will be 52x32x18 ft., with a vaulted roof. Ample means for warming and ventilation will be provided. The gymnasium is connected with the west wing, and will be approached by a short corridor so as to secure access to it at all times without exposure to the open air. I anticipate the most beneficial results, moral and physical, from this addition to our educational appliances.

During the past vacation a large amount of work has been done in and around the buildings both of a substantial and decorative character.

The necessary accessories to a well furnished hospital ward were not at all in keeping with modern requirements. They will now, by a pretty liberal expenditure, be all that can be desired in that respect.

A large amount of new flooring, birch lumber of the best quality being used, has been laid down. Some moderate appropriation for this purpose will be annually needed for the next three or four years. Defects in the roof of the rear annex, which includes the kitchens and servants' quarters, has been remedied by the action of the Public Works Department. Several hundred feet of old sidewalk have also been replaced or relaid.

Not the least desirable improvement has been the substitution of one of the Hubbard portable ovens for the old brick oven which has done duty, with the assistance of a pretty considerable outlay in repairs annually, since the institution was built. All the surroundings have been improved, and we have now what may be fairly termed a model bakery. An apparatus for overcoming the difficulty which has always hitherto existed in serving up the pupils' meals as hot as could be desired, is, by the purchase of a steam-heated carving table and plate warmer, in the way of being overcome.

The question of completing the main building by the construction of an addition to the east, or female pupils' wing, corresponding to the extension of the west wing some thirteen or fourteen years since, may be regarded as looming up without, perhaps, pressing for immediate action. For music rooms, for rooms to which, without resorting to their dormitories, the female pupils may have access in their leisure hours, for a box and trunk room, for a female pupils' sick ward and for private rooms for two, at least, of our officers we have now no accommodation whatever. There are other considerations affecting the comfort and good order of the institution which are dependent on the construction of the addition referred to whenever the time for it shall appear to have arrived.

THE GROUNDS.

The grounds every year become increasingly beautiful and the past season has, on the whole, been very favourable to tree growth. We have not planted largely since my last report, attending rather more to culture than to an increase in the area covered. The more recently acquired land is now presenting a very attractive appearance, its trees and evergreens in clumps and avenues having made rapid progress. Our professional and amateur gardening combined, are hardly sufficient to deal promptly with the acreage now under ornamental cultivation. Suggestions have been made by which the new land above-mentioned might, at little cost, and to the public advantage, assume a more park-like character; these may mature, ere long, into a practical proposition.

THE FARM.

The drought we suffered from in this district for several weeks in the early summer months was destructive of our hay crop, and seriously injured our late planted potatoes as well as some root crops. The yield, however, in the aggregate will be fully up to the average and our supplies, I expect, abundant.

VISITORS.—THE COMING CONVENTION.

In May last, the Brant County Teachers' Institute, numbering over one hundred, accepted an invitation to hold an afternoon and evening session in the institution. An exhibition of our objective methods of teaching excited much interest and the conclusion of many of our guests was much in favour of these, especially as applied to geography, as compared with the ordinary system. Musical exercises, and recitations by pupils and others, opportunities for a stroll between the sessions, and an adjournment in due course to the supper tables laid out by our matron with no sparing hand, constituted, it is hoped, agreeable variations from attendance on more prosaic duties.

In July next the Biennial Convention of the Educators of the Blind, represented by members from all parts of the United States and Canada, will by invitation, hold its meeting in this institution. The entertainment of the visitors is a part of the programme, and I shall be assisted, I trust, by departmental liberality in giving to our guests a hospitable reception. May I suggest that the attendance of any public men who may have a more or less direct interest in the education of the blind would be acceptable, as well as complimentary to our friends from the States.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I have already referred to the kindness always extended towards the pupils and all connected with the institution by our Brantford friends. Their attentions will always be appreciated and, I hope, reciprocated.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

BRANTFORD, October 1st, 1891.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

TO DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for Ontario.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit for the consideration of your Department the following report of the results of the examination of the literary classes of the Institution for the instruction of the Blind situated at Brantford.

The classes were examined on the 27th, 28th and 29th of May ult. The results, it is hoped, will be found worthy of commendation. The class rooms, furniture and corridors were clean and, in all respects, in a satisfactory state, the order good, and the teaching staff professedly satisfied with and fond of the work. The grounds presented a picture-que and pleasant appearance. The trees in the proposed park north-west of the institution building are growing nicely and the extension of the grounds to the river, the banks of which here are quite high and of the character of bluffs has added much to the attractions of the surroundings.

Of the general excellence of the work done in the literary department of the institution it is difficult to speak too highly. It may not be considered amiss, however, to suggest here that too much be not attempted, especially in literature. In teaching English literature, a sketch of it would be imperfect without some reference to the greatest contemporary continental writers of the most notable literary epochs. But a survey of French, Italian and Spanish literature with a more minute one of English is a little too much for one year's work. Algebra and Euclid in which there was a class last year have been dropped this. The kindergarten department, which is very well managed, would do better still if Miss Johnson had an assistant.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Government has resolved to build a gymnasium which will complete the conveniences and requirements of this useful and excellent institution.

I. *Mr. Wickens' Classes.*

(a). *Grammar.*—Class B. This class is better than the corresponding class of last year. Their knowledge of the subject is intelligent. Their answers were, on the whole, prompt and correct in form. They parse very fairly and have a fair understanding of the construction of sentences. They were examined, at some length, upon false Syntax with very creditable results. They detect and correct errors very quickly, though they are not always sure of the reasons for using one form in preference to another.

(b). *Geography*.—Class A. The work done by this class consisted chiefly of a thorough study of Africa by completely mastering the details of Stanley's three journeys. By means of a map in relief upon which were indicated by tacks the courses of the different journeys, the chief stations and points of interest, a most thorough review of the "Dark Continent" was given. The first pupil called upon began the first journey and described it in all its *minutiæ*; the next took the subject up where the former stopped and thus a portion of the three journeys was done by each. At the close of each recitation the class was called upon to criticise the statements made and point out any errors. The interest and enthusiasm of the class were beyond all praise. They had been thoroughly taught, had conscientiously learned and were evidently determined to do themselves and their teacher justice. They certainly succeeded—out of a class of seventeen, six obtained the maximum and six others over ninety per cent.

(c). *Writing*.—Class A. This class made out a bill of goods, wrote a promissory note and a business letter ordering a quantity of goods. The writing in most cases was legible and the form neat and correct. The spelling and capitalizing were very fair. It is pleasing to notice the practical use to which their knowledge of writing has been put.

(d). *Physiology, Botany, etc.*—This class was examined in physiology including hygiene. The pupils have a very good knowledge of digestion and respiration and of the laws of health. They also understand very well the position of the different bones of the human body and the position and functions of the muscles. In botany and geology they were found to have acquired a fund of knowledge about the structure of the earth, the character of the rocks, the order and arrangement of the different strata and even of the fossils characteristic of each. In botany they had mastered the plant and its parts very well. They were not examined very minutely in zoology.

(e). *Arithmetic*.—Class B. This class, sixteen in number, was examined in the compound rules, fractions, and in simple questions in percentage and did very satisfactory work. Seven problems were submitted covering the whole ground, and most of them were solved by about half the class. One obtained the maximum and three others seventy-five per cent of it. Order and attention, excellent.

(f). *Reading*.—Class A. A class of thirteen. Particular attention was given to (a) fluency, (b) good expression, (c) good articulation, (d) correct emphasis, (e) correct phrasing. There are several excellent readers in the class, three being exceptionally good, and two good. They also understand what they read.

II. *Mr. Alexander's Classes.*

(a). *Canadian History*.—About one hour and a half was spent in the examination of this class. A few did not obtain a very high mark, but the most of the class answered very well. They have a fair general knowledge of the outlines of Canadian History and a good idea of the leading events, their causes and results. They seem, as a whole, to take considerable interest in the study, and have, evidently, pretty clear notions of past affairs. They have more particularly studied the history subsequent to Confederation, and are quite conversant with it.

(b). *Arithmetic*.—D Class. A class of twenty-nine pupils, divided into two sections, all doing elementary work. The senior section can multiply any number of three figures and divide the same by any number under twenty. Two in this section obtained the maximum. The juniors did fair work. Order good.

(c). *Grammar and Philology*.—Class A. Eleven pupils. These were examined with some minuteness in the History of the English Language, as given in the High School Grammar, and on Earle's Work. They were also examined on the study of words as well as in analysis and parsing. The examination was entirely oral and was generally satisfactory. None got the maximum though two came very near it. The general average of the class was good considering the difficulties of the subject.

(d). *Geography*.—Class C. 17 pupils. The review embraced the Dominion of Canada and especially the Province of Ontario. The pupils with four exceptions manifested a commendable acquaintance with the subject, knowing much of the physical features, the soil, climate, productions, etc., of the country.

(e). *Reading*.—Class C. 13 pupils. A number read fluently and with good expression, five exceptionally well. The emphasis was usually correct.

(f). *Writing*.—Class B. 14 pupils. The writing was done with considerable facility, was generally legible, and the letters were well formed.

(g). *Latin*.—4 pupils, reading IV. and V. books of Caesar's Commentaries. A chapter of some difficulty was selected of which a fair translation was made. These were found to be pretty well up in their Latin Accidence. As two of the best pupils had left, one having matriculated into Trinity University and the other gone home, the class, except in Latin Grammar, was hardly up to that of 1890.

III. Miss Gillin's Classes.

(a). *Arithmetic*.—Class C. A class of 16 pupils. The examination consisted chiefly of questions intended to test their ability to apply the principles of arithmetic to the solution of practical problems. With few exceptions the class did very good work; one obtained 100 per cent. and seven others over 80 per cent. The class is decidedly better than that of last year; doing the work rapidly, with better spirit and gaining a higher average of marks.

(b). *Grammar*.—Class D. 20 pupils. These were thoroughly drilled in the elementary parts of grammar. The limit is confined to the definitions and the analysis and parsing of simple sentences. They were examined also in the classification and inflection of the parts of speech. With two or three exceptions—these had not been long in the class—the average answering was good. 12 of the class answered 80 per cent. of the questions correctly. Order excellent.

(c). *Geography*.—Class B. This class consisted of seven pupils. The examination comprised the United States and South America. Dissected maps were used. The pupils readily distinguish any country or state when removed from the map and put into their hands, and give its leading geographical features, or they find any country, city, river, etc., and describe its location and characteristics, they know the exports of the different countries, have an intelligent knowledge of what is most needful to know about the countries they study and the people that inhabit them.

(d). *Literature*.—A class of 17 pupils. The examination embraced a general survey of English, French, Italian and Spanish literature, a wide field to be traversed in the space of a year by teacher and taught. The pupils evinced a very satisfactory knowledge of the history of the Romance Literatures and a more intimate acquaintance with that of England. Their special work had been Shakespeare's plays of Henry IV. and V., and Longfellow's *Evangeline*, *Miles Standish* and *Hiawatha*. As usual the majority were able to quote choice lines or passages from the plays, but they were not so ready with quotations from the American poet. Two obtained the maximum and, with one exception, the rest did well. Miss Gillin's prolonged illness during the last term doubtless affected seriously the progress of the class.

(e). *History, English*.—18 pupils in the class. Text Book "Justin McCarthy's History of Our Own Times." They were submitted to a somewhat minute examination of the history of the period and answered generally very well. The class, however, was hardly equal to that of last year.

(f). *Writing*.—Class D. 24 pupils in the class. The letters were generally well formed. The penmanship sufficiently facile and legible, and the result showed that pains had been bestowed and careful oversight in the instruction of the class.

IV. *Miss Walsh's Classes.*

(a). *Arithmetic*.—Class A. This class did most excellent work in this examination. Some of the problems given were similar to some used in the junior matriculation examination of 1890. All the questions required thought, care having been taken to avoid those of a purely mechanical kind. The questions, though stated but once, were solved with wonderful rapidity and accuracy. The work was not done by a few clever pupils but all obtained a fair percentage. Miss Walsh and her class deserve great praise for thorough teaching and careful application.

(b). *Reading*.—Class B. This class consists of three sub-divisions. They were examined in reading, in their ability to pronounce quickly and correctly isolated words, in spelling and in the meaning of the passages they read. The tone of voice and ability to express the meaning of the author excellent. They recognize words very rapidly and spell fairly. There are a couple of pupils whose rapid improvement is very remarkable, but all show that they have done a very good year's work.

(c). *Writing*.—Class C. The writing of this class compares very favourably with the writing examined from this grade of pupils in former sessions. The letters are well formed, capitals and figures well made and the connection of the letters into words carefully done.

(d). *Grammar*.—Class C. A class of 16 pupils. The work in this class was very good, the answering, as a rule, very accurate, the parsing very full and minute with the reasons for everything.

(e). *Geography*.—Class D. 27 pupils in this class, in two sections. The limits of the higher section, Ontario, counties, railways, islands, etc., and of the lower, the counties of Ontario. Dissected maps used. In the upper section the answering was excellent. The pupils could quickly find any county, name the county seats and chief towns and villages, trace the railway and rivers, locate the island, lakes, etc., and recite the definitions with accuracy. The lower section, too, did very fair work.

(f). *Object Lessons*.—A class of 17 pupils. Commenced with the seal which seems to be a favorite. They passed their hands over it lovingly and could tell all about it, describe its teeth, its shape, habits, mode of life, uses, etc. Other objects examined and described were the porcupine, rattlesnake, mink, cockatoo, red headed woodpecker, kangaroo, eider duck, lynx and fox. The little ones seem to thoroughly enjoy the thing and their teacher is precision and assiduity personified.

V. *Miss Johnson's Classes.*

(a). *Arithmetic*.—Class E. Five of this class were absent through illness, but those present have mastered the multiplication table and do problems in addition and subtraction very readily. Miss Johnson has laid a good foundation for future work by her thorough methods. We found that mere abstract teaching of number had been avoided and the child made thoroughly sure of the work he was doing by a careful application of Kindergarten teaching.

(b). *Reading*.—12 pupils in this class, some of them just learning their letters, others reading small words and easy sentences, and some simple stories. Considerable care was taken to see that a good foundation was being laid in this most important subject. The great majority of the class did excellently. The enunciation distinct, the emphasis natural, the general expression good, with a correct appreciation of the piece read. The desire to excel is evident.

(c). *Kindergarten Class*.—This was carefully examined in some of the gifts in sewing, weaving, folding, and also in the usual songs and exercises. In all these the work was well done and the questions intelligently answered. The children had been well taught the dependence of one sequence upon another, and explained accurately the reasons for the steps taken. Miss Johnson does double duty, she presides at the piano and directs

the exercises. Notwithstanding this the children had thoroughly mastered the exercises. The singing was excellent as was also the tone prevalent in the class. The kindly feelings existing between teacher and pupils and between the children themselves are the best evidences of good training.

VI *Mr. Conolly's Classes.*

(a). *Reading*.—Class D. 10 pupils. These are of various ages and capacities, and require special and individual teaching. Some are of very limited capacity and others have only recently come to the institution. Still they did very well and reflected credit upon their instructor. The order, tone, etc., were very satisfactory.

(b). *Gymnastics*.—We witnessed the dumb-bell exercises which were admirably performed and showed painstaking teaching. They, the pupils, kept excellent time to the piano accompaniment. We have to thank the Principal and his staff for many courtesies during the examination.

Respectfully submitted,

Brantford, 11th July, 1891.

M. J. KELLY

WILLIAM WILKINSON

} *Examiners.*

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—In accordance with your wishes, I have visited the "Ontario Institution for the Blind," and having examined the different music classes taught there, have the honour to report that:—

The organ class under the teaching of Mr. Jaques, which was the first examined, consisted of five pupils—boys and young men—who played a number of moderately-advanced compositions in a creditable manner. Spite of evident nervousness and its natural result, an occasional lack of clearness and precision, the performances satisfied all reasonable expectation. The piano classes numbered about forty pupils in all stages of advancement. A system of grading is here followed, and in connection with it I would urge as close as possible an adherence to the principle that the work of one grade must be thoroughly mastered by the pupil before he can receive promotion to a higher. I have no reason to doubt the teachers' full acceptance of this rule, but it is sometimes very difficult to carry it out, and of these difficulties the examiner who only sees results can have no knowledge. The general result was satisfactory, but the piano upon which the pupils of Mr. Jaques had to prove their powers was not so—it is too much worn for such a purpose. Delicacy of touch and general finish of execution, can neither be cultivated nor exhibited on a piano with imperfect mechanism.

The classes for the violin, under the tuition of Mr. Baker, are at present largely elementary, but no the less worthy of notice on that account. The beginning is the foundation of the end, and it appears it is being well laid.

In vocal music, no solo pupils appeared for examination, but Miss Johnson's Kindergarten class, with its band of bright and happy looking young singers, and Mr. Gubb's class of older pupils for choral singing, were each in their own way worthy of high commendation. In the last named class the freedom, correctness and delicacy with which they sang some difficult part songs and choruses, bespoke both good ability and painstaking on the part of the pupils with able and careful instruction on that of their teacher. But the most striking musical performance was the singing of the united pupils in the service at morning prayer, and it is to be regretted that more choir masters and leaders of singing in the churches cannot hear this illustration of how touching and

beautiful such singing may be made. While Miss Johnson's training of the Kindergarten and Mr. Gubb's of the choral class must afford material assistance, the service itself is, as far as the music is concerned, entirely under the training and management of Mr. Jaques, with Miss Moore acting as organist, and the result is most honoring to all concerned. It cannot but exert a powerful influence upon the moral and religious life of the institution.

The papers submitted by the Harmony Classes were above the average of similar papers, and some of them worthy of high commendation.

In connection with the system of grading, it may be wise that at some early day the scheme upon which it is built should receive some revision, and in such a case the experience of other institutions of a like nature should be obtained, for it requires but short observation to discover, that while the end sought must remain the same, the means used with those who are blind must vary largely from those used by pupils possessing the sense of sight.

In conclusion, I would express my appreciation of the courtesy and consideration with which every suggestion I have made, or question I have asked, has been met or answered by the Principal and all his staff, and I feel sure one pervading desire exists—to follow the course which will obtain the best results.

I am, your obedient servant,

R. S. AMBROSE.

To T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, etc.,
Toronto.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M.D.,
Inspector of Public Institutions.

SIR,—In response to your request, I forward you the Physician's Report of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending September 30th, 1891. With all the care exercised in this institution in preventing the introduction of contagious disease, no less than three of that class made their appearance amongst the inmates. On the 4th November a domestic servant developed a mild form of diphtheria. She was at once isolated and a trained nurse procured. On the 10th of the same month one of the female pupils was taken down with the same disease. She, also, was placed under the same nurse and management. The disease proved to be of a mild type, and both made good recoveries, and no further cases appeared. On December 25th a male pupil came under my observation complaining of pain and swelling under one of his ears. His case was easily diagnosed as parotitis, commonly called mumps. This case was, like the others, separated and managed with all the care that we have usually found so successful in checking the spread of disease, but in spite of our efforts it extended among the pupils until about the 10th February, when the last case appeared, over sixty having successfully and without complications passed through the disease. On the 28th of April a female pupil was brought to the sanitarium by the nurse suffering from a cough, with a rash on the face and neck, showing a well-marked case of measles. She was at once placed in charge of a trained nurse, and every means at our disposal was used to prevent the spread of the complaint, but in vain, for on the 12th of May a brother of the first patient developed the same trouble, and from that on till the close of the institution for summer holidays some one or other was sick with measles. In all about twenty-six cases occurred. In this as with the mumps we had no complications, and all made excellent recoveries.

I am sorry to report to you the first death that has occurred in the institution since my appointment. A male pupil from the village of Dunnville, aged ten years, had been suffering from infancy with suppuration of the middle ear, caused, in my opinion, by an inherited taint. Suddenly on the 12th February inflammation of the left external ear developed of an erysipelatous character, accompanied by continued high temperature. Soon a chill came on, followed by a severe pain in his left side in a few days. A dry hacking cough and effusion into the left pleura commenced and continued to increase till death, which occurred about the 14th March.

I may mention here that Dr. U. M. Stanley, of Brantford, while visiting this institution saw this little patient with me some time before his death. We then discussed the propriety of performing paracentesis, but owing to the child's extreme weakness and other symptoms unfavourable to the probable success of the operation, we decided not to perform it. A post mortem examination was held on the body by Dr. Winskell, of Brantford, and myself. We found the left pleural cavity nearly filled with unhealthy pus, bands of adhesive lymph, and glueing of the pleural cavity in some parts together confined the pus in two pockets, which kept the apex and a small surface in front of the left lung from being destroyed by pressure from the accumulated pus. It was to my mind a clear case of blood poisoning by absorption of pus from the diseased left ear, the acute chest trouble being the result of this. The rapid and satisfactory recovery made by the pupils from the contagious diseases through which they passed confirms views that I have entertained for some time: That systematic, physical and mental training, which are compulsory to all pupils attending the institution, the careful watch that is kept over them in the regulation of food and clothing, checking bad habits and encouraging good ones, has had and is having a most marvellous effect upon the constitution of those who have been under its management for some years. This is plainly seen in the increasing power of resisting disease, which is becoming more marked every year.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the great need of some place away from the main building where cases of a malignant form of contagious disease may be treated. The John H. Stratford Hospital, quite near the institution, will not admit this class of cases. I believe, however, the city authorities have some money already on hand specially to be used for erection of an annex for the treatment of contagious diseases. The advantage of having such a place in connection with the hospital, with its trained nurses, etc, would be very great. Perhaps a little encouragement from the Ontario Government would induce the city authorities to build what is so very much needed at once. I am sure I would gladly attend those sent there from the institution. Only those who are at the head of similar institutions can realize the dread and anxiety felt when any contagious disease makes its appearance among the inmates of the institution, and the appalling results that might follow if that disease were of a virulent character.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

D. MARQUIS.

Brantford, Oct. 12, 1891.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.

I.—Attendance.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th Sept., 1872.....	20	14	34
“ for year ending 30th September, 1873.....	44	24	68
“ “ “ 1874.....	66	46	112
“ “ “ 1875.....	89	50	139
“ “ “ 1876.....	84	64	148
“ “ “ 1877.....	76	72	148
“ “ “ 1878.....	91	84	175
“ “ “ 1879.....	100	100	200
“ “ “ 1880.....	105	98	203
“ “ “ 1881.....	103	98	201
“ “ “ 1882.....	94	73	167
“ “ “ 1883.....	88	72	160
“ “ “ 1884.....	71	69	140
“ “ “ 1885.....	86	74	160
“ “ “ 1886.....	93	71	164
“ “ “ 1887.....	93	62	155
“ “ “ 1888.....	94	62	156
“ “ “ 1889.....	99	68	167
“ “ “ 1890.....	95	69	164
“ “ “ 1891.....	91	67	158

II.—Age of Pupils.

	No.		No.
Six years.....	1	Eighteen years.....	11
Seven years.....	4	Nineteen “.....	9
Eight “.....	2	Twenty “.....	7
Nine “.....	5	Twenty-one years.....	5
Ten “.....	7	Twenty-two “.....	5
Eleven “.....	4	Twenty-three “.....	6
Twelve “.....	12	Twenty-four “.....	6
Thirteen years.....	6	Twenty-five “.....	4
Fourteen “.....	11	Over twenty-five years.....	19
Fifteen “.....	17		
Sixteen “.....	10	Total.....	158
Seventeen “.....	7		

III.—Nationality of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
American	2	Norwegian	1
Canadian	60	Scotch	20
English	39	Wendish	1
Irish	21		
French	10	Total	158
German	3		

IV.—Denomination of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
Baptist	10	Presbyterian	30
Congregational	4	Roman Catholic	23
Children of Peace	1	Salvationist	1
Episcopalian	40		
Lutheran	2	Total	158
Methodist	47		

V.—Occupation of Parents.

—	No.	—	No.
Agents	4	Manufacturer	2
Baker	2	Machinist	1
Book-keepers	3	Marble-worker	1
Blacksmiths	4	Merchants	8
Bricklayer	1	Notary Public	1
Butchers	1	Painters	3
Carpenters	6	Sailor	1
Carpet-cleaner	1	Stone-mason	2
Carriage-builder	1	Shoe-makers	2
Clerk	1	Surveyors	2
Conductor	1	Tailor	1
Contractor	1	Tanner	1
Clergyman	1	Teacher	1
Cabinet-makers	5	Teamster	1
Drover	1	Tinsmiths	3
Engineers	3	Tradesman	1
Farmers	43	Veterinary surgeon	1
Gardeners	3	Unknown	9
Hotel-keeper	3		
Laborers	32	Total	158

VI.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma .....	.....	1	1	District of Muskoka	1	.....	1
City of Belleville .....	.....	1	1	“ Nipissing	1	.....	1
County of Brant	3	2	5	County of Norfolk	1	1	2
City of Brantford	3	3	6	“ Northumberland .....	.....	.....	.....
County of Bruce	1	3	4	“ Ontario	1	4	5
“ Carleton .....	.....	.....	.....	City of Ottawa	4	.....	4
“ Dufferin	1	1	2	County of Oxford	2	1	3
“ Dundas .....	.....	1	1	“ Peel .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Durham	1	.....	1	“ Perth	1	.....	1
“ Elgin	1	2	3	“ Peterboro' .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Essex	3	6	9	“ Prince Edward	4	.....	4
“ Frontenac	1	.....	1	“ Prescott	1	.....	1
“ Gengarry	2	.....	2	“ Renfrew	1	3	4
“ Grenville .....	.....	1	1	“ Russell .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Grey	1	3	4	City of St. Catharines .....	.....	.....	.....
City of Guelph	1	.....	1	“ St. Thomas	3	2	5
County of Haldimand	2	1	3	“ Stratford .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Halton	3	1	4	County of Simcoe	2	2	4
City of Hamilton	3	3	6	“ Stormont	2	1	3
County of Hastings .....	.....	2	2	City of Toronto	16	4	20
“ Huron	2	3	5	County of Victoria	1	1	2
City of Kingston	2	1	3	“ Waterloo .....	.....	.....	.....
County of Kent .....	.....	1	1	“ Welland .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Lambton	6	4	10	“ Wellington	2	1	3
“ Leeds	2	.....	2	“ Wentworth .....	.....	1	1
“ Lanark	1	1	2	“ York	5	4	9
“ Lennox	1	.....	1	North west Territory .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Lincoln	1	1	2				
City of London	2	.....	2	Total	91	67	158
County of Middlesex .....	.....	.....	.....	

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institute till 30th September, 1891.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
City of Belleville	3	1	4	District of Muskoka	3	.....	3
County of Brant	6	5	11	County of Norfolk	7	7	14
City of Brantford	9	7	16	“ Northumberland	2	7	9
County of Bruce	5	10	15	“ Ontario	6	7	13
“ Carleton	2	1	3	City of Ottawa	11	1	12
“ Dufferin	1	1	2	County of Oxford	4	3	7
“ Dundas	2	2	4	“ Peel	1	1	2
“ Durham	2	3	5	“ Perth	2	8	10
“ Elgin	3	3	6	“ Peterboro'	10	2	12
“ Essex	7	13	20	“ Prince Edward	5	2	7
“ Frontenac	5	2	7	“ Prescott	1	.....	1
“ Glengarry	6	.....	6	“ Renfrew	7	5	12
“ Grenville	2	1	3	“ Russell	1	1	2
“ Grey	6	10	16	City of St. Catharines	2	.....	2
City of Guelph	2	2	4	“ St. Thomas	3	2	5
County of Haldimand	4	4	8	“ Stratford	2	.....	2
“ Halton	6	1	7	County of Simcoe	6	9	15
City of Hamilton	9	9	18	“ Stormont	4	.....	4
County of Hastings	5	4	9	City of Toronto	32	19	51
“ Huron	7	9	16	County of Victoria	5	2	7
City of Kingston	5	4	9	“ Waterloo	5	3	8
County of Kent	6	4	10	“ Welland	4	2	6
“ Lambton	10	3	13	“ Wellington	10	7	17
“ Leeds	9	1	10	“ Wentworth	7	7	14
“ Lanark	1	2	3	“ York	15	11	26
“ Lennox	3	1	4	Province of Quebec	2	.....	2
“ Lincoln	3	3	6	North-west Territory .....	.....	1	1
City of London	8	8	16				
District of Nipissing	1	.....	1	Total	302	228	530
County of Middlesex	7	7	14				

VIII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on
30th September, 1891.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma				County of Middlesex		1	1
City of Belleville		1	1	District of Muskoka			
County of Brant	1	2	3	“ Nipissing	1		1
City of Brantford	1	1	2	County of Norfolk	1	1	2
County of Bruce	1	1	2	“ Northumberland			
“ Carleton				“ Ontario	1	4	5
“ Dufferin	1	1	2	City of Ottawa	3		3
“ Dundas		1	1	County of Oxford	2	1	3
“ Durham				“ Peel	1		1
“ Elgin	1	2	3	“ Perth			
“ Essex	3	6	9	“ Peterboro'			
“ Frontenac				“ Prince Edward	4		4
“ Glengarry				“ Prescott			
“ Grenville				“ Renfrew	1	3	4
“ Grey	1	2	3	“ Russell			
City of Guelph	1		1	City of St. Catharines			
County of Haldimand	1	1	2	“ St. Thomas	2	2	4
“ Halton	2	1	3	“ Stratford	1		1
City of Hamilton	1	3	4	County of Simcoe	2	2	4
County of Hastings		2	2	“ Stormont	1	1	2
“ Huron	2	2	4	City of Toronto	16	6	22
City of Kingston	2	1	3	County of Victoria	1	1	2
County of Kent		1	1	“ Waterloo			
“ Lambton	4	3	7	“ Welland			
“ Leeds	2		2	“ Wellington	2		2
“ Lanark	1		1	“ Wentworth			
“ Lennox				“ York	4	2	6
“ Lincoln	1	1	2				
City of London				Total	69	56	125

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

For the year ending 30th September, 1891, compared with the preceding year.

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.			YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.		
	Total Ex- penditure.	Weekly cost per Pupil.	Yearly cost per Pupil.	Total Ex- penditure.	Weekly cost per Pupil.	Yearly cost per Pupil.
	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	251 01	3 4	1 74	244 46	3 5	1 83
Butcher's meat, fish and fowls	3,124 96	41 7	21 70	3,135 47	45 3	23 57
Flour, bread and biscuits	1,075 73	14 3	7 47	988 95	14 2	7 43
Butter and lard	1,236 77	16 5	8 59	1,041 27	13 0	7 82
Groceries	2,014 75	27 4	14 20	2,179 48	31 5	16 38
Fruit and vegetables	352 59	4 6	2 45	500 95	7 2	3 70
Bedding, clothing and shoes	828 25	11 0	5 76	841 69	12 1	6 32
Fuel, coal and wood	3,017 39	40 2	20 95	2,891 03	41 7	21 73
Light, gas, oil, etc	1,098 04	14 6	7 63	1,010 23	14 5	7 59
Laundry, soap and cleaning	281 43	3 7	1 95	334 05	4 8	2 51
Furniture and furnishings	497 49	6 6	3 45	863 53	12 4	6 49
Farm, feed and fodder	784 84	10 4	5 45	746 98	10 7	5 67
Repairs and alterations	673 64	9 0	4 68	792 41	11 4	5 95
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	604 96	8 1	4 20	601 54	8 6	4 52
Books, educational apparatus and appli- ances	981 35	13 1	6 81	883 26	12 7	6 64
Miscellaneous	1,094 85	14 6	7 60	1,890 63	27 3	14 21
Salaries and wages	16,767 50	224 9	116 44	17,204 60	248 7	129 35
Total	34,714 35	4.63 5	241 07	36,150 58	5.22 7	271 81

Average number of pupils in 1890—144.

Average number of pupils in 1891—133.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.

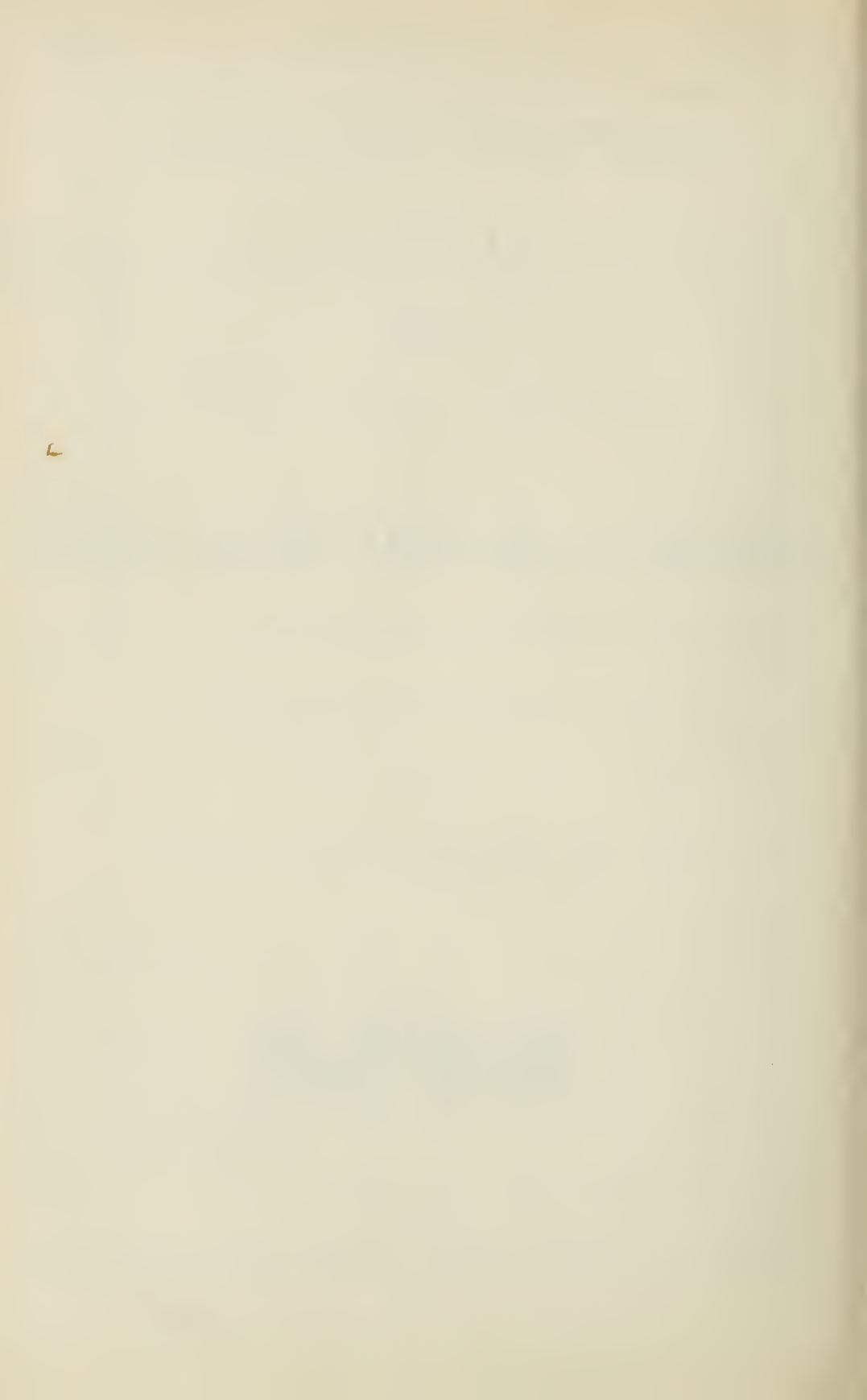
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TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.

1892.



OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, situate in the City of Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF
THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1891.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Although during the past year there has been a very severe epidemic of measles and mumps, together with a few cases of typhoid fever in the Institution, I am happy to say that there have been only two deaths, and in both cases they were children of frail constitution.

It is gratifying to note that the work done during the year affords good evidence of substantial and satisfactory progress in training and educating the pupils; and that the superintendent and staff of officers, with the knowledge acquired by experience, are attaining a more perfect system of communicating instruction to the pupils committed to their care.

Full particulars of the management, course of instruction and general statistics will be found in the reports of the Superintendent, Mr. R. Mathison, and Dr. J. E. Eakins, the medical officer.

There is no doubt that this Institution will continue to hold its place in the foremost rank of schools established for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Annexed are copies of the minutes made of my visits to the Institution.

INSPECTIONS.

Minutes of my inspections for the year under report are appended:

I made an inspection of this Institution on the 9th March.

There were 260 pupils in residence, namely, 145 males and 115 females. The buildings and grounds were in good order and well kept.

The class-rooms, dining-room, and other apartments were all clean and tidy. The management is good. The officers, teachers, and instructors were all active and attentive to their duties.

The pupils were orderly and well behaved, and greatly interested in their work. The shoe-shop and carpenter-shop were well managed, and the boys were enjoying the work in these departments.

The out-buildings, consisting of bakery, laundry, engine-rooms, etc., were all in good working order and well managed.

The books were clean and well kept.

This Institution, under the able management of Mr. R. Mathison, continues to do an important work in educating that class of our citizens for whom it is specially designed.

An official inspection of this Institution was made by me on the 4th September. During the summer vacation the building had been undergoing repairs, which are now about completed, in anticipation of the return of the pupils on the 10th instant.

With the exception of the confusion necessarily caused by this work, the Institution was in good shape. The books and accounts were found to be in proper order.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1891.

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

SIR,—In presenting the twenty-first annual report of this institution, it is with devout thankfulness to Almighty God that we are permitted, under His guidance, to be the means of doing some good for the children of silence of this Province. Up to this time 908 children have received the benefits of instruction here. Their lives have been made less irksome and their lonely lot cheered by the opening up of the stores of knowledge for their understanding and benefit. They spent happy years with officers and teachers devoted to their well-being, and learned lessons which fitted them for the stern realities and duties of life.

Most of those who have been here have turned out well and are to-day self-supporting, tax-paying members of the commonwealth, and with very few exceptions are an intelligent law-abiding class. In Toronto a large number are located bearing their share of life's work engaged as portrait painters, wood engravers, photographers, decorators, lithographers, printers, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, brushmakers, tailors, moulders, milliners, and in other avocations. Every Sunday meetings are held for their special benefit, and a majority of them are good Christians. In Hamilton another little band of mutes assemble periodically for mutual improvement and religious instruction. A philanthropist in Berlin has a Sunday afternoon class from which several have been received into the churches. All over the Province our old pupils are evidences of the good accomplished in the past, and we trust our future labours will be even more abundantly fruitful, as with each succeeding year we endeavour to make our system of instruction more perfect.

The parents of deaf children, as a whole, appreciate the efforts of faithful teachers and have not been backward in giving praise where due. A few, and I am glad to say they are very few, would not be satisfied with anything short of miracles. It is from the latter class letters are occasionally received saying: "We cannot do anything with John at home, he is too lazy to work and good for nothing anyway, try and make a teacher of him." Because we cannot make teachers of boys or girls in every way unfitted for such work we are sometimes blamed. Children who have brain power, even if it is latent, improve according to their ability to learn and the time they are permitted to remain with us. We have now in residence 242 pupils with others yet to come, and a more happy, contented lot of children cannot be seen under any other roof in this Province. They are comfortable in their surroundings, cleanly in their appearance, and while studies adapted to their individual capacity must be learned thoroughly, their need of innocent pleasures is not overlooked. All but the new comers, each year are pleased to be in the institution and they soon become as joyous as the older ones. It is natural for children to be home-sick for a short time when left with strangers amid new surroundings, but kindness wins the heart of the most stubborn child, and when it sees that all we do is for its comfort and happiness is generally the most affectionate and tractable pupil ever afterwards. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the parents who bring their afflicted children to the institution for the first time. They look over carefully the buildings and grounds, scan the faces of the officers and teachers who are in charge and judge whether they can trust their deaf boy or girl to their care; see the dormitories with their rows of neat and clean beds; look intently to the quantity and quality of the food furnished the pupils and are satisfied with all about the institution. The time for parting comes and then the parents' love is tried to the utmost. Doubts and fears harass

them as they are about to go, but with heroic fortitude they clasp their children to their hearts for an embrace which cannot be repeated in most cases for nine months, and leave with full hearts and bedimmed eyes, love and duty having triumphed for the good of the child. One family has five children here at present, and another three, several others two, and in a few instances the one is the only child of the family. All are treated alike, rich and poor, high and low, and their progress depends upon themselves to a great extent. That all are benefited in some degree, according to their individual ability, we have had ample proof.

HOW BEST TO TEACH MUTES.

The teaching of deaf children is a profession requiring tact, ability, patience and love for the work. We have all grades of intellect to deal with, and how to accomplish the best results is our chief aim. We desire to give our pupils a good English education, one that will enable them to mingle with their hearing and speaking friends without feeling that they are one whit behind them in expressing their thoughts and desires. Our course is about the same as the common school requirements for entrance to the high schools or collegiate institutes, with a few of the subjects taught in the lower forms of the latter added. We endeavour to have every exercise one of practical usefulness. Teaching hearing and speaking children is arduous work, but to instruct deaf children the difficulty is increased ten-fold. Some of the best men in educational work in Europe and America have spent their lives in this work and we have profited by their labours. There is a great desire, and a very natural one it is, for parents to wish their mute children to speak and understand what is said to them by reading the lips of others. Were this possible in all cases it would indeed be a great boon to mutes generally, but unfortunately it cannot be accomplished. In our institution we instruct a proportion of our children in speech and articulation, the great majority, however, are taught by the Sign-Manual Method, and our school is recognized as one where the Combined System, which includes the best features of all methods, is taught, and which we think is adapted for the best possible good for the greatest number. Our views in this regard are shared by the leaders of deaf-mute education in America. Dr. Edward M. Gallandet, LL.D., President of the National Deaf-Mute College, at Washington, is one of the most able, clear-headed advocates of the Combined System, and was invited to address the Second Congress of the British Deaf and Dumb Association at Glasgow, Scotland, in August, 1891. Extracts from his speech on that occasion will give you full and correct ideas of the system. He said: "The education of the deaf in schools established especially for their benefit has been going on for a century and a half. The practice of the two chief methods, the Manual and the Oral, has continued for a similar period. During this period schools have multiplied in all civilized countries, conventions of instructors and principals or head masters have been held with growing frequency; yearly meetings of educated deaf persons, like that now convened in Scotland, have become common in Europe and America. All these assemblies, as well as international congresses of instructors and also of the deaf themselves, have discussed with eminent advantage important educational and social questions; hundreds of journals have been established, and are being widely circulated, devoted exclusively to the promotion of the interests of the deaf; in many schools the course of study has been lengthened far beyond the meagre limits which obtained during the first century of deaf-mute education, covering in many instances a curriculum preparatory to the college or university, and in one, at the capital of the American union, affording the higher academic education itself, with degrees in the arts and sciences to its graduates; in America, where for forty years previously the manual method of teaching had exclusively prevailed, the last thirty years have witnessed a notable development of oral teaching, and this method has made marked progress in Great Britain, France, Italy, and other countries of Europe. In all parts of the world public appropriations for the education of the deaf have increased, and in this country the government of Her Gracious Majesty has gladdened the hearts of the deaf in all lands by the appointment of a committee of distinguished and benevolent men, the result of whose intelligent and disinterested labours is now seen in a measure pending before

parliament, which is intended to secure the priceless boon of education for all the deaf of this kingdom. A vast amount of earnest, practical work, fruitful in the best results, has been undertaken with success. At the same time not a few well meaning, but opinionated and impracticable, not to say visionary people, yielding their reason to enthusiasm engendered by brilliant results in cases purely exceptional, have striven well, but not wisely, to attain the impossible. Others, not so well meaning, have resorted to misrepresentation, claiming as the result of their teaching, abilities and powers which had been bestowed by nature and never lost, and often declaring that by their method they trained all who sought education at their hands, when in point of fact they retained only the gifted few, ridding themselves as quickly as possible of those less capable, and hence most needing the education which was their right. Happily, however, while this contention of extremists has been going on, there have been those who have had the wisdom to perceive that while neither of the opposing methods could fully meet the demands of the complete education of all the deaf, each possessed important advantages which the other lacked. And so there has come to be recognized, notably in America, a COMBINED SYSTEM, which includes, under adaptable and elastic conditions, all features of all methods which can be shown to be of value to any considerable number of the deaf. The agreement which has been reached in the United States as to the relative value of the once opposed, but now harmonized methods, cannot be better set forth than by quoting a series of resolutions unanimously adopted by a convention of instructors held in California in 1886, at which there were in attendance several hundred delegates from all sections of the country, among whom there were supporters of every known method of teaching the deaf.

"WHEREAS, the experience of many years in the education of the deaf has plainly shown that among the members of this class of persons great differences exist in mental and physical condition, and in capacity for improvement, making results easily possible in certain cases which are practically and sometimes actually unattainable in others, these differences suggesting very widely different treatment with different individuals; it is therefore resolved, that the system of instruction existing at present in America commends itself to the world, for the reason that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been found to be of value in the education of the deaf; while it allows diversity and independence of actions working at the same time harmoniously, and aiming at the attainment of an object common to all.

"Resolved, that earnest and persistent endeavours should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak, and read from the lips, and that such effort should only be abandoned when it is plainly evident that the measure of success attainable is so small as not to justify the necessary amount of labour; and that those who have sufficient hearing to distinguish sounds shall be taught aurally."

In the broad sentiment of these resolutions it will be seen that the COMBINED SYSTEM, as it exists in America to-day, includes schools where the pure oral method prevails. And it might equally embrace, as it no doubt will in the near future, schools in which pupils will be gathered, whose inability to acquire speech has been demonstrated, and whose education should, therefore, be carried on wholly by the manual method. And there might also be separate schools, as there now are distinct classes, in which the aural method could be practised, embracing pupils who are little more than hard of hearing, and who really have no need of the peculiar aids attached to the oral or to the manual methods. This comprehensive application of the term Combined System is, however, not general. The term is commonly used to characterize the practice of bringing together in one establishment, under conditions more or less varied, the several accepted methods and expedients for teaching. It would be interesting to show how many combinations are actually effected in the American schools, with excellent results, of methods once deemed wholly inharmonious and incompatible; but without going into such particulars a few statistics only can here be given. At the beginning of the school year lately closed there were 84 schools for the deaf in the United States and Canada, containing 9,652 pupils. Of these schools, 13 with 402 pupils practise the Manual Method; 19 with 1,104 pupils the oral; and 52 with 8,146 pupils sustain the Combined System; and in these latter schools 2,818 pupils, or more than 34 per cent., are taught to speak. Before determining the relative value and proper adjustment of the several methods in a comprehensive scheme for the education of the deaf, it is important to consider which of the two leading methods, the manual and the oral, should have the preference, were one to be used in the absence of the other. For although in America

such an alternative, often pressed in the past, will probably never be seriously urged in the future. In Europe the oral method is not only practised in many countries to the exclusion of the manual, but is accorded the sanction of the government in at least one prominent State. That the results of this imperative adoption of the oral method are far from being satisfactory, or promotive of the best interests of all the deaf, it will not be difficult to show. And with equal ease can it be made to appear that the practice of the manual method alone, with no aid from the oral, the entire body of the deaf can be so trained and educated as to become intelligent, happy, self-respecting, self-supporting, God-fearing members of society. Indeed, this last proposition needs but little discussion. Witnesses to its soundness are to be found in this country, in France, Italy, Sweden, the United States, Canada, Australia; in short, wherever the manual method, well and intelligently practised, has been maintained for any extended period as the exclusive basis of instruction. The successful and happy lives of graduates of manual schools, the world over bear convincing testimony to the excellence of this unjustly decried method, and to its capacity to afford its subjects all the essentials of an education. And these lives show, beyond all possibility of successful contradiction, that, while speech may be a convenience and a comfort to the deaf, it is by no means a necessity to their higher intellectual, social and moral development. Furthermore, the manual method gives its beneficiaries two invaluable sources of such development, which the pure oral method not only withholds, but most cruelly places under a stigma and a ban as tending by their use to drag the deaf down to the level of the brute. The speaker does not hesitate to express the opinion, formed after many years of intimate association with deaf-mutes, educated under all possible conditions, that, as balanced over against the boon of speech and lip-reading, great though it be, the gift to the deaf of the language of signs and the manual alphabet is of far greater value and comfort.

The testimony of supporters of the manual method as to the character and value of the language of signs would, no doubt, be regarded by many as prejudiced, or at least biased, and will not, for this reason, be offered. But this objection cannot be raised against the opinion of Moritz Hill, of Saxony, easily first among the oral teachers of Germany—a disciple of Heinicke, the founder of the oral method, and for forty years a practical instructor of the deaf. Near the close of his long and useful life Hill published a treatise giving the results of his experience, and expressing the views he had been led to form. In speaking of those who pretend that in the “German Method” every species of pantomimic language is proscribed, he says :

“Such an idea must be attributed to malevolence or to unpardonable levity. This pretence is contrary to nature, and repugnant to the rules of sound educational science. If this system were put into execution the moral life, the intellectual development of the deaf and dumb, would be inhumanly hampered. It would be acting contrary to nature to forbid the deaf-mutes a means of expression employed by even hearing and speaking persons. It is nonsense to dream of depriving him of this means until he is in a position to express himself orally. To banish the language of natural signs from the school-room and to limit ourselves to articulation is like employing a gold key which does not fit the lock of the door we would open, and refusing to use the iron one made for it. At the best it would be drilling the deaf-mute, but not educating him intellectually or morally.”

Hill continues at a greater length than can be quoted here, conceding among other important advantages growing out of the use of the language of signs, that it is—

“The element in which the mental life of the deaf-mute begins to germinate and grow; the only means whereby he, on his admission to the school, may express his thoughts, feelings and wishes. An instrument of mental development and substantial instruction, made use of in the intercourse of the pupils with each other; for example, the well-known beneficial influences which result from the association of the new pupils with the more advanced. A most efficacious means of assisting pupils even in the higher degrees of school training, giving light, warmth, animation to spoken language, which for some time after its introduction continues dull and insipid. But it is particularly in the teaching of religion that the language of pantomime plays an important part, especially when it is not only necessary to instruct, but to operate on sentiment and will, either because here this language is indispensable to express the moral state of man, his thoughts and his actions, or that the word alone makes too little impression on the eyes of the mute to produce, without the aid of pantomime, the desired effect in a manner sure and sufficient.”

In giving its true value to Hill's noteworthy opinion, thus briefly outlined, it must be remembered that in his school, as in other oral schools where his views prevail, the language of signs is nothing more, to quote his own words, than “A very imperfect

natural production, because it remains for the most part abandoned to a limited sphere of haphazard culture." If then, in this crude and undeveloped condition, it serves the important purposes that Hill ascribes to it, of how much greater worth must it be in the manual schools where it has not been left to "haphazard culture," but has been carefully and scientifically developed for many generations.

A most interesting and weighty judgment as to the value and capacity of signs is found in a report made to and adopted by the Academy of Zurich, after a full and careful consideration of the controversy between the great continental pioneers of deaf-mute education, Heinicke and De l'Epee. It is well known that the latter did much to perfect the language of gestures, from a point of departure afforded by the natural pantomime devised by two untaught deaf-mute sisters as a means of expressing their own ideas to each other. De l'Epee and Heinicke submitted their differences as to methods to the Academy of Zurich, and this learned body with a natural predilection towards German ideas, appointed a committee to give careful consideration to the matter, consisting of Hesse, professor of philosophy; Stinbrukel, professor of physics and mathematics; Ulster, professor of belles-lettres; and Hottinguer, professor of history and eloquence. These profound scholars gave their decision with emphasis in favour of the method of De l'Epee, which was practically the combined system, since it gave a place of no little importance to speech, and expressed their estimation in the following appreciative terms of the language of gestures as developed and explained by De l'Epee. The signs you employ are those which nature herself hath associated to things, and which all deaf persons use spontaneously, some of them with considerable shrewdness and dexterity; but this mute language, by your improvement of it, is changed out of the rudeness and poverty discoverable in the primitive state of arts, into the opulence of a capacious and polished tongue. Here we do not in the least scruple to disclose, what none of us could once have supposed possible, that, in our opinion, no articulated language whatsoever in use among mankind is fuller or of greater compass than that language which you have established for the deaf and dumb. It designates with the utmost facility, whatever falls under the sight, or any other of the sense; nor are those notions termed by logicians abstract, which having no connection with the senses, would appear much more difficult to render, beyond its reach."

In attempting to judge between the manual method and pure oral (which oralists of Hill's conservative views do not advocate), it must be remembered that the promoters of the latter method—and their numbers are not small to-day—banish from the school-room, and would remove from the school life of the deaf, if they could, that language declared to be necessary and helpful by Hill, and of the greatest dignity and value by the scientists of Zurich. The most serious criticism which may justly be brought against the pure oral method is that it cannot be successfully applied to all the deaf. While this is denied by some of its more zealous, not to say bigoted, promoters, it is fully conceded by others equally well qualified to give evidence. Among the instructors at the Paris institution, where the pure oral method has been given exclusive sway within the last decade, none has been more able or zealous in promoting oral teaching than Ludovic Goguiot. In 1889 he published a valuable treatise on the teaching of speech to the deaf, in which with admirable candour he recognised the limitations to the universal and exclusive application of his method in the following language: "May we then rightly conclude that all deaf-mutes can acquire speech? Experience demonstrates, alas! the contrary. The relatives of young deaf-mutes should not cherish hopes too high, for in that case they must prepare themselves for a very bitter disillusion. They may hope always, but entertain certainty in advance, never." Mr. Goguiot then proceeds to describe certain physical and mental conditions, common among the deaf, which render success in teaching speech impracticable, and adds: "Do you ask what is the percentage of the cases unable to acquire speech? The proportion may vary in different countries and in different parts of the same country, but we do not think we can be accused of exaggeration in affirming that in an institution where deaf-mutes are received indiscriminately, from all the provinces and all social conditions, their number represents at least one-fourth of the school population."

Mr. Alard, another French instructor of eminence, in a recent publication "regards the oral method as the best where it is practicable, and he regards it as practicable with the majority of deaf-mutes"; but he declares that there are now, as there always has been and always will be, a comparatively small number who cannot derive the least benefit from that method. In this, he says, he does not disagree with the Italian teachers, "for they send to the hospice the children who, without being idiots, do not show sufficient aptness to be retained in the schools, where the pure oral method is rigorously practiced." These children receive from a special teacher, by the aid of signs, instruction adapted to their degree of intelligence. It will be observed, in weighing the testimony of Goguillot and Alard, that the former concedes at least one-fourth of the deaf to be incapable of success under the oral method, implying the possibility of a larger proportion, and that the latter believes the oral method to be practicable with the majority, implying equally that more than a "comparatively small number" may fail of success. But the most pointed admissions of the failure of the oral method with many of the deaf come from Germany, the land where it has held undisputed sway since the days of its establishment by Heinicke one hundred and fifty years ago. Much excitement has been created within the past three or four years by the publications of Mr Heidsiek, an instructor of ability and prominence at Breslau, in which the approximate failure of the German or oral method has been freely acknowledged, and in which charges are made of misrepresentation at exhibitions and elsewhere. It is not surprising that Heidsiek's views, so derogatory to the pure oral method, should be combatted by many of his colleagues in Germany and elsewhere. There are still to be found not a few so carried away by enthusiasm as to argue, as was once urged vehemently by an eminent oralist in conversation with the speaker, "that every instance of failure in attempting to teach a deaf child to speak is to be attributed either to the ignorance or the inefficiency of the teacher." But Heidsiek is nothing daunted or discouraged by his critics. Convinced of the soundness of his conclusions he continues to express them, and his most recent publication, "The Deaf-Mute's Cry of Distress," issued only a few months since, reiterates all that he has said previously in condemnation of the oral method as the exclusive one to be used. Wishing to have direct and recent information as to the progress of this most important controversy in Germany, the speaker wrote Mr. Heidsiek a few weeks since, and has just received a full personal letter, together with assurances of agreement from numbers of German teachers of the deaf, and from former pupils, and favourable comments from educational journals, all of which indicate that in Germany the days of the exclusive promotion and practice of the oral method of teaching the deaf are numbered, and that in the near future the combined system will there be recognized and sustained as affording the greatest good to the greatest number. Mr. Heidsiek's testimony, and that of those who more or less openly sustain his views, show clearly that there are very many deaf-mutes with whom it is worse than useless to spend time on the teaching of speech—with whom, therefore, the pure oral method fails in the great purpose for which it exists. But it is not alone because of the acknowledged inability of many deaf-mutes to learn to speak and read from the lips that the pure oral method deserves to be seriously criticised, for it can be shown that those even who are capable of reasonable success under it fall far short of obtaining the educational advantages they might secure were they allowed the benefit of certain features of the manual method, which the pure oralists rigidly condemn and reject. And it has been discovered that the intellectual development of deaf children trained under the oral method compares unfavorably in many instances with that of others of no greater mental capacity who have been taught under a judicious combination of the two methods. To the National Institution at Washington, with which the speaker has been long connected, there have come, from time to time, for the purpose of profiting by the advanced course of study offered there, deaf youth whose earlier training has been conducted in oral schools. Some of them have for the first time, at Washington, come into a proper understanding of the language of signs, their previous knowledge of which had been limited to the "haphazard culture" spoken of by Hill, or that surreptitious cultivation declared to be inevitable by Heidsiek, and which Arnold of Riehen claims to have succeeded in stamping out by measures that were often cruel. Young persons who had only known, under such unfavourable circumstances as these the language which was theirs by nature, would find with delight and gratitude, often

mingled with keen regret over their lost opportunities, in this means of communication, always previously tabooed and discredited, a source of mental stimulus and development and of keen pleasure in social intercourse, which nothing else could furnish. In the single matter of public lectures to a considerable number, including those of a religious character, the language of signs affords a means of clear, vivid, and often eloquent expression incomparably superior to anything the pure oral method can furnish. To take this marvellous and most convenient means of communicating thought, so natural and easy to the deaf, wholly out of their life, is, to those who know its value, a piece of folly, not to say cruelty, that can hardly be spoken of with patience. Enough has certainly been said to show that the education of all the deaf cannot be effected by the exclusive practice of the pure oral method. That it fails entirely with a large proportion is acknowledged in the land of its birth. That it lacks many important desiderata with the most promising of its subjects has been demonstrated in a country where, for nearly thirty years, it has been promoted under most favourable conditions. The friends of the manual method, while they may properly claim that, unaided by any features of the oral method, it is capable of affording to the greatest possible proportion of the deaf an education more full and practical than that offered by the other, would by no means exclude oral teaching. Far from this. In America, at least, they unanimously sustain the California resolutions, which admit even the establishment of pure oral schools for such as can be sure of success in them, and urge earnest and reasonably continued efforts to teach every deaf child to speak. This, they believe, is all that should be accorded to oral teaching. A place, a proper but always subordinate place, in a broad, comprehensive system which accepts the useful features of every method, applying them with skill and candour, and without prejudice to the varied needs of individuals, whose capabilities are marked by even greater diversities than exist in society at large. For the triumph of these views, to which she stands fully committed, America invites the co-operation of the mother country, that the moral support of a united Anglo-Saxon sentiment may be extended to our brave Teuton colleague, who has dared to raise his voice for truth against the heavy odds of established precedent and a not unnatural patriotic prejudice. With such support it will not be long before the Nicodemuses of Germany will come out openly for a reform that shall secure for the combined system of educating the deaf the world-wide prevalence it deserves. I have endeavoured to direct public attention to certain considerations concerning the education of the deaf, which my experience and observations lead me to feel are of first importance. I have tried to show how enthusiasm and prejudice, with the addition, often, of a narrow vanity masquerading under the name of patriotism, have set up stumbling-blocks and misleading sign-posts in the pathway of progress that ought to be removed. I have sought to give each method and measure that has heretofore been devised for enlightening the mind or relieving the disability of the deaf-mute, its true relative value and place. If I have discredited and denied what I believe to be the unwarranted claims of some, I have condemned no man's actual beneficent achievements. I have rejected no method. On the contrary, I find good in all, and my counsel is, as you have seen, to lay hold on all, employing each in the office for which it is fitted, securing thus a union which shall give strength, harmony, and an end of all strife. It was said, in proof of the divine beneficence of our Saviour's mission upon the earth: "He hath done all things well, for he maketh the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak." Following His benign example, let us in His spirit go forward in the work we have to do, striving with singleness of purpose and with every means coming to our hands, so to train those whom "the finger of God hath touched," that they may at length, with ears indeed unstopped, hear the welcome "Well done good and faithful servant," and with tongues made musical for the melody of heaven, join in the harmonies of the life that knows "no imperfection and no end."

MEETING FOR THE PROMOTION OF SPEECH TO THE DEAF.

A very important meeting for the promotion of speech to the deaf was held at Crosbyside, Lake George, in July last, at which there were representatives from all the leading institutions in America. We were represented by our teacher of articulation, at her own expense. The papers read, and the discussions, were all on the line of advancing oral

work among the deaf. The President, Dr. Bell, in his address, made it plain that the meeting was not to oppose any special system of instruction, but to more fully carry out the resolutions adopted by the California convention, which recommended that every deaf child should be afforded an opportunity to learn to speak. Representative pupils from various schools were present to show what had been done for their advancement, and from the published report it is evident that special pains had been taken to show the best possible results, with no doubt the best subjects. The Principal of the Florida institution, Mr. William A. Caldwell, M.A., sums up the result of the deliberations of the convention in a fair and candid manner, by saying: "I am more than ever convinced that every deaf child should have an opportunity to learn to speak. I am quite as positive that all deaf children cannot be taught to speak, and to persist in the effort to secure that end is as great an injustice to the pupil, in some cases, as it would be to deprive them of a fair trial in the oral department in the first place. Our oral friends unduly magnify the value of speech as it is attained by a majority of the deaf, and they also exaggerate the malevolent influence of signs." Parents of children sent here desire them to be taught to speak if it is at all possible, and we would like to afford them opportunities for doing so. At present, however, we have but one articulation teacher, and it is impossible for one teacher to give a thorough trial to all new scholars besides keeping up the work of the classes already formed and going on from year to year. As mentioned in my last report, if we are to be as prominent in this work as other institutions in America, additional teachers ought to be provided.

NON-COMPLETION OF SCHOOL COURSE.

We have to complain of parents who send their children here for three or four years and then take them away just at a time when the instruction they have received is about bearing fruit. A deaf boy or girl who comes here has to be taught, in many instances, his or her name and the names of the commonest articles. They learn to write, and in the course of three or four years can compose a short letter and understand simple letters sent to them by friends. As soon as some children advance to this stage they go home when school closes, and in September they are not allowed to return and they are only half educated. Many mutes throughout the country are pointed at as a reproach to the institution which they attended, when the fault really is not with the institution authorities, but with the parents who did not allow them to complete a regular course in the school. It is unfair to the institution, and much more unfair to the scholar, not to give him all the opportunities within his reach. Sensible parents who wish their children to have as good an education as they can obtain and the institution affords, permit them to return to school for as many years as they can derive any advantage. Our course of seven years is really too short and ought to be extended to ten.

SICKNESS DURING THE YEAR.

We had considerable sickness during last session, but happily very few fatal cases. Christie Ann McPherson, a young woman 22 years of age, contracted a mild form of typhoid fever, and not being of a very strong constitution, coupled with other complications from which she had suffered for several years, died on the 20th February regretted by her schoolmates and all connected with the institution. She was of a quiet, retiring disposition, and bore her sickness with great fortitude. George Glass, another pupil, aged 11, a frail little fellow, succumbed to an attack of continued fever on May 25th. In February, March and April we had 129 cases of measles and immediately following 131 cases of mumps. Shortly before school closed two other cases of fever required attention, but as the pupils had been, prior to their being taken ill, strong, hearty, and well able to repel disease, with the best care and nursing they recovered and were sent home shortly after the session closed. In order to guard against future attacks, during vacation every part of the institution was thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, the walls were washed down, old plaster taken off and replaced, woodwork painted, all general repairs attended to, wooden bedsteads were discarded and new iron ones put in, all the mat-

tresses were overhauled, washed and re-made, and everything was done that could possibly be thought of to put the building and surroundings in a thorough sanitary condition. The session opened in September, and a few days after a lad, who had two brothers sick at home, complained of being ill, and it was found that he was affected with a malaria fever. He is at the present time recovering from the attack and we expect he will be quite well again in a short time. Having so much sickness it was found necessary to employ professional nurses, and those who came to us were conscientious in the discharge of their duties and relieved the officials of the institution of considerable anxiety in the care of the sick. A hospital nurse, one who has been thoroughly trained and pronounced competent by the regular hospital authorities, would be a great acquisition to our staff.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We continue to receive regular visits from the following clergymen residing in the city : Rev. Canon Burke, Rev. Dr. George, Right Rev. Monseignor Farrelly, Rev. Mr. Hodson, Rev. Father O'Brien and Rev. Mr. Munroe. Much regret is felt at the departure of Rev. Dr. George for St. Louis. During the years he was in Belleville he gave the Presbyterian children good counsel and advice, and he was always ready to respond to our call in case of sickness among his pupils. A number of our advanced scholars joined the Presbyterian Church during his stay here, and they with all of us wish him happiness and success in his new sphere.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS.

Several changes occurred during the year. Mr. A. Livingston, Bursar for ten years, died in Kingston in October, 1890 ; he was an economical officer and his widow deserved the gratuity generously granted her by the Government. His successor, Mr. Alex. Matheson, came to us in April of this year with the good will of many friends, and his courteous, obliging disposition augurs well for his success. The promotion of Dr. J. B. Murphy, physician for eleven years, to the charge of the Mimico Asylum was a recognition of duty faithfully performed. While we regretted his departure, we were all pleased at his advancement. During his term of office his interest never flagged, but on the contrary seemed to be more intense the longer he was with us. Dr. J. E. Eakins, so well and favorably known in Belleville, now looks after our bodily ailments, and his professional reputation is a guarantee of good and skillful treatment. The position of Master Carpenter becoming vacant, Mr. Frank Flynn was appointed. He is an active, industrious workman, shows tact in managing the boys in his shop and gives satisfaction generally.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.

The following named papers have been kindly donated for the use of our pupils by the publishers, and for the courtesies received thanks are herewith returned :—

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Daily News	Kingston.
Economist.....	Shelburne.	Free Press	Acton.
Express	Colborne.	Guardian.....	Uxbridge.
Daily Free Press.....	Winnipeg.	Mercury	Renfrew.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED—*Continued.*

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Western Despatch.....	Strathroy.	Tribune.....	Deseronto.
Chronicle.....	Ingersoll.	Telegraph.....	Palmerston.
Monitor.....	Brockville.	Herald.....	Carleton Place.
Weekly Mercury.....	Guelph.	Leader.....	Tara.
Examiner.....	Peterboro'.	Echo.....	London.
Gazette.....	Almonte.	Northumberland Enterprise...	Colborne.
Observer.....	Pembroke.	Tribune.....	Winnipeg.
Post.....	Thorold.	Norfolk Reformer.....	Simcoe.
Spectator.....	Hamilton.	Enterprise.....	Arthur.
Niagara Review.....	Niagara.	Ensign.....	Brighton.
Reporter.....	Kingsville.	Courier.....	Perth.
Banner.....	Dundas.	Advertiser.....	Petrolia.
Enterprise.....	Collingwood.	Chronicle.....	Beeton.
Guide and News.....	Port Hope.	Sentinel-Review.....	Woodstock.
Independent Forester.....	London.	Courier.....	Embro.
Dominion Churchman.....	Toronto.	Mirror.....	Meaford.
Courier.....	Trenton.	Monitor.....	Meaford.
North Hastings Review.....	Madoc.	Star.....	Goderich.
Trent Valley Advocate.....	Trenton.	Herald.....	Campbellford.
Companion.....	Fairbault, Kan.	Weekly Sentinel.....	Port Arthur.
Deaf-Mute Advance.....	Jacksonville, Ill.	Mutes' Journal.....	Omaha, Neb.
Deaf-Mute Ranger.....	Austin, Tex.	Deaf-Mute Mirror.....	Flint, Mich.
Deaf-Mute Times.....	Delavan, Wis.	Goodson Gazette.....	Stanton, Va.
Vis-a-Vis.....	Columbus, Ohio.	Kentucky Deaf-Mute.....	Danville, Ky.
Maryland Bulletin.....	Frederick City, Ind.	Index.....	Colorado Spr'gs, Cal.
Tablet.....	Romney, West Va.	Star.....	Olatha, Kan.
Deaf-Mute Record.....	Fulton, Mo.	Optic.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Deaf-Mute Hawkeye.....	Council Bluffs, Ia.	Register.....	Rome.
The New Method.....	Englewood, Ill.	Journal.....	New York.
The Silent Hoosier.....	Indianapolis..	Voice.....	Jackson, Miss.
The Desert Eagle.....	Salt Lake City.	The Sign.....	Salem, Oregon.
The News.....	Berkeley, Cal.	Silent Observer.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Rural Canadian.....	Toronto.	Silent Worker.....	Trenton, N. J.
Standard.....	Markdale.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our per capita rate this year is \$168.95 as against \$165.66 last year; this slight difference being incurred by the renovating of the bedding and putting the building in a good sanitary state.

The sewage works in course of construction, when completed and in working order, will do away with the complaints so freely made in the city that the sewage from the institution contaminated the water supply.

The Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railway Companies continued their favors in carrying our pupils to their homes and back allowing double-journey tickets at single fare.

In May last we had a thorough examination of all the classes and the work of each pupil written on paper was sent to the parents. Many pleasing letters have been received expressing gratitude for the results obtained.

Our farm and garden operations this year have been very successful. We have plenty of roots and vegetables for our wants; the only product we are short of is hay, and that was not a very good crop in this vicinity.

A pupils' library of simple books would be of benefit to all the scholars. Out of school hours a large number of them like to read entertaining works. The books we have in our general library are too far in advance of their capacities.

The bequest of \$850 made to this institution by Mr. Allan Kelly, township of Ancaster, the interest, \$42.50 yearly, to be divided among six of the most proficient pupils in the various classes and workshops, will be an incentive to all the pupils to excel.

The new ice-house will be of great benefit to us, and the addition to the bakery is just what we needed. A further addition to the bakery is urgently required. A new piggery and a new barn are necessities of the near future.

Inventors of ear-drums and other contrivances for taking the money out of the pockets of friends of the deaf seem to be still thriving. During the past year a number of articles have been advertised promising great results, but none we have heard of have been of the slightest good.

During the year we introduced club-swinging, dumb-bell and bar-bell exercises for the girls, and they were very much enjoyed. Owing to untoward circumstances the instruction was not continuous, but even under disadvantageous circumstances they made good progress. These classes will be resumed in a short time.

We are indebted to Mr. B. A. Couldery, a gentleman who lives near the Institution on the Trenton Road, for a very handsome and valuable picture in oil:—A copy of Sir Edwin Landseer's "Saved." Mr. Couldery spent a great deal of time on this picture and it does him credit. It now adorns our library and is admired by all who see it.

A number of kind friends throughout the Province have displayed commendable interest in looking after the deaf in several localities. A company of King's Daughters, Petrolia, took a little waif off the street, clothed and sent him to the Institution at their own expense and while he was here supplied him with all necessary clothing. Mrs. Alto Fleming, of Chatham, kindly looks after several deaf-mutes from that vicinity, and some kind hearted ladies in Woodstock after four others of one family. Mr. Caldwell, M.P.P. and wife have done good service in having two children sent who would have been otherwise neglected. Mr. J. B. Nasmith is untiring in his efforts to help the deaf in Toronto.

Our industries continue to be a source of instruction for the boys and girls engaged in them, even although we do not make any profit out of the work done. The profit is in teaching a number of boys and girls each year to be useful and able to earn a livelihood after leaving the Institution. The printing department to be established will be of great benefit to many boys who may learn the typographical art here. Semi-mutes are

particularly adapted for compositors and some excel as job printers. Before another year we hope to be able to report good results from the establishment of the office.

President Gallandet, of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D.C., kindly placed at the disposal of the Institution lately one of the Normal Fellowships established by the directors of that institution. These scholarships are allotted to young men, graduates of the recognized universities and who intend to make the profession of teaching the deaf their life work. The privileges include lessons in the latest systems of instructing the deaf, board and lodging in the college and \$500 per year, for which they give in return their services in teaching some branches to junior students. We were compelled to decline the kind offer, but fully appreciate the generous motives which prompted it.

The officers, teachers and employees have given cheerful and willing assistance in carrying on the work of the Institution.

The statistical statements are annexed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Canada	168	Germany	10
Ireland	28	Wales	1
Scotland	24	United States.....	1
England	31	Unknown	32
Italy	1	Total.....	296

RELIGION OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Presbyterian	60	Evangelical German	1
Methodist	86	Mennonites	4
Church of England.....	60	United Brethren.....	1
Roman Catholic.....	53	Church of Christ.....	4
Baptist.....	16	Unknown	4
Bible Christian.....	3		
Lutheran.....	4		296

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Agent.....	4	Builder	2
Axemaker.....	2	Banker.....	1
Blacksmith	11	Boardinghouse Keeper.	1
Book-keeper	2	Barber	1
Brewer.....		Carpenter	13
Butcher	3	Clerk	2
Brass Finisher.....	1	Conductor.....	3

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Carter	2	Housekeeper	1
Currier	1	Merchant	2
Cheesemaker		Moulder	1
Cooper	1	Painter	1
Dressmaker	1	Plasterer	2
Druggist	1	Second-hand Dealer	1
Engineer		Sailor	2
Expressman	2	Shoemaker	6
Drayman	1	Switchman	1
Farmer	121	Tailor	1
Grocer	4	Watchmaker	1
Harnessmaker	1	Waggonmaker	1
Gardener	2	Washerwoman	2
Hotel-keeper	2	Watchman	2
Lumberman	1	Steamfitter	1
Laborer	64	Plate-driller	1
Livery Proprietor	1	Minister	1
Mechanic	1	Storekeeper	1
Machinist	1	Unknown	14
Mason	1		296

AGE OF PUPILS.

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.
7	13	15	29	23	4
8	25	16	19	24	2
9	26	17	16	25	1
10	11	18	17	26	1
11	18	19	18	27	1
12	22	20	15	28	1
13	22	21	9	29	1
14	21	22	4		296

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS DURING THE YEAR CAME.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Algoma	1	Muskoka	4
Brant	1	Monek	1
Bruce	8	Norfolk	8
Cornwall		Northumberland.....	4
Carleton	18	Ontario	7
Dufferin.....	1	Oxford	11
Durham	4	Peel	2
Elgin	11	Perth	5
Essex	10	Peterborough.....	2
Frontenac	3	Prescott and Russell.....	9
Grey	8	Prince Edward.....	3
Haliburton	1	Renfrew	6
Haldimand.....	2	Simcoe	9
Halton	5	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	11
Hastings	17	Victoria.....	7
Huron	11	Waterloo	8
Kent.....	13	Welland	3
Lambton	9	Wellington.....	5
Lanark.....	12	Wentworth.....	10
Leeds and Grenville	8	York.....	20
Lennox and Addington	8	Parry Sound	2
Lincoln	2		
Middlesex.....	6		296

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1890-91.

Males	166
Females	130
Total.....	296

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891,
WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant.....	1	1	2	Lincoln		2	2
Bruce	5	2	7	Ontario	3	1	4
Carleton	8	6	14	Oxford	6	4	10
Durham.....	1	2	3	Peel	1		1
Dufferin.....	1		1	Perth	2	1	3
Elgin	4	5	9	Peterborough.....	2		2
Essex	3	4	7	Prescott and Russell....	6	1	7
Frontenac.....	2		2	Prince Edward	2		2
Grey	2	6	8	Renfrew	2	1	3
Haliburton	1		1	Simcoe	3	5	8
Haldimand	2		2	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	9		9
Halton	1	3	4	Victoria	2	4	6
Hastings	8	6	14	Waterloo	4	4	8
Huron	6	4	10	Welland	1	2	3
Kent	8	4	12	Wellington.....	2	3	5
Lambton	2	3	5	Wentworth.....	3	5	8
Lanark.....	4	4	8	York.....	8	9	17
Leeds and Grenville....	6	1	7	Muskoka District	1	2	3
Lennox and Addington..	1	6	7	Parry Sound	2		2
Monck		1	1		135	107	242
Middlesex.....	4	2	6				
Norfolk	4	2	6				
Northumberland.. ..	2	1	3				

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE
OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From October 27th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871.....	64	36	100
“ 1st, 1871, “ 1872	97	52	149
“ 1872, “ 1873.....	130	63	193
“ 1873, “ 1874.....	145	76	221
“ 1874, “ 1875	155	83	238
“ 1875, “ 1876.....	160	96	256
“ 1876, “ 1877	167	104	271
“ 1877, “ 1878.....	166	111	277
“ 1878, “ 1879.....	164	105	269
“ 1879, “ 1880.....	162	119	281
“ 1880, “ 1881... ..	164	132	296
“ 1881, “ 1882.....	165	138	303
“ 1882, “ 1883.....	158	135	293
“ 1883, “ 1884... ..	156	130	286
“ 1884, “ 1885.....	168	116	284
“ 1885, “ 1886	191	112	273
“ 1886, “ 1887	151	113	264
“ 1887, “ 1888	156	109	265
“ 1888, “ 1889	153	121	274
“ 1889, “ 1890.....	159	132	291
“ 1890, “ 1891	166	130	296

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	1	2	Northumberland.....	8	11	19
Bothwell.....	1	.....	1	Monck.....	1	.....	1
Brant.....	16	7	23	Ontario.....	17	7	24
Bruce.....	18	10	28	Oxford.....	13	10	23
Carleton.....	26	12	38	Peel.....	5	3	8
Dufferin.....	2	.....	2	Perth.....	23	13	36
Durham.....	13	7	20	Peterborough.....	11	2	13
Elgin.....	10	10	20	Prescott.....	5	1	6
Essex.....	7	15	22	Russell.....	7	4	11
Frontenac.....	9	6	15	Prince Edward.....	5	1	6
Grey.....	21	16	37	Renfrew.....	9	8	17
Haldimand.....	7	1	8	Simcoe.....	16	17	33
Haliburton.....	1	.....	1	Stormont.....	8	4	12
Hastings.....	24	16	40	Dundas.....	5	3	8
Halton.....	3	8	11	Glengarry.....	5	1	6
Huron.....	27	24	51	Victoria.....	4	7	11
Kent.....	18	12	30	Waterloo.....	13	14	27
Lambton.....	16	7	23	Welland.....	5	4	9
Lanark.....	10	8	18	Wellington.....	16	15	31
Leeds.....	9	4	13	Wentworth.....	21	8	29
Grenville.....	6	1	7	York.....	31	29	60
Lennox.....	4	8	12	Muskoka District.....	5	6	11
Addington.....	1	2	3	Nipissing.....	1	.....	1
Lincoln.....	3	6	9	Parry Sound.....	3	1	4
Middlesex.....	28	17	45	New Brunswick.....	2	.....	2
Norfolk.....	13	8	21	Total.....	.....	.....	908

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE
INSTITUTION.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Accountant	2	Cooper	4
Agent	5	Currier	5
Axe-maker	2	Charwoman	1
Baggageman	1	Dealer in hides	1
Baker	3	Drayman	4
Blacksmith	22	Dress-maker	3
Boarding-house keeper	1	Doctor	2
Barber	1	Engineer	3
Boiler-maker	1	Engineer, railway	3
Book-keeper	4	Farmer	402
Brakesman	1	Fire insurance inspector	2
Bricklayer	2	Fisherman	3
Butcher	4	Grocer	2
Brick-maker	1	Gaoler	1
Brewer	2	Gardener	2
Builder	1	Gunsmith	1
Barrister	1	Harness-maker	2
Banker	1	House-keeper	1
Brass-finisher	1	Hotel-keeper	1
Carter	2	Iron-maker	1
Cab-driver	2	Keeper of park	1
Cabinet-maker	2	Labourer	163
Captain of schooner	1	Livery Proprietor	3
Carder	1	Lumberman	5
Car inspector	1	Machinist	3
Carpenter	31	Maltster	1
Carriage-maker	5	Marble-cutter	2
Cheese-maker	1	Mason	5
Civil service	1	Manufacturer, agricultural implements	2
Clerk	5	Mechanic	2
Conductor, railway	3	Merchant	15
Cigar-maker	1	Miller	3

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS, Etc.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Millwright	2	Sailor	1
Miner.....	1	Tailor	6
Minister	2	Tavern-keeper	9
Moulder.....	2	Teacher	
Non-commissioned officer	1	Teamster.....	4
Nurseryman	1	Trader	2
Painter	9	Weaver	1
Pedler	1	Watchman	1
Store-keeper	1	Watch-maker.....	1
Steam-fitter	1	Waggon-maker	1
Shoe-maker	5	Washerwoman.....	2
Stage-driver	1	Unknown	83
Switchman	1	Total	908

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
4.....	1	14.....	43	23.....	6
6.....	24	15.....	54	24.....	5
7.....	121	16.....	36	25.....	6
8.....	119	17.....	38	26.....	5
9.....	99	18.....	33	27.....	3
10.....	59	19.....	25	30.....	1
11.....	68	20.....	15	36.....	1
12.....	57	21.....	10	Unknown	13
13.....	55	22.....	11	Total	908

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSE.	No.	CAUSE.	No.
Abscess	2	Gathering of the head	5
Accident	6	Inflammation of the brain	9
Affection of the ears	3	“ “ ears	4
Bronchitis	1	“ “ lungs	4
Burns	1	“ pulmonary organs	2
Catarrh	3	“ spinal marrow.....	1
Canker	1	Measles	26
Cerebro spinal meningitis	20	Mumps	5
Cholera	1	Paralytic stroke	1
Cold	37	Rickets	1
Congenital	358	Scabs	1
Congestion of the brain	7	Scald	1
Diphtheria	3	Scald head	3
Dysentery	1	Shocks	5
Drank carbolic acid	1	Sickness, undefined	27
Falls	19	Spinal disease	44
Fever, bilious	4	Swelling on the neck.....	1
“ brain.....	24	Teething	13
“ intermittent	2	Water on the brain	6
“ scarlet	66	Whooping-cough	10
“ spinal	19	Worms.....	4
“ malarial	1	Causes unknown or undefined	106
“ typhus	5	Sunstroke	1
“ typhoid	9	Vaccination	1
“ undefined	23		
Fits.....	8	Total	908
Gathering of the ears	2		

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

	No.		No.
Under 1 year of age	84	Between 10 and 11 years	5
Between 1 and 2 years	106	“ 11 “ 12 “	2
“ 2 “ 3 “	90	“ 12 “ 13 “	2
“ 3 “ 4 “	53	“ 13 “ 14 “	4
“ 4 “ 5 “	33	“ 14 “ 15 “	2
“ 5 “ 6 “	25	Unknown at what age they lost their hear- ing but not born deaf	106
“ 6 “ 7 “	13	Congenital	358
“ 7 “ 8 “	10		
“ 8 “ 9 “	3		
“ 9 “ 10 “	9	Total	908

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

First cousins ..	55
Second “ ..	19
Third “ ..	16
Distantly related	20
Not related	773
Unknown	25
Total	908

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	3	1	4	Essex	4	6	10
Bruce	5	3	8	Frontenac	2	1	3
Carleton	13	7	20	Grey	2	6	8
Durham	2	2	4	Halton	1	4	5
Dufferin	1	1	Haldimand	2	2
Elgin	4	4	8	Hastings	10	7	17

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Huron	5	6	11	Prescott and Russell....	6	1	7
Kent	8	5	13	Prince Edward	3	.....	3
Lambton	5	4	9	Renfrew	3	3	6
Lanark	4	6	10	Simcoe	4	6	10
Haliburton	1	.....	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	9	2	11
Leeds and Grenville....	8	1	9	Victoria.....	2	5	7
Lennox and Addington .	1	7	8	Waterloo	3	4	7
Lincoln .....	.....	2	2	Welland	1	2	3
Monck .....	.....	1	1	Wellington	2	3	5
Middlesex.....	4	2	6	Wentworth	6	4	10
Norfolk	6	2	8	York	12	9	21
Northumberland.....	2	2	4	Muskoka District.....	2	2	4
Ontario	4	3	7	Algoma District.....	1	.....	1
Oxford	7	4	11	Parry Sound District ...	2	.....	2
Peel	1	1	2				
Perth	3	2	5				
Peterborough	2	.....	2	Total	166	130	296

NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

2 Families contained 5 mutes	10
4 " " 4 "	16
10 " " 3 "	30
60 " " 2 "	120
732 " " 1 "	732
Total	908

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR,

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

R. MATHISON.....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
ALEX. MATHESON	<i>Bursar,</i>
J. E. EAKINS.....	<i>Physician.</i>
MISS ISABEL WALKER	<i>Matron.</i>

TEACHERS :

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A..... <i>Head Teacher.</i>	
P. DENYS.	MISS S. TEMPLETON.
J. B. ASHLEY.	MISS H. M. OSTROM.
JAMES C. BALIS, B.A.	MISS MARY BULL
D. J. MCKILLOP.	MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE.
D. M. BEATON.	MRS. SYLVIA L. BALIS.
MRS. J. G. TERRIL.	MISS NATHALIE L'HERAULT, <i>Monitor.</i>

MISS ANNIE MATHISON.....*Teacher of Articulation.*

MISS MARY BULL.....	<i>Teacher of Fancy Work.</i>
MRS. SYLVIA L. BALIS	<i>Teacher of Drawing.</i>

I. G. SMITH.....	<i>Clerk and Storekeeper.</i>
WM. DOUGLASS.....	<i>Supervisor of Boys.</i>
MISS A. GALLAGHER	<i>Instructress of Sewing.</i>
J. MIDDLEMAS	<i>Engineer.</i>
FRANK FLYNN	<i>Master Carpenter.</i>
WM. NURSE	<i>Master Shoemaker.</i>
MICHAEL O'MEARA	<i>Farmer.</i>
THOMAS WILLS.....	<i>Gardener.</i>

LIST OF PUPILS in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for
the year ending Sept. 30th, 1891, with the Post Office address.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Brant—

Douglas, John A.	Onondaga.
Smith, Archie V.	Brantford.
Thomas, Blanche M.	"

Bruce—

Burr, Annetta	Parkhill.
Barclay, Christie M.	Allenford.
Doyle, Francis E.	Dobbington.
Gregg, W. J. S.	Port Elgin.
Luddy, David S.	Walkerton.
Rowe, George.	Allenford.
Smith, Louisa	Park Head.
Yack, Gustave.	Cargill.

Carleton—

Armstrong, Levi	South March.
Baizana, Jean	Ottawa.
Borthwick, Margt.	"
Cyr, Thomas.	"
Delaney, James	"
Henault, Chas.	"
Hodgins, Michael L.	Diamond.
Harold, Wm.	Panmuir.
Holt, Gertrude.	Ottawa.
Jamieson, Eva	"
Jobin, Edward.	"
Montgomery, H.	Richmond.
Lamothe, Clara	Ottawa.
McGillivray, Angus A.	Fitzroy Harbor.
Lett, Thos. B. A.	Carp.
Lett, Stephen.	"
Lemadeleine, Josephine	Ottawa.
McBride, Annie J.	Kinburn.
Patrick, Jno.	Carp.

Dufferin—

Brown, Wilson.	Reading.
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Durham—

Ballagh, Winnie.	Starkville.
Coolidge, Herbert.	Hampton.
Justus, Mary A.	Bethany.
McCulloch, John A.	Enfield.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Elgin—

Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Eames, Ina F.	"
Henderson, Jonathan	Talbotville.
Henderson, Annie	"
Hesner, Jacob	Eagle.
McMillan, Flora	Dutton.
Phillimore, Margt.	Aylmer.
Cornish, Wm.	Yarmouth Centre.
Wickett, Geo. W.	Aylmer.

Essex—

Ball, Fanny	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel.	"
Ball, Eddie.	"
Bain, William	"
Fairbairn, Georgina	"
Munro, George R.	Walkerville.
Jodoin, Noah.	Windsor.
Kinsman, Dorothy.	Staples.
Lafferty, Matilda.	Windsor.
Chauvin, Eugenie	Chevalier.

Frontenac—

Clench, William H.	Kingston.
Roushorn, Geo. H.	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes E.	Glenburnie.

Grey—

Andrews, Maud	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis	Horning's Mills.
Carson, Hugh.	Meaford.
Coutts, Margt.	Dundalk.
Dewar, Jessie	Owen Sound.
Moote, A. E.	"
Skinner, Esther E.	North Keppell.
Wilson, Elizabeth	Yeovil.

Haldimand—

Armstrong, A. E.	Jarvis.
Roberts, Herbert W.	"

Halton—

Cunningham, May A.	Oakville.
Gilleland, Annie	"
Gillam, Christopher.	Bronte.
Smith, Maggie	Acton.
Syme, Agnes M.	Mountsbury.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Haliburton—

Orser, Orval Ed	Leafield.
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Hastings—

Butler, Annie	Sine.
Blackburn, Annie M	Coe Hill Mines.
Beatty, Donella	Melrose.
Holton, Chas. M	Belleville.
Irvin, Eva G.	"
Irvine, Ethel	"
King, John	New Carlow.
King, Robert	"
Kavanagh, Matthew	Bancroft.
Keizer, Benjamin	Belleville.
Robinson, Maggie	"
Scrimshaw, Jas. S	Big Springs.
Swanson, Alexander	Belleville.
Wiley, Edith A.	Marmora.
Young, John W.	Madoc.
Young, George S	"
Vance, James H	Bancroft.

Huron—

Burtch, Francis	Gorrie.
Black, Newton	Dungannon.
Hayward, Mary	Clinton.
Hoggard, Hepzabeth	Londesborough.
Leigh, Martha	Port Albert.
McKay, Louisa M	"
Pettypiece, Lovilla	Wingham.
Shilton, John F.	Clinton.
Smalldon, John	Cranbrook.
Thompson, Mabel W	Dungannon.
Wood, Nelson	Exeter.

Kent—

Carter, Melvin	Chatham.
Campbell, Marion	"
Crosby, Eliza	Eberts.
Fucedre, Jules	Big Point.
Fisher, John F.	Chatham.
Giroux, Eliza	Big Point.
Henry, George	Chatham.
Lynch, Mary	"
Lequille, Marie	"
Lequille, Gilbert	"
Simard, Emile	Big Point.
Thompson, William	Thamesville.
Toulouse, Joseph	Chatham.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Lincoln—</i>	
Brechen, Sarah M.	St. Catharines.
Fritz, Beatrice	Camden.
<i>Lambton—</i>	
Bloom, Duncan	Petrolia.
Dudley, Elizabeth	Inwood.
Glass, Tot.	Petrolia.
Lucas, Henrietta	Mandamin.
Mitchell, Mary B.	Sarnia.
McLellan, Norman	Brook.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Summers, Thos. W.	Sarnia.
Turrill, David	Florence.
<i>Lanark—</i>	
Culligan, Maud	Appleton.
Gardiner, Agnes	Watson's Corners.
Lockhart, Alfred	Almonte.
McKay, Thomas John	Middleville.
Noonan, Catharine M.	Harper.
Noonan, Emily W.	"
Noonan, Michael E.	"
Noonan, Maggie	"
Noonan, Mary Theresa	"
Thackaberry, William	Carleton Place.
<i>Leeds and Grenville—</i>	
Annable, Alva	Prescott.
Crozier, Fred	Westport.
Beane, Ernest	Prescott.
Crowder, Vasco	"
Hunt, Francis	Rockport.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
Newton, Joseph	Portland.
Newton, Agnes	"
Todd, Richard	Smith's Falls.
<i>Lennox and Addington—</i>	
Bradshaw, Agnes	Harlowe.
Grooms, H. M.	Napanee.
Hill, Florence	"
Hartwick, Olive	Napanee Mills.
Sager, Mabel M.	Napanee.
Sager, Phoebe A.	"
Sager, Matilda	"
Sager, Harriett	"

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Monck—</i>	
Swayze, Ethel.....	Dunnville.
<i>Middlesex—</i>	
Gould, Wm. H.	London.
Leathorn, Richard	"
Mitchell, Colin.....	Alvinston.
Pepler, George	London.
Scott, Lizzie	Moray.
Mathewson, Aggie	Komoka.
<i>Muskoka District—</i>	
Dickson, George	Purbrook.
Hunter, George.....	Burk's Falls.
Hares, Emily	Allansville.
Morrison, Dolly	Reay.
<i>Norfolk—</i>	
Boulby, Culver	Simcoe.
Chambers, James.....	Silver Hill.
Harris, Frank E.....	Simcoe.
Hodgson, Mabel C.....	"
Lewis, Levi	Vanessa.
McIsaac, John.....	Delhi.
Pierce, Cora M.....	"
Woodward, Edward.....	St. Williams.
<i>Northumberland—</i>	
Cullen, Arthur E.....	Cobourg.
Joice, Robert J.	Baltimore.
White, Julia.....	Bewdley.
Young, Mary.....	Castleton.
Warner, Henry	"
<i>Ontario—</i>	
Espin, Chas. E.....	Shirley.
Gilbert, Marg't.....	Germania.
James, Eliza.....	Oshawa.
Kirby, Albert J.....	"
Munro, Jessie M.....	Ashburn.
McRae, Murdoch.....	Beaverton.
Ross, James	Bracebridge.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Oxford—</i>	
Chantler, James	Woodstock.
Chantler, John	"
Chantler, Thomas	"
Chantler, Fanny	"
Chute, Edwin	"
Elliott, Cora M.	Ingersoll.
Elliott, Walter James	"
McKay, Wm.	Woodstock.
Perry, Albert E.	Innerkip.
Skillings, Ellen	Kintore.
Yack, Lena	Tavistock.
<i>Parry Sound—</i>	
West, Francis A.	Burk's Falls.
Burk, Walter F.	"
<i>Peel—</i>	
Beattie, Samuel	Norval.
Knight, Naomi	Caledon.
<i>Perth—</i>	
Kennedy, Marg't	Mitchell.
Leslie, Edward A.	Listowel.
Moore, Claudia	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thomas	St. Marys.
Edwards, Stephen	Mitchell.
<i>Peterborough—</i>	
Isbister, Jno. A.	Lakefield.
Crough, John E.	Ennismore.
<i>Prescott and Russell—</i>	
Charbonneau, Leon	Lefaivre.
Delaney, James	Sarsfield.
Harrington, Isabella	Russell.
Labelle, Noah	St. Albert.
McEwen, Joseph	Billing's Bridge.
O'Brien, Richard	"
Sicard, Moses	The Brook.
Forgett, Joseph	South Casselman.
Forgett, Harmudas	"
<i>Prince Edward—</i>	
Davis, Charles	Picton.
Minaker, Wm. P.	"
Gerow, Daniel	Northport.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Renfrew—

Brazier, Eunice	Combermere.
Frazer, Albert E.	Pembroke.
Lewis, Caroline	"
Mick, Jessie	Micksburg.
Moore, Wm. H.	Deux Riviere.
McBride Hamilton	Westmeath.

Simcoe—

Armstrong, Mary E.	Collingwood.
Avarell, Sarah	Newton Robinson.
Corbiere, Eli.	Barrie.
Johnston, Joseph N.	"
Loughead, Wm. J. S.	Orillia.
Lennox, David	Phelpston.
O'Neil, Mary	Collingwood.
Wood, Alberta M.	Wyevale.
Watson, Mary L.	Orillia.

Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—

Benoit, Rosa	Crysler.
Baker, Laura	Woodlands.
Faubert, Joseph	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Hanson, Robert	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A.	Summerstown.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Ronald	Cornwall.
McDonald, Hugh	"
Rivier, D. J.	"
Wright, Thomas	Newcomb's Mills.
King, Joseph	Lancaster.

Victoria—

McPherson, Christia	Glenarm.
Elliott, Mabel	Fenelon Falls.
Justus, Ida M.	Bobcaygeon.
Garden, Elsie	"
Wallace, Geo. R.	Coboconk.
Reeves, George	Lindsay.
Robinson, Lueffa	Bobcaygeon.

Waterloo—

Gardiner, Florence	Berlin.
Gardiner, Dalton	"
Nahagany, Leonida	New Hamburg.
Nahagany, John	"
Schwartzentruber, —.	Petersburg.
Siess, Albert	Berlin.
Windenberg, Allen	New Dundee.
Fenner, Catharine	Waterloo.

COUNTIES.

P. O. ADDRESS.

Welland—

Lentz, Henry	Snyder.
Lentz, Catharine	"
Young, Sarah A.	Brookfield.

Wellington—

Bridgeford, George	Harriston.
Brown, Jessie M.	Mount Forest.
Watt, William	Guelph.
Watt, Margaret	"
Howitt, Felicia	"

Wentworth—

Braithwaite, John	Carluke.
Bryce, William	Hamilton.
Clark, Robert W.	"
Goodbrand, James	Ancaster.
Hackbusch, Ernest	Hamilton.
Major, Edith	"
McMaster, Catharine	"
McPhail, Annie	"
Pettit, Syrian	Stoney Creek.
Warwick, Emily	Hamilton.

York—

Burk, Jennie	Toronto.
Burk, Edith	"
Bradshaw, Thomas	"
Carr, Alexander	Parkdale.
Clark, J.	Toronto.
Grey, William E.	Toronto.
Grey, William	"
Hill, Thomas	"
Hutchison, Marg't	"
Jaffray, Arthur H.	"
Lawson, Ernest	"
Lightfoot, Wm.	"
Marks, Catharine P.	"
Muckle, Grace	"
Muckle, Lizzie	"
McGregor, Flora	"
McGillivray, Mary	Purpleville.
O'Rourke, Wm.	Parkdale.
Speer, Eddie	Dovercourt.
Wilson, Murville	Toronto.
Rodgers, Marg't	"

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

On receiving the appointment at the beginning of the year the pupils of the institution were in a fair state of good health, a few suffering from colds or bronchitis due largely to the weather prevailing at that time or to an enfeebled constitution.

Within a month appeared an epidemic of measles which was of a mild character, though there was a marked difference in its effects between boys and girls, the latter being more severe. However, all became convalescent, the total number ill being 124. We are impressed the cause originated from the epidemic of last year.

Early in February Christia McPherson, a full grown girl, was taken ill, and in a few days showed unmistakable evidence of enteric fever. Great difficulty was experienced in nourishing and medicating her, due to her obstinacy, and though she had careful nursing she succumbed after an illness of two weeks. After an elapse of a few weeks an epidemic of mumps prevailed affecting 129 pupils, all of whom recovered with exception of four boys who had more or less continued fever, one of whom, Tot Glass, a strenuous boy, died at age 10, though he had every attention.

During the summer the surgery, under the supervision of Mr. Dougias, has been refitted and refurnished and is now quite a model of neatness. The disposal of the sewage has, however, endangered the health of the city, its outlet being too near the intake pipe of the city waterworks. A representation of the fact having been made to the Government, a method of disposal has been undertaken which will remedy the difficulty.

The dormitories are comfortable and well lighted, but the ventilation is very imperfect. I would suggest that some system of ventilation be introduced, as the air becomes quickly vitiated, so many of the pupils suffer from catarrhal difficulties. During the epidemics we have been materially aided by the genial Superintendent, who seems alive to every interest of the institution ; nor can we speak too highly of the Matron, Miss Walker, who is ever careful and cautious in looking after the pupils under her charge.

The sanitary surroundings of the boy's hospital require immediate attention, and I would suggest the early removal of the closets on the north side of the building.

In submitting this report I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without calling attention to the necessity for a trained nurse being attached to the staff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. EAKINS, M. B.,

Physician.

BELLEVILLE, October 1st, 1891.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

Statement of cost per pupil for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

SERVICE.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th September, 1890.	Weekly cost per pupil for 1890.	Yearly cost per pupil for 1890.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th September, 1891.	Weekly cost per pupil for year ending 30th Sept., 1891.	Yearly cost per pupil for year ending 30th Sept., 1890.
	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	243 88	1.9	99	263 35	1.9	1 01
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry	3,909 37	30.6	15 89	3,980 44	29.5	15 31
Flour, bread, etc.	1,608 15	12.6	6 53	2,581 44	18.7	9 74
Butter	2,505 83	19.6	10 18	2,718 52	20.1	10 46
Groceries.	2,411 41	18.9	9 80	2,812 80	20.8	10 81
Fruit and vegetables	462 65	3.6	1 88	499 74	3.7	1 92
Bedding, clothes and shoes	494 15	3.9	2 00	1,463 55	10.8	5 63
Fuel	4,045 97	31.6	16 44	3,859 61	28.6	14 85
Gas, oil, etc.	1,293 09	10.1	5 26	1,303 68	9.7	5 02
Laundry, soap and cleaning	426 08	3.3	1 73	444 95	3.3	1 71
Furniture and furnishings	381 14	2.9	1 55	748 41	5.5	2 88
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	759 81	5.9	3 08	814 88	6.0	3 13
Repairs and alterations	890 44	7.1	3 66	827 75	6.1	3 19
Printing, postage, stationery and advertising	566 72	4.4	2 30	665 06	4.9	2 56
Books and educational appliances	913 69	7.1	3 71	609 88	4.5	2 34
Miscellaneous	1,094 87	8.5	4 45	759 08	5.6	2 92
Salaries and wages	18,747 24	146.5	76 21	19,624 49	145.2	75 47
Totals.	40,753 49	318.5	165 66	43,927 63	324.9	168 95

Average number of pupils for 1890, 246 ; average number of pupils for 1891, 260.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOUSES OF REFUGE

AND

ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS

AIDED BY THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1892.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province, being for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.

The Honourable

J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

HOUSES OF REFUGE AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1891.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

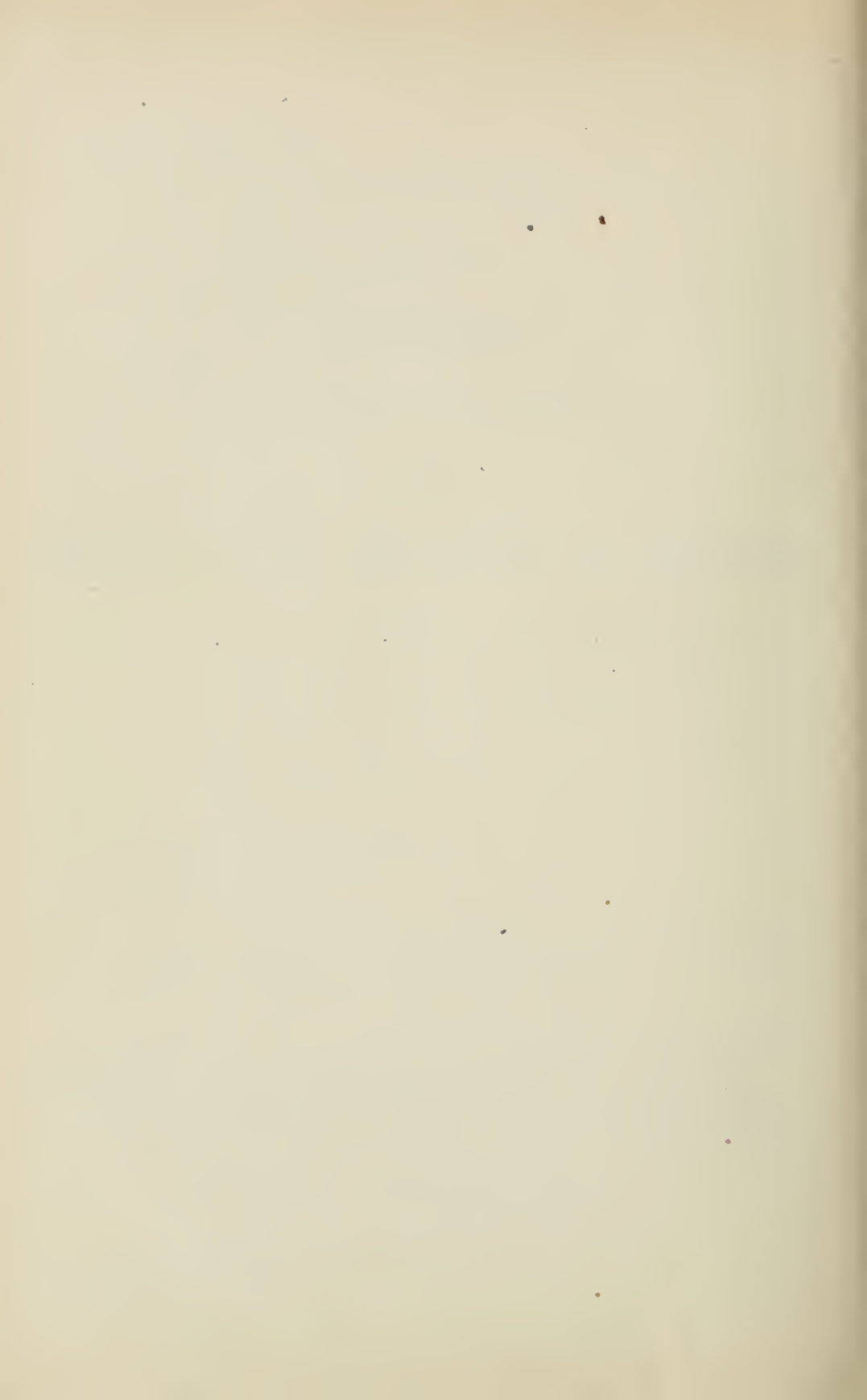
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Twenty-second Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1891.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Inspector.



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HOUSES OF REFUGE, ORPHANAGES AND POOR HOUSES.

The work done in the Houses of Refuge, Orphanages and Magdalen Asylums, during the year has been satisfactory. I look upon these institutions as doing a very important and profitable work in the Province in providing for the requirements and comfort of the aged; furnishing clothing, food, care and instruction for the orphans; and affording employment, shelter, protection and the means of reformation of character for many of the destitute and fallen females of the Province.

The encouragement and support of these charities is worthy of the best thought and efforts of the best people of this Province.

The number of institutions now receiving government aid is sixty-two, and several new ones are applying to be placed upon the list during the coming session of the Legislature.

Full information regarding the management of these institutions during the year, in comparison with previous years, will be found in the tables, as well as in my inspection reports.

The first table gives a summary of the operations of each institution during the year. The totals of a similar table included in the report for 1890 are also added so that comparison can be made.

NAMES OF REFUGES.	LOCATIONS.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1890.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending September 30th, 1891.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on September 30th, 1891.
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	84	67	151	55	12	84
" Providence.....	".....	253	144	397	144	25	228
Home for Incurables.....	".....	105	48	153	14	34	105
Aged Women's Home.....	".....	19	8	27	5	6	16
St. John's Hospital.....	".....	12	201	213	185	10	18
Convalescent Home.....	".....	27	294	321	299	.....	22
The Church Home.....	".....	12	1	13	1	1	11
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton.....	106	103	209	105	16	88
Home for Aged Women.....	".....	23	2	25	1	2	22
St. Peter's Home.....	".....	.....	29	29	13	3	13
House of Industry.....	Kingston.....	53	102	155	102	4	49
House of Providence.....	".....	76	105	181	64	29	88
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	London.....	50	42	92	31	7	54
Aged Men's Home.....	".....	19	14	33	9	.....	24
Home for aged Women.....	".....	19	6	25	8	1	16
St. Patrick's Refuge.....	Ottawa.....	137	79	216	91	11	114
St. Charles Hospice.....	".....	61	38	99	19	11	69
Home for the Aged.....	".....	29	28	47	16	3	28
Orphan's Home (Refuge Br.).....	".....	15	12	27	6	2	19
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	28	53	81	49	.....	32
The Thomas Williams' Home.....	St. Thomas.....	13	9	22	7	1	14
House of Providence.....	Dundas.....	82	84	166	56	7	103
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham.....	16	5	21	4	3	14
The Widow's Home.....	Brantford.....	12	4	16	4	.....	12
The Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville.....	10	.....	10	1	1	8
The Protestant Home.....	Peterborough.....	21	15	37	15	1	21
House of Providence.....	".....	.....	34	34	16	.....	18
Old Ladies Home.....	Galt.....	7	3	10	.....	.....	10
Homs for the Friendless Women.....	Ottawa.....	23	103	126	98	.....	28
Convalescent Home.....	London.....	4	24	28	23	.....	5
Home for the Friendless.....	Windsor.....	8	114	122	96	10	16
Totals 1891.....	.....	1,324	1,762	3,086	1,537	200	1,349
Totals 1890.....	.....	1,258	1,470	2,728	1,192	197	1,339

The usual information obtained from each Refuge in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of the inmates, has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,365
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,721
												— 3,086

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,428
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,658
											— 3,086

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	908
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	645
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,149
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
											— 3,086

Previous Residence.

Received from Cities or Towns in which the Refuges are located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,116
Received from Counties in which the Refuges are located										396
Received from other Counties in the Province	-	-								489
Emigrants and Foreigners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
										— 3,086

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given :

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	151	34,008	225
House of Providence	do	397	122,799	229
Home for Incurables	do	153	37,154	242
Aged Womens' Home	do	27	6,625	245
St. John's Hospital	do	213	8,334	39
Convalescent Home	do	321	8,328	28
The Church Home	do	13	4,227	3.5
House of Refuge	Hamilton	209	38,679	184
Home for Aged Women	do	25	8,555	342
St. Peter's Home	do	29	3,786	130
House of Industry	Kingston	155	20,843	134
House of Providence	do	181	34,924	193
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	92	20,106	219
Aged Mens' Home	do	33	8,062	144
Home for Aged Women	do	25	6,830	273
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	216	47,629	220
St. Charles' Hospice	do	99	25,361	256
Home for the Aged	do	47	10,053	214
Orphan's Home (Refuge Br.)	do	27	6,422	237
House of Providence	Guelph	81	12,013	148
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	22	5,730	260
House of Providence	Dundas	166	33,185	200
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	21	5,310	253
The Widows' Home	Brantford	16	5,079	317
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	10	3,370	337
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	37	7,686	207
House of Providence	do	34	4,082	120
Old Ladies' Home	Galt	10	4,812	481
Home for the Friendless Women	Ottawa	126	10,470	83
Convalescent Home	London	28	1,182	42
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	122	10,752	88
Totals, 1891 .....	.....	3,086	556,396	180
Totals, 1890 .....	.....	2,728	494,394	181

The next table shews the amounts which will be submitted to the Legislature for approval, as the grants to the institutions named. These amounts are based on the aggregate stay of the inmates in each refuge. The sum recommended for 1892 is greater than that voted in 1891, the refuges having done more work as is shown by the increased stay.

NAMES OF REFUGES.

Names of Refuges.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance of 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of 1/4 of such receipts, not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance for the year 1892.
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	34,008	\$1,700 40	\$18,392 25	.....	\$ 680 16	\$2,380 56
do do (incurable ward).....	do.....	93,039	4,651 95	.....	.....	1,860 78	6,512 73
Home for Incurables.....	do.....	29,760	2,976 00	18,479 94	.....	1,488 00	4,464 00
Aged Women's Home.....	do.....	37,154	3,715 40	18,782 06	.....	1,857 70	5,573 10
St. John's Hospital.....	do.....	6,625	331 25	.....	.....	132 50	463 75
Convalescent Home.....	do.....	8,334	833 40	7,377 32	.....	416 70	1,250 10
The Church Home.....	do.....	7,233	723 30	5,206 08	.....	361 65	1,084 95
House of Refuge.....	do.....	4,227	211 35	3,223 13	.....	84 54	295 89
Home for Aged Women.....	Hamilton.....	38,679	1,933 95	5,840 37	.....	773 58	2,707 53
St. Peter's Home.....	do.....	8,555	427 75	.....	.....	171 10	598 85
House of Industry.....	do.....	3,786	378 60	2,647 07	.....	189 80	567 90
House of Providence.....	Kingston.....	20,843	1,042 15	3,196 06	.....	416 85	1,459 00
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	do.....	31,924	1,746 20	5,233 04	.....	698 48	2,444 68
Aged Men's Home.....	London.....	20,106	1,005 30	16,344 84	.....	402 12	1,407 42
Home for Aged Women.....	do.....	8,062	403 10	1,935 73	.....	161 24	564 34
St. Patrick's Refuge.....	do.....	6,830	341 50	1,589 93	.....	136 60	478 10
St. Charles' Hospice.....	Ottawa.....	47,629	2,381 45	11,015 27	.....	952 58	3,334 03
Home for the Aged.....	do.....	25,361	1,268 05	2,175 03	.....	507 22	1,775 27
Orphan's Home (Refuge Br.).....	do.....	10,053	502 65	2,410 88	.....	201 06	703 71
House of Providence.....	do.....	6,422	321 10	.....	.....	128 44	449 54
The Thomas Williams' Home.....	Guelph.....	12,013	600 65	1,196 50	.....	240 26	840 91
House of Providence.....	St. Thomas.....	5,730	286 50	696 31	.....	114 60	401 10
Home for the Friendless.....	Dundas.....	33,185	1,659 25	4,493 31	.....	663 70	2,322 95
The Widow's Home.....	Chatham.....	5,810	265 50	2,670 19	.....	105 20	371 70
The Home for the Friendless.....	Brantford.....	5,079	253 95	585 16	.....	101 58	355 53
The Protestant Home.....	Pelleveille.....	3,370	168 50	192 00	48 00	216 50	532 00
House of Providence.....	Peterborough.....	7,686	384 30	1,397 50	.....	153 72	538 02
Old Ladies' Home.....	do.....	4,082	204 10	722 00	.....	84 10	288 20
Home for the Friendless Women.....	Galt.....	4,812	240 60	666 22	.....	96 24	336 84
Convalescent Home.....	Ottawa.....	10,470	523 50	3,935 62	.....	209 40	732 90
Home for the Friendless.....	London.....	1,182	177 30	698 88	.....	.....	177 30
Totals, 1891.....	Windsor.....	10,752	557 60	6,504 74	.....	215 04	752 64
Totals, 1890.....	.....	555,301	31,196 60	145,617 43	48 00	13,605 44	45,850 04
Totals, 1890.....	.....	494,394	28,499 80	116,090 89	.....	12,155 94	40,655 74

The following table shows the cost of maintaining the refugees. Following it are the separate reports upon each of the institutions named.

NAME OF REFUGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.		Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary expenses.		Average cost per inmate per day.
				\$	c.	\$	c.	
House of Industry.....	Toronto.....	34,008	10,747 85	11,898 41	78	22,646 26	26	66.59
House of Providence.....	do.....	122,799	13,542 69	10,635 78	41	24,178 47	47	19.68
Home for Incurables.....	do.....	37,154	5,932 01	7,720 12	12	13,652 13	13	36.74
Aged Women's Home, St. John's Hospital.....	do.....	6,625	2,143 58	4,602 79	...	6,746 37	37	80.95
Convalescent Home, The Church Home.....	do.....	8,334	1,931 15	2,309 72	...	4,240 87	87	50.92
House of Refuge.....	do.....	7,233	405 30	916 37	...	1,381 67	67	32.68
Home for Aged Women.....	Hamilton.....	4,227	5,314 98	3,197 08	...	8,512 06	06	22.00
St. Peter's Home.....	do.....	38,679	653 55	1,601 02	...	2,254 57	57	59.55
House of Industry.....	do.....	8,555	1,939 00	1,636 17	...	3,575 17	17	17.15
House of Providence.....	Kingston.....	20,843	3,416 31	2,897 78	...	6,314 09	09	18.16
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	do.....	34,924	6,355 37	4,429 03	...	10,784 40	40	53.63
Aged Men's Home.....	do.....	20,106	879 05	381 23	...	1,860 28	28	23.07
Home for Aged Women.....	do.....	8,062	906 57	1,350 96	...	2,257 53	53	33.05
St. Patrick's Refuge.....	do.....	6,830	6,519 84	5,454 32	...	11,974 16	16	25.14
St. Charles's Hospice.....	Ottawa.....	47,629	2,046 09	1,716 30	...	3,762 39	39	14.83
Home for the Aged.....	do.....	25,361	794 33	1,777 27	...	2,571 60	60	25.58
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch).....	do.....	10,053	6,422	...	...	...	...	...
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	12,013	1,286 42	1,115 23	...	2,401 65	65	19.99
The Thomas Williams' Home.....	do.....	5,730	580 23	676 66	...	1,256 89	89	21.93
House of Providence.....	St. Thomas.....	33,185	3,656 08	2,406 21	...	6,062 29	29	18.26
Home for the Friendless.....	Dundas.....	5,310	475 45	934 38	...	1,410 83	83	26.58
The Widows' Home.....	Chatham.....	5,079	292 76	440 21	...	732 97	97	14.43
The Home for the Friendless.....	Brantford.....	3,370	307 05	175 28	...	482 33	33	14.31
The Protestant Home.....	Bellefleur.....	7,686	907 27	911 83	...	1,819 10	10	23.66
House of Providence.....	Peterborough.....	4,082	594 50	325 70	...	920 20	20	22.53
Old Ladies' Home.....	do.....	4,812	280 40	342 00	...	622 40	40	12.93
Home for the Friendless.....	Galt.....	10,470	1,114 29	2,586 70	...	3,700 99	99	35.14
Convalescent Home.....	Ottawa.....	1,182	303 88	585 85	...	888 73	73	70.95
Home for the Friendless.....	London.....	10,762	1,901 05	2,065 65	...	3,966 70	70	36.88
Total, 1891.....	Windsoor.....	555,301	75,317 05	75,640 05	...	150,937 10	10	...
Total, 1890.....	.....	494,976	57,603 07	65,719 70	...	121,708 51	51	...

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
									151

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
From the County of York and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Emigrants and foreigners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									151

Sex.

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
									151

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									151

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
									151

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,198 14
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	13,000 00
From inmates	-	-	-	-	803 62
Income from property belonging to the House	-	-	-	-	915 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	-	2,586 09
From other sources	-	-	-	-	1,087 54
					\$20,590 39

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,747	85
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	51
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,969	69
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	00
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,278	21
									<hr/>
									\$22,646 26

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 34,008 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,700	40
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	16
									<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,380	56

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 4th June. The premises are very well adapted for an Old Peoples' Home. There were 89 inmates—69 males and 20 females. The rooms, beds, bedding, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were clean and well kept. All the inmates appeared to be comfortable, contented and happy. Religious services are conducted every Wednesday afternoon and on Sunday.

The books of record were written up to date.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/>	536
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	
									<hr/>
									536

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	
County of York, and other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Emigrants and foreigners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	
									<hr/>
									536

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
												— 536

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
												— 536

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501
												— 536

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,307	13
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,264	50
From inmates, in payment of board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,748	74
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,653	24
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,813	46
								\$28,787	07

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,542	69
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,703	66
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,155	35
Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	95
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	24
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,151	58
								\$24,178	47

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 93,039 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,651	95
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,860	78
								\$6,512	73

Incurable Branch.

Allowances for 29,760 days at 15 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,464	00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,976	73

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the House of Providence, Toronto, June 6th. The buildings, out-houses and grounds were in good order and tidily kept. The premises are heated by steam. The bath-rooms and water-closets were in good order. The building is provided with fire-escapes. There were 500 inmates—128 old men and 204 old women, and 168 children—all girls under 15 years of age. It is the intention to remove the girls to the "Sunnyside" Orphanage this fall, and devote the House of Providence wholly to the care of old people.

In the room used as a hospital there were 84 patients. The whole management of this institution appears creditable.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
									153

Place admitted from.

From City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
From the County of York and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
									153

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
										153

Nationalities

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
										153

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
											153

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,445	90
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650	00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Payments from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,888	78
Subscriptions, donations and income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,071	99
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	29
										\$24 227 96

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 5,932	01
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	22
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,124	47
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,767	62
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358	52
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,340	29
										\$13,652 13

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 37,154 days, at 10 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,715	40
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,857	70
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,573	10

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Home for Incurables, Toronto, on the 15th June. There were in residence on that day 102 patients, namely, 50 males and 52 females. Twenty-five have died since the beginning of the official year. The death-rate in this institution is necessarily large as incurable patients from the different hospitals are received from time to time, many of whom die as soon as admitted, or shortly thereafter.

The building is an excellent one and well located. Every department is well managed. There is an efficient staff of nurses and a medical man in residence. There is also a good medical staff in attendance. The management is in the hands of a committee of ladies. Every attention appears to be given to the comfort and amelioration of the suffering of the inmates.

The register, account books, visitors' book, etc., were all in good order.

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
								27

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
								27

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
								27

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
County of York and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
								27

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Industrial Refuge.

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 6,625 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	\$331	25
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	132	50
Total	-	-	-	-	\$463	75

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the Aged Womens' Home, Toronto, on the 6th June. There were 17 inmates on that day. There is accommodation for 21. The Home is in a part of the Industrial Refuge building, and is under the same management. All or nearly all the inmates of the home pay more or less for their support and care. All the apartments, clothing, beds, etc., were clean and well kept. The old ladies appeared to be comfortable and contented. The books are properly kept.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
									213

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
County of York and other Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
									213

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
									213

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
									213

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									213

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 927 60
“ City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,081 20
“ Inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,206 15
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703 40
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386 57
								\$8,304 92

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$2,143 58
Furnishings, etc.	- - - - -	264 24
Fuel	- - - - -	590 61
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	1362 00
Ordinary repairs	- - - - -	127 02
Other expenses	- - - - -	2,258 92
		<hr/>
		\$6,746 37

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 8,334 days, at 10 cents per day	-	\$ 833 40
Supplementary grant at 5 cents	- - - -	416 70
		<hr/>
		\$1,250 10

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the St. John's Hospital, Toronto on the 4th June.

This Hospital is well adapted for the surgical treatment of females, being fitted up with all the modern conveniences for sanitary treatment. Only those requiring surgical treatment are admitted. The Institution is under the management of the Sisters of the Society of St. John the Divine. All females are received for treatment, whether paying patients or not. The accommodation is limited at 29; and there are at present 22 under treatment. There is a good staff of attending surgeons. The books are well and properly kept.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	- - - - -	27
Admitted	- - - - -	294
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	<hr/> 321
Discharged	- - - - -	299
Died	- - - - -	....
In residence, 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	22
		<hr/> 321

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	320
County of York	- - - - -	...
Other places	- - - - -	1
		<hr/> 321

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177
										<hr/> 321

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Other denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
										<hr/> 321

Nationalities

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
										<hr/> 321

Receipts

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 993 90
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	2,230 20
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	213 70
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	2,679 65
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	82 53
						<hr/> \$6,199 98

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,931 15
Furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	207 48
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	336 34
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	728 80
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	139 48
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	897 62
						<hr/> \$4,240 87

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 7,233 days, at 10 cents	-	-	-	-	\$723 30
Supplementary allowance at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	361 65
					<hr/> \$1,084 95

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 15th June when it had 21 inmates. There had been admitted since 1st October 224 persons.

I found the building in good condition, clean and well kept. A wing is in course of erection which is to contain four dormitories, a sitting-room and dining-room, which are to be fitted with modern improvements. There will then be accommodation for about 76 people.

Patients are received here from all the general hospitals. The Institution is managed by a committee of ladies, and has a good medical staff in attendance.

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 13
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
									— 13

Places admitted from

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
									— 13

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									— 13

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
									— 13

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									— 13

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$430 00
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 03
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	552 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371 13
								<hr/> \$1,653 16

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$465 30
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 83
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226 01
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163 90
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 28
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492 35
								<hr/> \$1,381 67

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 4,227 days, at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	\$211 35
Supplementary grant at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	84 54
					<hr/> \$295 89

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Church Home, Toronto, June 4th. The building is divided, one part being occupied by old men and the other part by old women. There were on this occasion 11 inmates—4 males and 7 females.

The Home is well managed; all the apartments presented a clean and orderly appearance. It is carried on by the Sisters of St. John the Divine. The books also were carefully written up.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	106
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	103
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 209
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	105
Died	-	-	-	-	-	16
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	88
						<hr/> 209

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	203
County of Wentworth and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	...
Other places	-	-	-	-	-	6
						<hr/> 209

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	138
Female	-	-	-	-	-	71
						<hr/> 209

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	140
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	69
						<hr/> 209

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
										209

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	\$2,671	69
“ City of Hamilton	-	-	-	5,709	19
“ Municipalities	-	-	-	.....
“ Inmates	-	-	-	131	18
					\$8,512 06

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,314	98
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	439	08
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	494	22
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,065	82
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	112	30
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,085	66
							\$8,512 06

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 38,679 days, at 5 cents	-	-	\$1,933	95
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	773	58
Total	-	-	-	\$2,707 53

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 20th April. It had 117 inmates on that date, namely: 74 men, 42 women, and 1 child. The rooms, beds, and bedding, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were clean and well kept. The Institution is supported by a grant from the city council, and from the Ontario Government, supplemented by small amounts received from some of the inmates.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Refuge; his report is appended:—

As requested by you, I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 19th August. There were in residence on that day 85 persons—53 men, 31 women, and 1 child. With this number of inmates the Institution is somewhat crowded, and I was informed that it is the intention of the management to reduce the number to about fifty.

The premises were in as good order as could be expected from the character of the building, and the class of people it shelters.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total number of Inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Number discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
									25

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
									25

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
									25

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									25

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

Government aid for 1892.

Allowance for 8,555 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	\$427 75
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	171 10
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$598 85

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, on the 20th April. There were in residence on that day 23 old women and 19 children from five to twelve years of age. The children are placed out in private families when opportunities offer. One teacher is employed to instruct them. The building is an excellent one and neatly kept. The drainage and ventilation are good. The heating is by steam. The bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were in good order. The books were well kept.

I visited the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, on the 19th August. On that day there were 22 old people being cared for. Two deaths have occurred this year.

The building generally was in very good order. The west wing is being raised another story to increase the sleeping accommodation. The books were found to be correctly kept.

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	- - - - -	..
Admitted	- - - - -	29
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	— 29
Discharged	- - - - -	• 13
Died	- - - - -	3
In residence, 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	13
		— 29

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	24
County of Wentworth and other counties	- - - - -	3
Other places	- - - - -	2
		— 29

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	12
Female	- - - - -	17
		— 29

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	28
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	1
		— 29

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	9
English	- - - - -	15
Irish	- - - - -	2
Scotch	- - - - -	3
Other countries	- - - - -	..
		— 29

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	.....
" City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	\$50 00
" Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
" Inmates	-	-	-	-	-	226 00
" Subscriptions, donations etc.	-	-	-	-	-	2,271 07
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,647 17

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$653 55
Clothing, furnishings, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	780 56
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	122 50
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	162 60
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	193 36
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	342 00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,254 57

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 3,786 days at 10 cents	-	-	-	-	-	\$378 60
Supplementary aid, at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	189 30
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$567 90

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the St. Peter's Home, Hamilton, on the 19th August, and found the condition of the building and grounds to be satisfactory.

There were 12 patients being cared for, namely, 7 men and 5 women. There have been 3 deaths during the year. There is a good medical staff in attendance as well as nurses.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	53
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	102
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	155
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	102
Died	-	-	-	-	-	4
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	49
						155

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other Counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other Places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
								155

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
									155

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
									155

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
									155

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,367	87
From the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac						825	00
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	695	50
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	1,608	18
Income	-	-	-	-	-	67	38
						\$4,563	93

Expenditures,

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,939	00
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	57
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	05
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	93
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	62
							\$3,575	17

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 20,843 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	\$1,042	15
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	416	85
Total	-	-	-	-	\$1,459	00

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the House of Industry, Kingston, April 13th.

There were 67 inmates, 45 men and 22 women. The rooms, beds, bedding and clothing were clean and well kept. There is no land of any account; a small piece is used as a vegetable garden.

The books were properly kept, and the general management appeared to be good.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates,

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 181
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
										— 181

Places admitted from,

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Other counties and places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
										— 181

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
										— 181

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
										— 181

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
										— 181

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$2,648	32
From Municipalities	-	-	-	-	75	00
Income from property	-	-	-	-	191	45
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	410	88
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	3,852	38
Other sources	-	-	-	-	702	33
						<hr/>
						\$7,880 36

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,446	31
Clothing and furnishing	-	-	-	-	-	985	29
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	50	00
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	825	72
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	449	79
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	586	98
						<hr/>	
						\$6,344	09

Government aid for 1892.

Allowance for 34,924 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	\$1,746	20
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	698	48
Total	-	-	-	-	\$2,444	68

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 13th April. There were 75 inmates, 37 males and 38 females. The House was clean and properly kept in every respect from basement to attic. A new wing is in process of construction. The books were well kept.

I visited the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 2nd September. On that day there were 78 inmates, namely, 41 men and 37 women. The number admitted since the 1st October was 99, and during the same period there were 29 deaths.

The building was in good order. The dormitories, dining-room, bath-rooms water-closets were all clean and properly kept. A new wing is in process of construction which will be completed next year. The books were entered up

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	50
Admitted	-	-	-	-	42
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	— 92

Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
In residence, 1st September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
											— 92

Places admitted from.

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
										— 92

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
											— 92

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
											— 92

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
											— 92

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,106 30
From the City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,751 94
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,413 91
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,178 99

\$18,451 14
Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,355 37
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,251 88
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	758 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216 75
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	409 26
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793 14

\$10,784 40
Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 20,106 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,005 30
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402 12
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,407 42

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on March 17th. There were 62 old people being cared for at the time of my visit, namely, 18 males and 44 females. The premises were in excellent condition and well managed. The books also were properly kept.

HOME FOR AGED MEN, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
In residence, 1st September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
									33

Places Admitted from.

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									33

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
									33

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									33

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
									33

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 506 31
From the City of London	-	-	-	-	-	1,601 52
Payment from Inmates	-	-	-	-	-	306 64
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	2,757 00
						\$2,442 04

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$879 05
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 82
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148 04
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294 88
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 57
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280 92

\$1,860 28

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 8,062 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$403 10
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161 24
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$564 34

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Aged Men's Home, London, on the 18th September. There were twenty-five old men in the institution on that day. The apartments, clothing, etc., were clean and well kept, and indicated good management. The inmates appeared to be comfortable and happy. The books were correctly written up.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

Places admitted from.

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other counties in Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
											— 25

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
											— 25

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$396 62
“ City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721 16
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147 39
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94 38
									— \$1,986 55

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$906 57
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 68
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248 51
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	459 55
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56 84
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410 38
									— \$2,257 53

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 6,830 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$341 50
Supplementary grant at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136 60
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— \$478 10

INSPECTION.

I visited the Home for Aged Women in London, on the 6th September, when there were 13 old ladies in residence. There is only accommodation for 15.

Everything about the institution, internally and externally, was in a good condition. The books also were properly kept. This charity is managed by a committee of the Women's Christian Association.

A new building for the old people is in course of erection, and will be completed some time in the coming year.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution are shown in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
									216

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
									216

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
									216

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
									216

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
County of Carleton and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Emigrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
									216

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

Government aid for 1892.

Allowance for 47,629 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$2,381	45
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	952	58
Total	-	-	-	\$3,334	03

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the St. Patrick's Home, Ottawa, on the 26th August finding therein 52 men, 64 women, and 2 children.

There is accommodation for 114. An additional house and stable have been built during the season; also a new store-room and laundry.

The dormitories, dining-room, wash-rooms, bath-rooms and water-closets, were all in good order. The books were properly kept.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
									99

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
									99

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
									99

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									99

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									99

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,897	20
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Income	-	-	-	-	-	259	43
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	1,025	62
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	825	78
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	64	20
							<hr/>
							\$4,072 23

Expenditures,

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,046	09
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	265	27
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	533	27
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	267	80
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	164	70
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	485	26
							<hr/>
							\$3,762 39

Government aid for 1892.

Allowance for 25,361 days, at 5 cents per day	-	\$1,268	05
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	-	507	22
			<hr/>
Total	-	\$1,775	27

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa, on the 27th August, and saw the inmates in their respective wards.

There were 23 men and 76 women, making a total population of 99, which is all that can be accommodated. All the apartments, beds and bedding, were clean and well kept.

Nine deaths have occurred during the year. The books were well kept.

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	29	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	——	47
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	28	
							<hr/>
							47

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	47

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	
												—	47

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
												—	47

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
												—	47

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 657 44	
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00	
Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	633 78	
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,482 77	
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94 33	
											—	
											\$3,068 32	

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$794 33	
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 72	
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151 85	
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	606 96	
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315 14	
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638 60	
											—	
											\$2,571 60	

Government Aid for the year 1892.

Allowance for 10,053 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$502 65	
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201 06	
											—	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$703 71	

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, on the 26th August. There were 28 old men in residence on that date. The home has accommodation for 31. The rooms, beds and bedding were in good order. A hot-water furnace has been placed in the basement during the year by which means the building is comfortably heated. The water supply is from the city system. The books are properly kept. The cost per day per inmate is 32 cents. The management is good.

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	27
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
In residence, 1st September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
									—	27

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									—	27

Sex.

Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
									—	27

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
									—	27

Nationalities

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									—	27

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 6,422 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$321 10
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	128 44
Total	-	-	-	<u>\$449 54</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Refuge Branch of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 26th August. There were 18 inmates. The dining-room, bed-rooms, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. The bath-room and water-closets were also in good order. There is accommodation for 20 inmates. The books were in good order.

This charity is under the same management as the Orphans' Home, and is separated but a short distance therefrom.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>81</u>
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
								<u>81</u>

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
From the County of Wellington and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Foreigners, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
								<u>81</u>

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
								<u>81</u>

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
								<u>81</u>

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
												81

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 825 79
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124 00
From inmates in part payment for board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313 00
Income from property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
From all other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	459 50
										<hr/>
										\$2,022 29

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,286 42
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402 29
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291 77
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67 25
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116 72
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237 20
										<hr/>
										\$2,401 65

Government Aid for the year 1892.

Allowance for 12,013 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	\$600 65
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	-	240 26
			<hr/>
			\$840 91

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 18th March. The inmates numbered 33—20 males and 13 females. The general condition of the institution is very good. It is well managed.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this Refuge. His report is annexed.

I paid a visit to the House of Providence, Guelph, the 28th August, 1891, as instructed by you for the purpose of making an inspection thereof. There were in residence in this Refuge—36 old people, 22 males and 14 females, all of whom were in a fair state of health. This Institution is conducted by the same management as the St. Josephs' Hospital, and is situated quite near that building, and quite a distance from the city.

This Refuge appears to be well conducted and is in good order throughout, and the books are properly kept.

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
								22

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
								22

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
								22

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
								22

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
								22

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$393 33
From the City of St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	583 01
From payments by inmates	-	-	-	-	-	67 00
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	46 30

\$1,089 64

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$580 23
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	90 86
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	131 70
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	349 00
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	105 10

\$1,256 89

Government aid for 1892.

Allowance for 5,730 days' stay at 5 cents per day	-	\$286 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	- - - -	114 60
		<hr/>
		\$401 10

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Thomas Williams' Home, St. Thomas, on the 23rd June. There were then 16 old people being cared for, namely, 5 men and 11 women. All the apartments were neat, clean and well kept. The books also were properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this Refuge. He reported as follows :—

I paid a visit to the 'Thomas Williams' Home, St. Thomas, in accordance with your instructions on the 26th August, 1891. This Home was in a very prosperous state, is in a splendid situation and is apparently doing a very benevolent work. There were 17 old people in residence, all of whom I saw—5 males and 12 females.

Books were in good order and properly kept.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	- - - - -	82
Admitted	- - - - -	84
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	— 166
Discharged	- - - - -	56
Died	- - - - -	7
In residence, 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	103
		— 166

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	- - - - -	88
County of Wentworth and other counties	- - - - -	44
Other places	- - - - -	34
		— 166

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	65
Female	- - - - -	101
		— 166

Religious Denominations

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156
										166

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
										166

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,250 99
From the City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
From the County of Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	390 00
From inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	886 31
Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	587 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550 00
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	580 00
							\$6,744 30

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,656 08
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	593 60
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	846 70
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	963 91
							\$6,060 29

Government aid for 1892.

Allowance for 33,185 days' stay, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$1,659 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	663 70
Total	-	-	-	\$2,322 95

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Aikens of this Department to make an inspection of this institution. He reported as follows:

In accordance with instructions received from the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Dundas, on July 13th, on which occasion there were 180 inmates—39 males, 52 females, and 89 children.

Everything in connection with the Institution was found to be in good condition both in and around the building. I visited the apartments of each class of inmates, and found them quite clean and neat. Several of the more intelligent adults and children I spoke to and without exception they appeared to be contented and happy, the boys especially seemed clean and healthy looking. The books used in the Institution were examined and found to be properly kept.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
									21

Places admitted from.

Town of Chatham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
County of Kent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									21

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
									21

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									21

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
									21

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$	455	42
From the Town of Chatham	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,000	00
From inmates themselves	-	-	-	-	-	-		120	00
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-		550	19
								\$3,125	61

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$	476	45
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-		33	47
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-		469	09
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-		401	25
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-		30	57
								\$1,410	83

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 5,310 days' stay, at five cents per day	-	\$265 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	- - - - -	106 20
		<hr/>
		\$371 70

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Home for the Friendless, Chatham, on the 15th September, and found thirteen inmates—nine men and four women—all fit and proper subjects for the care they are receiving.

The building was in good order; the dining-rooms, wards, bath-rooms, etc., were clean and well kept. The heating is by steam, and the water supply is from wells, pumped into tanks. The books are well kept.

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	- - - - -	12
Admitted	- - - - -	4
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	— 16
Discharged	- - - - -	4
Died	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	12
		— 16

Places admitted from.

City of Brantford	- - - - -	16
Province of Ontario	- - - - -	..
		— 16

Sex.

Female	- - - - -	16
		— 16

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	16
		— 16

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	3
English	- - - - -	4
Irish	- - - - -	2
Other countries	- - - - -	7
		—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$252 77
From inmates	-	-	-	-	-	140 00
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	455 16
						<hr/> \$847 93

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$292 76
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	53 31
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	111 85
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	181 53
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	93 52
						<hr/> \$732 97

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 5,079 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	-	\$253 95
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	101 58
		<hr/> \$355 53

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 23rd May. There were nine old ladies being cared for on that date. The rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and well kept.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	10
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	..
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 10
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	1
Died	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	8
						— 10

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville	-	-	-	-	-	9
From the County of Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	-	1
						— 10

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
												— 10

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
												— 10

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
												— 10

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$234 08
From the City of Belleville	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
From inmates	-	-	-	-	-	52 00
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	40 00
						<hr/> \$426 08

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$307 05
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 99
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 01
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 50
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 78
							<hr/> \$482 33

Government aid for 1892.

Allowance for 3,370 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	\$168 50
Supplementary aid	-	-	48 00
			<hr/>
Total	-	-	\$216 50

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, on the 21st May. There were 9 inmates, viz., 2 men and 7 women. The rooms were clean, and the beds and bedding in good order.

The books also were found to be in satisfactory shape.

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	- - - - -	21
Admitted	- - - - -	16
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	— 37
Discharged	- - - - -	15
Died	- - - - -	1
In residence, 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	21
		— 37

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough	- - - - -	15
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	- - - - -	22
		— 37

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	18
Female	- - - - -	19
		— 37

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	37
		— 37

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	18
English	- - - - -	8
Irish	- - - - -	8
Scotch	- - - - -	3
Other countries	- - - - -	..
		— 37

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	\$486 85
From municipalities for board of inmates	- - - - -	.....
From inmates	- - - - -	641 24
Subscriptions and donations	- - - - -	754 81
Other sources	- - - - -	1 45
		— 37
		\$1.884 35

<i>Expenditures.</i>							
Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$907 27
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	143 39
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	139 62
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	286 25
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	342 57
							<hr/> \$,1819 10

<i>Government aid for 1892.</i>							
Allowance for 7,686 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$384 30
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	153 72
							<hr/> \$538 02

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 1st April. The inmates numbered 23, namely : 9 men, 11 women, and 3 children.

I found the Institution clean, and well kept, and the books in good order. The building occupied is old and not in very good condition. The management is in the hands of a committee of ladies. No aid is received from the town or county. Some of the inmates pay as high as \$2 a week. In the absence of a county poor house this charity meets a special want in providing a home for the old and infirm. The matron, Mrs. Dillon, and two servants form the staff of officers.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this Refuge. He reported as follows :—

According to instructions received from you, I made an inspection of the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 1st September, 1891. The Home is as usual well managed, and as comfortable as is possible in a building of this description. There were 21 old people in residence, 9 males and 12 females, all of which were seen and found to be in good health. I met several of the ladies of the board of management. They appear to be quite taken up with the work being done here, and are looking forward with great interest to the procuring of new and larger premises in the near future. The books were seen and all were entered up.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

<i>Movements of Inmates</i>							
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 34
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
							<hr/> 34

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough	- - - - -	13
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	- - - - -	21
		— 34

Sex.

Male	- - - - -	22
Female	- - - - -	12
		— 34

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	1
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	33
		— 34

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	7
English	- - - - -	2
Irish	- - - - -	18
Scotch	- - - - -	2
Other countries	- - - - -	5
		— 34

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	- - - - -	.....
From municipalities for board of inmates	- - - - -	.....
From inmates	- - - - -	192 00
Subscriptions and donations	- - - - -	220 00
Other sources	- - - - -	310 00
		—
		\$722 00

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	- - - - -	\$594 50
Clothing and furnishings	- - - - -	34 50
Fuel, light and cleaning	- - - - -	129 50
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	.....
Other expenses	- - - - -	161 70
		—
		\$920 20

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 4,082 days at 5 cents per day	- - - - -	\$204 10
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	- - - - -	84 10
		—
		\$288 20

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this Refuge. He reported as follows :—

On the 1st September, 1891, I paid a visit to the House of Providence, Peterborough, as instructed by you, there were 10 inmates in this Refuge, 9 males and 1 female. The Charity is close beside the St. Joseph's Hospital and is under the same management.

There was nothing of importance to note in connection with this Institution, which, although as yet small, affords a comfortable home for such as are being cared for therein.

OLD LADIES' HOME, GALT.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30 September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									10

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
									10

Sex.

Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									10

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									10

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									10

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$180 96
From inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334 80
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284 42
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 00
									<hr/> \$847 18

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$280 40
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 00
									<hr/> \$622 40

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 4,812 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	-	\$240 60
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	96 24
		<hr/> \$336 84

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Old Ladies' Home, Galt, on the 16th March, with the view of reporting to the Provincial Secretary whether the Institution should be placed on the list of charitable Institutions receiving Government aid. It has been in operation for the past three years. There were five inmates on the present occasion. The building is not what the lady managers would desire, but, owing to lack of funds, for the time being they are obliged to retain it.

The management is good; the rooms, beds and bedding, neat and clean. I have reported favourably on its work, and have no doubt that at the approaching session of the Legislature this charity will be added to those already receiving assistance from the Government.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 126
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
								<hr/> 126

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
County of Carleton and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Emigrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
									—	126

Sex.

Male infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
									—	126

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									—	126

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
									—	126

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	.....
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 67 95
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	799 18
Income	-	-	-	-	-	3,068 49
						<u>\$3,935 62</u>

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,114 29
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	31 85
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	523 94
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,109 10
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	41 18
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	880 72
						<u>\$3,701 08</u>

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 10,470 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	\$523 50
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	209 40
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$732 90</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I visited the Home for Friendless Women, Ottawa, on the 26th August.

This Institution, which has been established for the purpose of reclaiming fallen women, was opened three years ago last January. It is situated on Wellington street, Ottawa, and answers the purpose for which it is used very well.

There were in the Home on the day of my visit, 19 women, and 6 infants under four years of age.

Applicants are admitted on the recommendation of the Matron and the approval of the Board of Management, and they remain as long as they like, or until suitable places of employment are found for them. While in the Home they are occupied principally in doing laundry work for city families. The Institution is sustained solely by charity, and the earnings of the inmates.

The rooms, beds, bedding, dining-room, laundry, etc., were in good order, clean and well kept.

Since the opening of the Home 432 have been admitted and 406 discharged, and 2 have died.

The average monthly revenue from all sources has been \$250.

The Board of Managers of this Institution have asked to have it reported upon and recognized under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act.

I have therefore the honour to recommend that an Order in Council be passed ordering that the Home for Friendless Women, Ottawa, be taken as named in schedule B. of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act from the 1st October, 1890.

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28

Places admitted from.

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
									28

Sex.

Male - - - - -	9
Female - - - - -	19
	<hr/> 28

Religious Denominations.

Protestants - - - - -	26
Roman Catholic - - - - -	2
Other denominations - - - - -	....
	<hr/> 28

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - -	8
English - - - - -	9
Irish - - - - -	1
Scotch - - - - -	3
United States - - - - -	2
Other countries - - - - -	5
	<hr/> 28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	.....
From the City of London - - - - -	65 17
Payment from inmates - - - - -	152 25
Subscriptions and donations - - - - -	.....
Other sources - - - - -	481 46
	<hr/> \$698 88

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds - - - - -	\$302 88
Clothing, furniture and furnishings - - - - -	.....
Fuel - - - - -	50 55
Salaries and wages - - - - -	234 00
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	8 60
Other expenses, including rent and taxes - - - - -	242 70
	<hr/> \$838 73

Government Aid for 1892.

Allowance for 1,182 days, at 10 cents - - - - -	\$118 20
Supplementary allowance at 5 cents - - - - -	59 10
	<hr/> \$177 30

INSPECTIONS.

I have the honour to report that I made an inspection of the Convalescent Home, London, on the 1st September.

This Home was established about three years ago, and has been incorporated.

The building is a large and convenient brick house, well located. Patients are admitted from the City Hospitals and other places, cured of the diseases for which they underwent treatment, but who require further rest and care in order

to fully recruit their health. Those who are able to pay are charged \$2.50 per week. During the past year 23 patients have been received, 8 of whom were paying patients. There were three inmates on the day of my visit.

The Home is managed by a committee of ladies, a matron and an assistant matron.

There is a staff of four physicians in attendance.

The institution has been entirely maintained from its opening up to the present time by private subscriptions and donations, and the Board of Management now desire to have it placed upon the list of Charities receiving Government Aid.

I would therefore recommend that an Order in Council be passed ordering that the Convalescent Home, London, be taken as named in Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid at the same rate as has been granted to the Convalescent Home Toronto, namely, fifteen cents per diem per inmate, such aid being limited to thirty day's stay of each patient or such less number of days as patients may be in actual residence. Also that aid at the rate named be allowed from the 1st October, 1889.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
In residence, 30th September, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
								122

Places admitted from.

From the town of Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	}	122
From the County of Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-		
								122

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
									122

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Other Religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
									122

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
											122

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
From the Town of Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,153 12
From inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47 75
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,893 13
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410 74
										\$6,504 74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,901 05
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 37
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323 34
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	752 60
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	944 34
										\$3,966 70

Government aid for 1892.

Allowance for 10,752 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$537 60
Supplementary, aid 2 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215 04
										\$752 64

INSPECTIONS.

I have the honour to report that I visited the Home for the Friendless, Windsor, on the 16th September.

This institution was duly incorporated under R. S. O. Cap. 172, and began its operations on the 1st November, 1888.

The Home is well located. The building is of brick, three stories high,—it is heated by hot-air, lighted with coal-oil and supplied with water from the town water-works.

There were 4 men, 9 women and 2 children receiving the benefits of the Home at the time of my visit. There is accommodation for 40 inmates.

The Institution is managed by a committee of ladies, and application has been made to have it placed upon the list of charities receiving Government aid. The town of Windsor contributes \$2,000 towards its maintenance and the balance is made up by charitable subscriptions and donations of supplies.

In view of the institution being in successful operation for the past three years, I have the honour to recommend that an Order in Council be passed ordering that the Home for the Friendless, Windsor, be taken as named in schedule B. of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance therewith from the first October, 1890.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

During 1891 as compared with 1890 there was a decrease of 223 in the number maintained in the Orphanages, while the deaths were 111 as against 112 in 1890.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary :

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,884
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,023
												— 3,907

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,767
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,120
Other religions not given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
											— 3,907

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,107
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Other countries and unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
												— 3,907

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which orphanages are located	-	3,055
Received from counties in which orphanages are located	-	222
Received from other counties in the Province	-	439
Emigrants and foreigners and unknown	-	191
		— 3,907

The following tables shew the aggregate stay of the inmates of the orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which will be recommended as the grant to be voted by the legislature during the session of 1892, together with table shewing the cost of maintaining the orphanages, and then comes the separate reports upon each home.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.		Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on main- tenance account for the year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1891.	Average cost per inmate per day.
				\$	cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Toronto	105,520	13,311 84	12.61	
Orphans' Home	"	58,426	14,489 29	24.79	
Girls' Home	"	34,232	10,858 43	31.72	
Boys' Home	"	36,450	6,789 89	18.65	
Newboys' Home	"	4,154	4,471 19	107.00	
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	36,804	7,833 61	21.28	
St. Nicholas Home	"	21,426	5,230 72	24.41	
The Haven	"	20,556	6,291 90	30.60	
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	55,447	5,853 64	10.55	
Orphan Asylum	"	8,236	4,582 17	55.63	
Boys' Home	"	28,750	4,318 15	15.00	
Girls' Home	"	22,149	3,006 31	13.57	
Home for the Friendless	"	17,921	3,508 82	19.58	
Orphans' Home	Kingston	23,514	4,094 99	17.41	
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	19,106	982 00	7.06	
Hotel Dieu	"	13,901	3,779 40	17.67	
Orphans' Home	Ottawa.....	21,388	5,479 41	14.00	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	22,515	4,048 20	14.55	
St. Joseph's	"	39,142			
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	27,839			
Protestant	"	20,659			
Woman's Refuge and Infants' Home	St. Catharines	7,855	1,169 88	14.89	
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Agatha	5,681	1,555 29	27.37	
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	14,185	1,724 69	12.15	
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	14,573	2,608 46	17.89	
Hotel Dieu Orphanage.....	Windsor	1,796	359 20	20.00	
Totals		682,225	116,347 48		

NAME OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1890.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1891.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1891.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Toronto	272	262	534	208	27	299
Protestant Orphans' Home.....	"	158	101	259	88	.....	171
Girls' Home.....	"	96	55	151	59	.....	92
Boy's Home.....	"	89	74	163	60	1	102
Newaby's Lodgings.....	"	11	108	119	104	.....	15
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	75	176	241	94	42	105
St. Nicholas Home.....	"	58	129	187	135	.....	52
The Haven.....	"	47	440	487	429	8	50
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....	Hamilton	145	64	209	79	3	127
Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	"	23	10	33	13	.....	20
Boys' Home.....	"	84	22	106	33	.....	73
Girls' Home.....	"	62	28	90	32	.....	58
Home for the Friendless	"	55	56	111	59	8	44
Orphans' Home.....	Kingston	61	30	91	28	1	62
House of Providence, Orphan Asylum	"	44	150	194	141	1	52
Hotel Dieu.....	"	37	55	92	23	.....	69
Orphans' Home.....	Ottawa	56	53	109	50	4	55
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	69	39	108	51	.....	57
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	"	102	105	207	101	.....	106
Roman Catholic Orphan's Home	London	81	36	117	43	.....	74
Protestant Orphans' Home.....	"	58	35	93	41	.....	52
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home.....	"	14	55	69	43	10	16
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch).....	St. Catharines.....	15	4	19	7	.....	12
Orphan Asylum.....	St. Agatha	37	13	50	3	5	42
Orphan Asylum.....	Fort William	30	26	56	5	1	50
Hotel Dieu Orphanage.....	Windsor	5	7	12	8	.....	4
Totals, 1891.....	.....	.....	2,233	3,907	1,937	111	1,859
Totals, 1890.....	.....	1,855	2,235	4,090	2,173	112	1,805

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cents per day.		Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of one quarter such receipts, provided the amount does not exceed the half cent allowance.		Supplementary allowance of half cent per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1891.
			\$	c		\$	c		
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	105,520	1,582	80	11,363	94	527	60	2,110
Orphans' Home	"	58,426	876	39	13,690	02	292	13	1,168
Girls' Home	"	34,292	513	48	10,231	31	171	16	684
Boys' Home	"	36,450	546	75	6,238	57	182	25	729
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	4,154	62	31	4,152	63	20	77	83
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	36,804	.....	.....	6,982	64	.....	.....	*1,914
St. Nicholas Home	"	21,426	321	39	4,578	23	107	13	428
St. The Haven	"	20,556	308	34	5,889	87	102	78	411
St. Marys Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	55,447	881	70	4,791	98	277	24	1,108
Orphan Asylum	"	8,236	123	54	3,657	13	41	18	164
Boys' Home	"	28,750	431	25	4,038	45	143	75	575
Girls' Home	"	22,149	382	23	2,809	72	110	75	442
Home for Friendless	"	17,921	.....	.....	2,828	65	.....	.....	579
Orphans' Home	Kingston	23,514	352	71	5,735	32	117	57	470
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	19,106	428	59	.....	.....	95	53	382
Hotel Dieu	"	13,901	208	51	181	50	69	51	278
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	21,388	320	82	3,203	06	106	94	427
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	22,515	337	72	.....	.....	112	58	450
St. Joseph's	"	39,142	587	13	4,599	53	195	71	782
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	27,839	417	58	.....	.....	139	20	556
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	20,659	309	88	4,048	20	103	30	413
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	7,855	.....	.....	505	24	.....	.....	358
Protestant Home (Orphans' Branch)	St. Catharines	5,681	85	21	1,332	49	28	41	113
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	14,185	212	77	1,472	91	70	93	283
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	14,573	218	59	1,225	65	72	87	291
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	Windsor	1,796	26	94	359	20	8	98	35
Totals, 1891		682,225	9,295	03	103,917	24	3,099	27	15,245
Totals, 1890		650,904	8,909	88	119,956	78	2,969	95	16,638

This sum includes 10 cents per day for the Mother Nurses and 7 cents perday for other nurses, and a grant of \$200 for Infirmary work. †Included with Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	534
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299
									534

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
									534

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503
									534

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	486
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									534

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
									534

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,960.56, were \$13,324.50, and the expenditures were \$13,311.84.

The collective stay of the inmates was \$105,520 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$2,110.40 as Government aid for the year 1892.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto, on the 15th June. There are now in the Institution 123 boys ranging from 3 to 12 years of age. The building is a good one and pleasantly situated. There is in process of erection a new wing, which, when completed, will accommodate 220; it is being fitted up with all modern improvements, and will be devoted exclusively to the care and training of girls who are to be transferred from the House of Providence.

The main building is provided with class rooms, library, etc. The dormitories, with their furnishings, were clean and in good order, and the books also were properly kept.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Institution during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
									259

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
									259

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	258
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									259

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
									259

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									259

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,230.76, were \$14,920.78, and the expenditures were \$14,489.29.

The collective stay of the inmates was 58,426 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$1,168.52 as Government aid for the year 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 4th June, and saw all the children then in charge, 170 in number, ranging from 3 to 13 years of age. The younger children were being cared for in the nursery, and the older ones were in the class rooms. They were all in good health, comfortable and happy. All the apartments, dormitories, etc., were clean and in good order. There is accommodation for 200 children in the Home. It is managed by a committee of ladies, with matron, nurses, servants and teachers in charge.

I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 14th October. There were 169 children—96 boys and 73 girls—between 3 and 12 years of age. There is accommodation for 190.

A new building has been erected adjoining the Home during the past summer which contains sixteen school-rooms, and five teachers will be provided.

This Institution is managed by a committee of ladies. All the children were looking healthy and happy. There has only been one death during the year.

The play-rooms, wash-room, kitchen, bath-rooms, play-grounds, etc., were all in the best of order. The dormitories, beds and bedding were clean and well kept.

The Home is equipped with a laundry, sewing-room and library. The children attend Sunday and day school.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
										151

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
										151

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
										151

<i>Nationalities.</i>									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									— 151
<i>Places admitted from.</i>									
City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									— 151

Including the Government grant of \$662.77, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$10,894.08, and the expenditure to \$10,858.43.

The collective stay of the inmates was 34,232 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of \$684.64 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 1st June. There were 97 girls in the Home, from 3 to 13 years of age. The building, dormitories, beds and clothing presented a clean and well kept appearance. The building is heated by hot water.

There are good bath-rooms, water-closets, play-rooms, school-room, washing-rooms, dining room and play grounds. A new wing is in process of construction to afford more accommodation in the way of school-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, coal storage, etc. All the clothing for the children is made in the Home. Two ladies are employed in teaching. The management is in the hands of a committee of ladies. The girls are taught house-keeping, sewing, knitting, etc. Miss Bright is in charge as Matron, with a proper number of assistants. The books were well kept.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year :—

<i>Movements of Inmates.</i>									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 163
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
									— 163
<i>Religious Denominations</i>									
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
									— 163

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries (or unknown)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
										— 163
<i>Places admitted from.</i>										
City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
										— 163

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$652.63, amounted to \$6,891.25, and the expenditures were \$6,789.89.

The collective stay of the Institution was equal to 36,450 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$729 as Government aid for the year 1892.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 1st June. On that day there were 104 boys in the Home, ranging in age from 3 to 13 years.

The building is substantial and well adapted for its purposes. It is heated by steam, and supplied with city water. The institution is provided with bath-rooms, water-closets infirmary, tailoring department, school-room, dining-room and play-grounds. It is managed by a committee of ladies.

The boys are apprenticed to farmers and others, when suitable places can be procured, and as a rule they do well, their employers being well satisfied with the lads placed under their charge. They are usually apprenticed for a term ending with their eighteenth year, when they are allowed to commence work for themselves. A good feature of these apprenticeships is that the wages of the boys up to their eighteenth year are sent by the employers to the authorities of the Home, by whom the money is placed at interest and handed over to the lads when their term is ended.

The rooms, beds and clothing were clean and well kept. The books were not in satisfactory shape, but I presume they will be in future. More books are required in the library. Gas should be introduced in the building. A telephone is much needed also. The staff consists of Miss Mackay, Matron; 4 female servants; 1 engineer, 2 nurses and 2 teachers. The Home has only accommodation for 107.

NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 119
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
								— 119

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
										119

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, of \$122.20, amounted to \$4,274.83, and the expenditures were \$4,471.19.

The collective stay of the Institution was equal to 4,154 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of \$83.03 as Government aid for the year 1892.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 4th June, when there were the names of ten boys on the register.

The Institution is very conveniently located as a home for newsboys. The rooms, beds, bedding, etc., were clean and well kept, and the books were properly written up. During the winter months the boys attend evening school in the class-room at the lodgings; in the summer this school is closed. The boys are required to attend evening prayers, and on the Sabbath day service is conducted in the class-room during the afternoon. They also attend Sunday school in the morning at church. The interest taken by the managers of this Institution in behalf of the newsboys to better their condition is a commendable one.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the past year :—

Movements of Inmates.

		Infants.	Mothers.	Totals.
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	51	24	75
Admitted	-	111	55	166
Total number of inmates	-	162	79	241
Discharged	-	49	45	94
Died	-	42	...	42
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	71	34	105
		162	79	241

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:—

<i>Sex.</i>										
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
										—162

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>										
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
										—162

<i>Nationalities.</i>										
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
										—162

<i>Places Admitted from.</i>										
City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
										—162

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$6,982.64, and the expenditures were \$7,833.61.

The collective stay of the children equalled 24,173 days. The Home will be entitled in respect of them to \$483.46.

The collective stay of the mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 11,557 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to \$1,155.70.

The collective days' stay of the other women, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 1,074 days, for which the sum of \$75.18 will be allowed.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1892, including the grant of \$200 for the Infirmary work, will amount to \$1,914.34.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Infants' Home, Toronto, on 1st June.

The building is surrounded by fine grounds and in every way well adapted for the purpose for which it is used. On this day there were 75 infants and 38 adult females (mother nurses). The children were from two weeks to four years of age. As they become old enough they are adopted by private families or sent to the Orphans' Home.

The rooms, beds, bedding and clothing were clean and well kept. The bath-rooms and water-closets were in good order.

The Institution is managed by a board of ladies with a superintendent and matron. All the work is done by the adult inmates.

The City Council grant this Home \$1,000 yearly. In connection with the Home there is an infirmary for the treatment of sick children. A good work is being done by this Home and Infirmary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the official year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
									187

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
									187

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									187

Nationalities

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
									187

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
Other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
									187

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$446.49, was \$5,022.72, and the expenditure was \$5,230.72.

The collective stay of the boys was 21,426 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$428.52 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 6th June. There were on that day 56 boys in residence, ranging from 12 to 17 years. There is accommodation for 64. Most of these boys are sent from the Sunnyside Asylum as they become old enough to be placed at work. Employment is found for them in the city and country. They attend night school during winter, and have access to a very good library of books and papers. The Home was neat and clean in all its departments. There are good play-rooms and grounds. Services are held in the chapel every Sabbath. The books are well kept.

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
										487

Sex.

Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487
										487

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Other religions or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
										487

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
										487

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389
Other cities and counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
										487

Including the Government grant of \$403.05 the revenue of the Haven during the year amounted to \$6,292.92 and the expenditure to \$6,291.90.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 20,556 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$411.12 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Haven and Prison Gate Mission Home, Toronto, on the 1st June. There were in residence 55 inmates, 42 women and 13 children. This Institution provides a home and employment for destitute and fallen women and girls, and those discharged from the Mercer Reformatory after serving out their sentence, who may wish to enter the Haven.

The Institution is well adapted for its purposes. It is heated with hot water, and is well ventilated. The apartments, beds, bedding and clothing were clean and well kept. The bath-rooms and water-closets were in good order.

The Haven is managed by a board of ladies, and is maintained by public charity, government aid and the proceeds of work done by the inmates in the laundry.

A new wing is to be erected during this summer which will increase the accommodation.

The Institution is well conducted and doing a great deal of good. Mrs. Moore is matron and has one assistant.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
										209

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
										209

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
										209

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
										209

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
County of Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Other counties and countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
										209

Including the Government grant of \$1,084.64 the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$5,876.62 and the expenditure to \$5,853.64.

The collective stay of the inmates was 55,447 days entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of \$1,108.94 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 20th April. There were 72 inmates, all girls, from six to seventeen years of age. One teacher is employed. The girls are placed out to service after they are fourteen years of age, when opportunities offer.

The building is a good one and has all the conveniences—hot-air heating, gas, city water, bath-rooms and water-closets.

The dormitories, beds and bedding are clean and in good order.

The books were well kept.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	33
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
									—	33

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
									—	33

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
									—	33

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
									—	33

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
									—	33

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were \$4,418.41, and the expenditures were \$4,582.17. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 8,236 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$164.72 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Orphanage. He reported as follows :—

As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 19th August.

The register contained the names of twenty-one children, all of whom were out about the grounds, this being the vacation season.

This charity occupies a portion of the building in which is the Home for Aged Women.

Everything pertaining to the Orphanage was in good order.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 106
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
									— 106

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other religious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									— 106

Places admitted from.

Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
									— 106

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									— 106

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$4,477.45, and the expenditures were \$4,318.15.

The collective stay of the inmates was 28,750 days, entitling the home to receive the sum of \$575 as government aid for 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 20th April. There were then 84 male children in charge whose ages are from five to twelve years.

The older boys are placed out with farmers in the neighbourhood as opportunities occur.

Two teachers are employed.

The building is heated by hot water, and supplied with city water.

The whole building was in satisfactory order. Good bath-room and water-closet. Beds and bedding clean and well kept.

The books were properly written up.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this Orphanage; his report is annexed :—I visited the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 19th August, when the total number of inmates was 75. This being vacation time, the children were all in the play-ground, and they looked healthy and happy.

All parts of the building were seen and found to be in a very satisfactory condition. The books also were examined and found to be correct.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year :

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
									90

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									90

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									90

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									90

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,198.60, and the expenditure was \$3006.31.

The collective stay of the children was 22,149 days, entitling the Home to receive a sum of \$442.98 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Girls' Home, Hamilton, when there were 64 girls being cared for, ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ years to 14 years of age.

A teacher is employed to instruct all those of a school age.

The building is heated with hot-air and supplied with city water.

All the apartments, bath-rooms, water-closets, were in satisfactory order. The books also were properly kept. The management is by a committee of ladies.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Orphanage. He reported as follows:—

I visited the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 20th August. There were 59 inmates. One child was ill with some slight ailment; all the others were in good health. All parts of the Institution were found to be in an excellent condition of order and cleanliness. The books also were properly written up.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operation of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 111
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
In residence 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
									— 111

Sex.

Male (infants)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
									— 111

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									— 111

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
									— 111

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Other places and counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
									— 111

The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of \$697.37, was \$2,828.65, and the expenditure \$3,508.82.

The collective stay of the children equalled 14,560 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to \$291.20.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,753 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to \$175.30.

Tha collective days' stay to those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed was 1,608 days, for which they are entitled to receive \$112.56.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1892 will amount to \$579.06.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, on the 20th April. There were in residence on that date 9 adults and 41 children under 5 years of age. After the age of 5 years the children are transferred to the girls' and boys' homes in the city. There is only accommodation in this Institution for about 65. The rooms, dormitories and beds were clean and well kept. There is a good bathroom and water-closets supplied with city water.

During the summer season the children are removed to the beach. An effort is being made to secure a kindergarten teacher to give instructions to the children. As yet no attempt has been made towards systematic teaching. The Home is managed by a committee of ladies.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
								91

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
								91

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								91

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								91

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Other Counties in Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
								91

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$6,164.53, including the Government grant of \$429.21, and the expenditure was \$4,094.99.

The collective stay of the children was 23,514 days, entitling the Institution to receive a sum of \$470.28 as government aid for 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 13th April. There were 67 children in the home, namely, 38 boys and 29 girls from 3 to 16 years.

It is managed by a committee of ladies. The city school board supplies a teacher for this Home. It is well managed and the children are healthy and happy.

I visited the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 1st September. The register contained the names of 62 children and one adult. Two of the children had been transferred to the hospital, being ill with scarlet fever. I saw the thirty-five boys and twenty-five girls in the Home, all of whom looked well and happy.

Twenty-four children have been received since the 1st October, and homes have been found for 19. There has been one death during that period.

During the summer the play-room has been enlarged, and a new hot-water furnace has been placed in the building. The bath-rooms, water-closets and wash-rooms were in good order. The dormitories, bedding and clothing were all clean and well cared for.

A teacher is employed to instruct the children in English branches. They are also taught house-keeping, gardening, sewing and knitting. All their clothing is made in the Home. A small library is provided for the use of the children. The records were found to be properly kept.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	
Dis-charged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	
								194	

Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
									194

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
									194

Nationalities									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									— 194
Place admitted from.									
City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other countries, including emigrants, foreigners and aliens									133
									— 194

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shewn separately.

The collective stay of the children was 19,106 days, entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of \$382.12 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Orphanage Branch of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 13th April.

There were on that day 25 children, from 1 to 12 years of age, being cared for. The Institution was in good order and showed good management. The books were properly written up.

I visited the Orphanage branch of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 2nd September. There were in residence 28 girls and boys ranging from two to twelve years of age. There have been 118 admissions since the 1st October. No deaths.

The dormitories, beds, bedding, class-rooms, etc., were all in good order. The bath-rooms and water-closets were also in a satisfactory condition.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :

Movements of Inmates.									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 92
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
									— 92
Sex.									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
									— 92

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>									
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									92
<i>Nationalities.</i>									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									92
<i>Places admitted from.</i>									
City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other counties and countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									92

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$448.66, and the expenditure to \$982.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 1,3901 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$278.02 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Orphanage Branch of the Hotel Dieu Hospital on the 2nd September. There were 28 boys and girls ranging from five to twelve years of age, being cared for. The number admitted since the 1st October was 118. No deaths occurred during that period. I found the dormitories, class-rooms, beds and bedding, all in good order. The bath-rooms and water-closets were in proper condition.

I made a second inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on the 16th November, when there were 36 children in residence, viz: 2 boys and 34 girls, between the ages of two and ten years. The dormitories, beds and bedding, school-rooms, etc., were all in nice order. The books were correctly kept.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

<i>Movements of Inmates.</i>									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
In residence, 30th September, 1891.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
									109
<i>Sex.</i>									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
									109

Religious Denominations.									
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
									109
Nationalities.									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									109
Places admitted from.									
City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
									109

The revenue of the Home was \$3,974.73, and the expenditures were \$3,779.40.
The collective stay of the children was equal to 21,388 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$427.76 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 26th August, when there were 50 children being cared for—23 boys and 27 girls, ranging from three to twelve years of age.
The play-rooms, dormitories, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all clean and well kept. The grounds were in good order.
There is accommodation for 80 children. Good school-rooms and efficient teachers. The children are placed in private families when good homes can be found for them. They attend church in the city every Sabbath.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Total number of Inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
									108
Sex.									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
									108

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>									
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
									— 108
<i>Nationalities.</i>									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
									— 108
<i>Places admitted from.</i>									
City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other parts of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
									— 108

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statement of the Refuge Department, *vide* Schedule "B," Refuge Report.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 22,515 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$450.30 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 26th August. There were 62 inmates—30 boys and 32 girls, from two years of age up to twelve.

The girls are instructed in housekeeping, sewing, and general work. All the children attend school, and are taught by competent teachers. The school-rooms were in good order, well lighted and ventilated. The dormitories, beds and bedding were clean and well kept. There are good recreation rooms. The girls occupy the second flat of the building, and the boys the third.

There is accommodation for 90 in all. There were four deaths since the 1st October last.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:—

<i>Movements of patients.</i>									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 207
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
									— 207
<i>Sex.</i>									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
									— 207

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Roman Catholic - - - - -	207
Protestant - - - - -	.....
	— 207
<i>Nationalities.</i>	
Canadian - - - - -	186
Irish - - - - -	14
Other countries - - - - -	7
	— 207
<i>Places admitted from.</i>	
City of Ottawa - - - - -	154
County of Carleton - - - - -	36
Other counties and places - - - - -	17
	— 207

The receipts of the Institution were \$5,472.97, and the expenditures \$5,479.41.
The collective stay of children was 39,142 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$782.84 as the Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Home is annexed :—
I visited the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa, on the 28th August. There were 106 children in residence on that date, namely, 50 boys and 56 girls, with accommodation for 20 more. There have been admitted during the year, 98; placed out in homes, 95; no deaths. The dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, play-rooms, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, beds and bedding were found to be clean and in good order. The books also were properly written up. The management is good.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

<i>Movements of Inmates.</i>	
In residence 1st October, 1890 - - - - -	81
Admitted - - - - -	36
Total number of inmates - - - - -	— 117
Discharged - - - - -	43
Died - - - - -	..
In residence 30th September, 1891 - - - - -	94
	— 117
<i>Sex.</i>	
Male - - - - -	64
Female - - - - -	53
	— 117

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>									
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 117
<i>Nationalities.</i>									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
									— 117
<i>Places Admitted from.</i>									
City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
									— 117

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 27,839 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$556.78 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me is annexed :—

I inspected the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London, on the 17th March. There were 81 children in charge ranging from 1 to 14 years of age—41 boys and 40 girls—with accommodation for 40 more. The building and grounds are well adapted for such a Home. Every department was neat, clean, and well kept. The management is good. There are two class-rooms and two teachers. The older children are taught house-work, sewing, knitting, etc. The books were properly kept.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

<i>Movements of Inmates.</i>									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 93
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
									— 93.
<i>Sex.</i>									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
									— 93
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>									
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
									— 93

Nationalities.									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									93
Places admitted from.									
City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
									93

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.
The collective stay of these children was 20,659 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$413.18 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me is annexed :—
I inspected the Protestant Orphan's Home, London, on the 17th March. The register contained the names of 53 children, from two to twelve years old—boys 36 and girls 17, all of whom were healthy, neat and clean in appearance.
The Home is well located with ample grounds. There is an infirmary on the premises at a little distance from the main building. The Home is well managed by a committee of ladies. The older children attend the public school. The books were properly kept.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
									69
Sex.									
Male (infants)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
									69
Religious Denominations.									
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									69

<i>Places admitted from.</i>									
City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Counties in Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									69

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of \$264.37 were \$505.24, and the expenditures \$1,169.88.

The collective stay of the children equalled 5,133 days. The Home will, therefore, be entitled in respect of them to \$102.66. The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 2,191 days. The Home, in respect of these will be entitled to \$219.10.

The collective days' stay of those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 531 days, for which they are entitled to receive \$37.17.

The total grant to the Home therefore, for 1892 will amount to \$358.93.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Women's Refuge and Infants Home, London, on the 18th September, when there were in residence six women, and thirteen children.

Orphan infants are received here and kept until they are two years old, when they are sent to the Protestant Orphans' Home, or Catholic Orphans' Home.

There have been 39 received since the 1st October, 1890, and eight deaths have occurred among them during that period. The Institution is well managed.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year —

<i>Movements of Inmates.</i>									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
									19
<i>Sex.</i>									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
									19
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>									
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
									19
<i>Nationalities.</i>									
Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									19

<i>Places admitted from.</i>									
City of St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
County of Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									— 19

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to \$1,505.06 and \$1,555.29 respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge Branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The collective stay of the children was 5,681 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$113.62 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by me, is appended.

I visited the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, January 21st. There were 22 children—18 boys and 4 girls, from 5 to 14 years of age. I found the building and grounds in good condition, also the rooms, dormitories beds, bedding and clothing in a clean and well kept condition. The books were correctly kept. The children who are able attend the public school, and Sunday school in the institution. The health of the children was good. The assistant nurse was sick when I called, and I regret to learn she has since become entirely disabled.

As opportunity offers, homes are found for the children who are over 12 years of age. The management is good.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make an inspection of this charity. He reported as follows:—

The Protestant Home, St. Catharines, was inspected by me on the 25th September, 1891, according to instructions received from you. On this occasion there were 17 inmates in residence—13 males and 4 females, and all were well and healthy looking. There was only one old man in what is called the Refuge branch. Some repairs in the way of painting are about to be made this fall. Books were properly entered up.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

<i>Movements of Inmates.</i>									
In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 50
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
									— 50
<i>Sex.</i>									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
									— 50

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Roman Catholic	50
	— 50
<i>Nationality.</i>	
Canadian	50
	— 50
<i>Places admitted from.</i>	
Village of St. Agatha	1
County of Waterloo	44
Other counties	5
	— 50

The revenue of the Asylum was \$1,728.07 including the Government grant of \$255.16, and the expenditures were \$1,724.69.

The collective stay of the children was 14,185 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$283.70 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Aikins of this department to make an inspection of this Orphanage. He reported as follows:—

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, St. Agatha, on July 2nd. At the time of my visit there were 41 children in residence—27 boys and 14 girls, ranging in age from a babe in arms to 14 years, all of whom presented a neat and tidy appearance. During the year there has been an outbreak of diphtheria which carried off five of the children before its progress was stayed. The recent additions to the buildings completed last year affords not only more space in the school room and dormitory but facilitates the general work of the institution. As they stand at present the buildings have ample accommodation for 75 inmates. On examination I found the books in a neat condition and entered up to date.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM,

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year :

<i>Movements of Inmates.</i>	
In residence, 1st October, 1890	30
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates	— 56
Discharged	5
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1891	50
	— 56
<i>Sex.</i>	
Male	25
Female	31
	— 56
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>	
Roman Catholic	56
Protestant	..
	— 56

<i>Nationality.</i>		
Canadian	- - - - -	53
United States	- - - - -	3
		— 56
<i>Place admitted from.</i>		
Town of Port Arthur	- - - - -	12
“ “ Fort William	- - - - -	22
Other counties of the Province	- - - - -	..
From other countries	- - - - -	22
		— 56

The revenue of the Home was \$2,159.54, and the expenditure \$2,608.46.

The collective stay of the children was 14,573 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$291.46, as Government aid for 1892.

I visited the Orphans' Home, Fort William, on the 20th July. It is situated between east and west Fort William, on an elevation on the south side of the river. It is a good two-storey frame building and has a large piece of land in connection with it. The premises were clean and orderly; the dormitories, beds and bedding were neatly kept. There were 40 inmates on this date, namely, 15 boys and 25 girls, from three to 14 years of age. A good teacher is employed to instruct them. At the age of 14 they are apprenticed or placed in suitable homes as opportunities occur. The books were well kept.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHANAGE, WINDSOR.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

<i>Movements of Inmates.</i>		
In residence, 1st October, 1890	- - - - -	5
Admitted	- - - - -	7
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	— 12
Discharged	- - - - -	8
Deaths	- - - - -	..
In 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	4
		— 12

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	- - - - -	2
Female	- - - - -	10
		— 12

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	6
Protestant	- - - - -	6
		— 12

<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	- - - - -	7
United States	- - - - -	4
Other countries	- - - - -	1
		— 12

Places admitted from.

Town of Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
County of Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 12

The revenue of the Orphanage was \$359.20, and the expenditures the same amount.
The collective stay of the children was equal to 1,796 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$35.92 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I visited the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Windsor, on the 16th September.

This Charity, which is under the same management as the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, occupies a frame building two and a-half stories in height. It is heated with hot water, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the town system. Everything in connection with the building was found to be in good order. The beds, bedding and dormitories were clean and tidy.

The specialty of the Orphanage is the care of destitute and friendless coloured children. There is accommodation for twenty. On the day of my visit there were four inmates—all girls—from six to twelve years of age. They attend day school in the Institution, and are also instructed in house work. When properly qualified they are placed in private homes.

I would recommend that an order in council be passed directing that this branch of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage be taken as named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance therewith from the 1st October, 1890.

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

The institutions included in this portion of the report have been doing their work quietly and well. I have to report no changes in regard to them, except such minor ones as may be mentioned in the separate reports. The usual statistical tables are appended:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Number of persons in residence on 1st October, 1890.	Number admitted during the year 1891.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number of discharges during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number in residence 30th September, 1891.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	23	37	60	32	.....	28
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	44	63	107	67	2	38
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum ..	Ottawa.....	105	105	210	85	6	119
Total, 1891.....	.....	172	205	377	184	8	185
Total, 1890.....	.....	164	168	332	155	4	173

The statistics for each Asylum, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities and previous residences of the inmates, have been summarized as under:—

Sex.

Male - - - - -	.....
Female - - - - -	377
	— 377

Religious Denominations.

Protestant - - - - -	71
Roman Catholics - - - - -	306
	— 377

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - -	196
English - - - - -	40
Irish - - - - -	116
Scotch - - - - -	12
United States - - - - -	8
Other Countries - - - - -	5
	— 377

Previous Residences.

Received from city or town in which institutions are located	268
Received from counties in which institutions are located -	21
Received from other counties in the Province - - -	44
Emigrants and foreigners - - - - -	44
	— 377

The next two tables exhibit respectively the aggregate stay of the inmates and the amounts which will be recommended as the grants to be voted in 1892, and the cost of maintaining the various asylums:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for the year 1892 at the rate of two cents per day.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Industrial Refuge.....	Toronto	10,531	5,727 01	210 62
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	15,461	11,316 36	309 22
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum.....	Ottawa....	39,906	7,215 63	798 12
Total, 1891.....		65,898	24,259 00	1,317 96
Total, 1890.....		61,976	21,393 92	1,239 52

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
			\$ c.	cents.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	10,531	5,287 50	.....
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....	"	15,461	11,641 05	75.29
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa....	39,906	8,526 39	21.36
Total for 1891		65,898	25,454 94	.....
Total for 1890		61,976	24,722 28	.....

* Expenditure of Aged Women's Home included in this amount.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Institution during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	- - - - -	23
Admitted	- - - - -	37
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	60
Discharged	- - - - -	32
Died	- - - - -	..
In residence, 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	28
		60

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	52
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	8
		60

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	12
English	- - - - -	23
Irish	- - - - -	15
Scotch	- - - - -	5
Other countries	- - - - -	5
		60

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	- - - - -	60
		60

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of \$167,74, amounted to \$5,727.01, and the expenditures to \$5,287.50.

The collective stay of the inmates was 10,531 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$210.62 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 6th June. On that day the inmates numbered 27. Females of all ages are admitted. Sewing and laundrying are extensively carried on and considerable revenue is produced from those sources. The Institution is managed by ladies. The City Council grants \$600 per annum, and this with the Government grant, charitable donations and proceeds from work done, defray the expenses of the Refuge.

There is a sick ward and two attending physicians when required. There is accommodation for 50 inmates. The premises were in excellent order throughout and the books were properly kept. A part of the building is occupied as a home for aged women.

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107

Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
									107

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
									107

Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
									107

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other counties and countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									107

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of \$324.69, was \$11,316.36, and the expenditure \$11,641.05.

The collective stay of the inmates was 15,461 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$309.22 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

I beg to report for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that I made an inspection of the Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto, on the 15th June when there were forty-three inmates. They comprise three classes—old ladies, destitute girls and fallen women.

The dormitories, beds and bedding were clean and neat and orderly.

The bathrooms, water-closets, class-rooms, dining-room, library and chapel were all in good order. Quite a large revenue is derived from the laundry business which is carried on in the Institution. The books were found in good order.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210

Discharged	- - - - -	85
Died	- - - - -	6
In residence, 30th September, 1891	- - - - -	119
		— 210

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	- - - - -	7
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	200
Other religions (or not known)	- - - - -	3
		— 210

Nationalities.

Canadian	- - - - -	121
English	- - - - -	8
Irish	- - - - -	71
Other countries	- - - - -	10
		— 210

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	- - - - -	114
County of Carleton	- - - - -	18
Other counties and countries	- - - - -	78
		— 210

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of \$747.14, was \$7,215.63, and the expenditure \$8,526.39.

The collective stay of the inmates was 39,906 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$798.12 as Government aid for 1892.

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:—

I inspected the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa, on the 27th August. There were on that date 121 inmates. There is accommodation for 175. Eighty-six have been admitted since 1st October; 66 have been discharged; and 4 have died. The inmates are employed at tailoring, laundry work, etc.

This Institution has a branch department in which are domiciled children from two to fourteen years of age. These are taught (in English) to do housework, and when good homes can be found for them they are apprenticed.

COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

23rd March, 1892.

Re Aid.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of Wellington House of Industry on the 18th inst. It is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of Fergus on rising ground near the Grand River. The building is of stone, three stories high. The men and women occupy opposite sides of the building, the quarters of the keeper and his family being in the middle. I found the rooms in good condition and the beds, bedding, etc., clean and well kept. There are good bath-rooms, wash-rooms and water-closets. There is a hospital and surgery in connection with the Institution. The ven-

tilation and drainage are good. Fire escapes are provided. The water is pumped from a spring in the side of a hill into an iron tank in the upper part of the building. The pumping is done by windmill and also by a hydraulic ram. There are good outbuildings, consisting of stables, ice-house, laundry, lock-up, etc.

A committee and inspector appointed by the county council look after the affairs of the Institution.

There are 59 inmates, namely, 32 men, 20 women and 7 children. The cost per week per inmate, including all expenses, is \$1.15½. Service is held regularly by the different religious denominations.

The farm contains 60 acres, 30 of which are under cultivation.

The position of keeper and matron by William Griffin and his wife, who receive a combined salary of \$500. The Inspector, Mr. Beatty, of Fergus, has a salary of \$100. Dr. Groves is the Institution physician at a salary of \$150. There are five women servants at \$7 per month each, and one man servant, part of the time at \$18 per month.

The cost of the land was \$2,900, and the buildings \$29,390 as per report of the county officials to this department. My valuation of the property is \$28,000.

Under the provisions of 53 Vict. chap. 78, the above valuation would entitle the County of Wellington to a grant of \$4,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO, HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

23rd March, 1891.

Re Aid.

SIR,—I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of Waterloo House of Refuge on the 17th March.

The House is conveniently located just within the limits of the town of Berlin. The main building is of brick, three stories in height, with wings extending on either side—one being the women's department and the other the men's. It was built 23 years ago, and is kept in a good state of repair.

The rooms, beds, bedding, clothing, etc., are clean and in good order.

The premises are heated by steam.

The water supply is from the town water-works. The bath-rooms and wash-rooms are provided with hot and cold water. The water-closets are just outside the main building and clean and in good condition. A large room in the building is used as a hospital, and another building just across the street is used as a hospital for contagious diseases.

Adjacent to the main building is a laundry, lockup, and wood-shed. The Institution is provided with fire-escapes. The drainage and ventilation are good.

There are 90 inmates—60 males and 30 females.

The outbuildings consist of a drive-house, ice-house barn, hen-house and piggery. There are a number of water hydrants for fire purposes on the premises.

The management is under the supervision of a Committee and an Inspector, appointed by the County Council. Mr. Peter Itter fills the position of keeper and his wife that of matron, and their combined salary is \$760. There are also two women servants, at \$2 a week each, and one servant man part of the time, \$180 a year. The attending physician, Dr. Lactiner—salary \$200, and the inspector, J. D. Bowman, \$100.

The land comprises 125 acres,—100 under cultivation, and 25 in timber—all well fenced—there is a large orchard.

The cost of land was \$9,624, and the cost of buildings \$15,088,—as per statement furnished to this department by the County officials.

My valuation of the property at the time of inspection is \$22,000 ; which under the provisions of 53 Vict. Cap. 78 would entitle the County of Waterloo to a grant of \$4,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

The Honourable, The Provincial Secretary.

Inspector.

COUNTY OF YORK, HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

22nd April, 1891.

Re Aid.

SIR,—I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of York House of Industry on the 21st inst.

The house is situated about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town of Newmarket, on high ground with beautiful surroundings. The building, which is brick, was erected in 1882. It is three stories high and is heated with the most approved system of hot-water heating.

I found the rooms in good order, and the beds and bedding clean and well kept. The Institution is supplied with bath rooms and water-closets. The water supply is obtained from springs by gravitation, the supply is abundant and the pressure good. Tanks in the attic of the building are used as reservoirs. Fire-hose and fire-escapes are provided.

The outbuildings consist of stable, barn, wood-shed, ice-house, piggery, wash and dry-room.

There are fifty acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation, and well fenced. A well kept lawn, with fountain in front of the building gives the place a beautiful appearance. There is also a garden and grounds all in good order.

There were 91 inmates on the day of my visit, namely, 63 men, 21 women, 7 children all of whom appeared to be happy and contented. The cost per inmate per week is \$1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The live stock upon the premises comprises horses, cows and pigs,

The management is in the hands of the committee, and an inspector appointed by the County Council. The Inspector's salary is \$100 a year. J. Irving, the keeper, receives a salary of \$300, and Mrs. Irvine as matron, receives \$200. Two female servants are employed at \$10 per month. Dr. Coulter is the attending physician at a salary of \$175.

The total cost of the premises as per report of the County officials to this department was \$30,500. My estimate of the present value is \$22,000.

Under the provisions of 53 Vict. Cap. 78, the above valuation would entitle the County of York to a grant of \$4,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) T. F. CHAMBERLAN,

The Honourable, The Provincial Secretary.

Inspector.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, HOUSE OF REFUGE.

23rd March, 1891.

Re Aid.

SIR,—I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of Middlesex House of Refuge, on the 16th inst.

The institution is situated about a mile from Strathroy on a very good site. The main building is of brick $3\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height. The centre part is occupied by the keeper and his family, and the inmates are domiciled in the two wings, one being for the old men and the other for the old women.

The buildings were erected in 1880. They are heated from a steam boiler which is placed in a detached building, erected for the purpose. The water supply is pumped from wells by a steam pump into an iron tank in the garret. The premises are well kept, the corridors and rooms clean and in good order, and well furnished. There are good wash-rooms and bath-rooms. The drainage and ventilation are satisfactory. On the day of my visit 47 men, 33 women and 18 children, were being provided for. The cost per inmate is 14 cents a day.

The supplies are purchased by contract, and the Institution is under the management of a committee and inspector appointed by the County Council. The books of record are in good order and well kept. There is still accommodation for about thirty more inmates.

There is a large room in the building used as a hospital, together with a smaller one used as a surgery.

There are two good fire-escapes.

The outbuildings are in a good state or repair.

The farm contains 46 acres, well fenced ; 30 acres under cultivation ; good soil. The stock consists of horses, cows, and hogs.

Mr. J. R. Hodgins is the keeper, and his wife is the matron of the Refuge and they receive a combined salary of \$525. Dr. A. S. Thompson is the attending physician and receives a salary of \$200. An engineer is employed at a salary of \$400 a year. There is no other help employed.

The Institution has a small library for the use of the inmates.

A committee of ladies visits the Refuge every week on Friday ; and services are held on Sunday by the ministers of the different denominations.

The cost of the land was \$3,300, and the buildings \$28,320, as per report of the County officials to this department. I estimated the present value of the property to be \$30,000, and consider the Institution the best of the kind in Ontario.

Under the provisions of Cap. 78, 53 Vict. this Refuge would be entitled to a grant of \$4,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

The Honourable, The Provincial Secretary.

Inspector.

COUNTY OF BRANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

13th March, 1891.

Re Aid.

SIR,—I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of Brant House of Industry on the 23rd January, 1891.

The Institution is a first-class brick building, heated by steam. It is situated a short distance from St. Thomas.

The bath-rooms, wash-rooms and water-closets are supplied with water from a tank erected on the premises. The land is 45 acres in extent, and was donated. There are good outbuildings.

At the time of my visit there were 38 inmates, 19 males and 17 females, and two infants.

The buildings were in a good state of repair, clean and well kept. The management is under the charge of a committee and an inspector.

The keeper, Mr. F. Thompson, and his wife, who acts as matron, receive a combined salary of \$450.

Two female servants and one male servant are provided, and one of the inmates is employed occasionally at \$1 per week.

The cost of the buildings, as per statement of the county officials, was \$14,300 (the cost of the land, *nil*). My valuation of the buildings at the present time is \$14,000. This would entitle the county to receive, in accordance with the provisions of 53 Vict., cap. 78, the sum of \$3,500.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

COUNTY OF WELLAND HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

13th March, 1891.

Re Aid.

SIR,—I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of Welland House of Industry on the 21st January last.

The Institution is situated on a favourable site, a mile and a half from the town of Welland. The structure is of brick, three stories high, and is heated by steam. It is in good condition and well kept.

The land, 60 acres in extent, is well fenced and under cultivation. There is also considerable live stock, consisting of cows, horses and pigs.

The keeper of the Institution is Mr. J. A. Hemmings, and his wife is the matron. The salary paid them is \$450. They have as help, two female servants and one male servant. The inmates numbered 40—29 males and 11 females. There is a detached building used as a hospital, in which there were eight patients at the time of my visit.

The House is under the management of a committee and inspector appointed by the county council.

The cost of the land was \$3,600, and of the buildings \$15,800, as per statement furnished to this Department by the county officials. I estimate the present value of the property to be \$17,000, which would entitle the county to a grant of \$4,000, in accordance with the conditions of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, 53 Vict., cap. 78.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

13th March, 1891

Re Aid

SIR,—I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of Lincoln House of Refuge on the 21st January, 1891.

The Institution has a good location a short distance from the city of St. Catharines. It is a three story brick building, erected about five years ago, and is in a good state of repair. It has two wings, one being used for males and the other for females. The keeper's quarters are in the centre. The premises are heated by hot water.

The farm comprises 50 acres, on which there are good outbuildings. There is also a very good frame structure, which is used as a hospital when required.

Mr. F. C. Reid is the keeper of the Institution, and his wife is the matron, who has the salary of one female servant. There are 41 inmates—24 males and 17 females. The rooms, corridors, beds and bedding are clean and well kept.

The Institution is under the management of a committee and inspector appointed by the county council.

The original cost of land was \$5,000, and of the buildings \$14,500, as per statement furnished this Department by the county officials. I estimate the present value of the property to be \$17,500, which, under the conditions of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, cap. 78, 53 Vict., would entitle the County of Lincoln to a grant of \$4,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

COUNTY OF ELGIN HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

13th March, 1891.

Re Aid.

SIR,—I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of Elgin House of Industry on the 23rd January, 1891.

The House is a three story brick building, erected in 1875. The farm consists of 50 acres of land, of which 35 acres are under cultivation. There are good outbuildings, and a separate house used as a hospital when required. There is also an orchard. The premises are in good condition, clean and well kept.

The inmates numbered 70—44 males and 26 females. Two were idiots and 17 were slightly demented.

The Institution is supervised by a committee and an inspector appointed by the county council. The inspector's salary is \$150 per annum. The keeper, Mr. Alldropp, and his wife as matron, receive \$550 per annum, and are allowed one female servant.

The cost of the land was \$3,000, and of the buildings \$10,783, as per statement of the county officials. My estimate of the present value of the property is \$12,000, which would entitle the county to receive as aid from the Government the sum of \$3,000, in accordance with the provisions of 53 Vict., cap. 78.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Inspector.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

13th March, 1891.

Re Aid.

SIR,—I beg to report that I made an inspection of the County of Norfolk House of Industry on the 22nd January, 1891.

The Institution is situated near the town of Simcoe. The buildings were erected about twelve years ago, and are in a very good state of repair at present. There is a quantity of live stock on the farm, consisting of cows, horses, young cattle, and hogs.

The farm consists of 100 acres of land, 75 acres being under cultivation. The soil is not of very good quality.

The building is heated by a hot-air furnace.

The salary paid to the keeper and matron is \$600. There were 50 inmates, namely, 34 males and 16 females. The premises were clean and well kept. The management is under the supervision of a committee and an inspector appointed by the county council.

The cost of the land was \$3,000, and of the buildings \$6,450, as per statement made to this Department by the county officials.

My valuation of the property is \$9,000, which would entitle the county to a grant of \$2,250, according to the conditions of 53 Vict., cap. 78.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
1891.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1891.

The Honorable

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

I have the honor to be

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.



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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

In submitting the Annual Report upon the Asylums for the insane and idiotic in Ontario for the year ending September 30th, 1891, I would call attention to the constantly increasing number of the insane population of the Province, as shown by the returns from the several institutions, from which the following statistical tables relating thereto are compiled :

During the year ending September 30th, 1890, there were 666 patients admitted, and for the year under report there were 928, showing an increase of 262. The average daily number of patients in residence also shows an increase of 240, the number for the former year being 3,266 and for the latter 3,506. The numbers remaining in residence at the close of these years respectively were 3,318 and, 3,468, being an increase of 150.

In view of the steadily increasing number of the insane the consideration of what is the most satisfactory and economical system for providing for their accommodation and care continues to be a subject of great interest; and not only in this Province, but in the neighbouring States of the Union and Great Britain also these and kindred questions are still engaging the attention of alienists, scientists and philanthropists, with a view to improving the methods and systematizing the efforts made in behalf of this afflicted class. As a primary matter for consideration the responsibility of the State for the care of this portion of the population as wards of the Government has for some time past been very fully discussed.

In the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota and South Dakota the principle of State care has been established as against that of county care, and in Ohio it is understood that the State cares for all its insane whether rich or poor, and has abolished all the distinction of public and private patients on account of indigence or other circumstances. But in Wisconsin "the antithesis of this is found, for in that State the county care system is maintained and seems to be entrenched behind a strong public sentiment." In New York State, after a long period of trial, the county care system has been abolished by the appointment of a "State Commission in Lunacy," and the Commission in their second Annual Report state that :

"After an agitation which continued for many years, the Legislature, in 1890, by the enactment of chapter 126 of the laws of that year, passed what is now known as the 'State Care Act.' This statute in most of its features simply reaffirmed a policy which was entered upon twenty-five years ago. The Act of 1842 had legally assumed that after a certain lapse of time, and under certain circumstances, insanity becomes an incurable disease; it provided that after patients had been under treatment in the Utica State Lunatic Asylum for a greater or less length of time they might practically be declared incurable and be removed to the poor-house. Under the operation of this statute, which no one will now venture to call beneficent or humane, the chronic insane poor were returned from the State Lunatic Asylum to the various poor-houses of the State. As

may be imagined, the condition of these people simply became lamentable, and from that time to 1865 the agitation for the better care and treatment of these insane was constantly kept up."

The Commission also state in the same report, "That no great or enduring improvement in the management of these institutions or in the cost of their maintenance can reasonably be looked for until they are put under more efficient and thorough central supervision by the State."

Many reasons are advanced by the Commission in favour of the State rather than County jurisdiction in supervising the asylums or hospitals of the State. In support of their views they state as follows:

"Boards of Managers or Trustees have local jurisdiction and a local function only and act without reference to any institution or interest of the State except the single one for which they were specially chosen to act, a fact which has often been brought forcibly to the knowledge of legislators when appropriations were sought." And in this connection another disability of material import is stated as follows: "That instead of each Board of Management reporting to the Legislature the reports should be made to the Commission which might thereby be enabled to make one comprehensive report covering the entire field of hospital service, to the end that the Legislature may consider the whole subject at once and act intelligently toward all instead as now treating each separately."

The Commission also report that "Various evils and defects in the management of State hospitals have arisen through lack of proper State supervision," and among those enumerate "that assistant physicians should be trained and familiarized with the work under uniform methods that they may be transferable from one institution to another, thus avoiding the risk of getting into the ruts of official routine."

In addition to such reasons, the Commission cite as evidence of the superiority of State to county care of the chronic insane, "That the death-rate is much lower in the State hospitals than in the county institutions" owing, presumably, to the good food, good clothing, comfortable beds, pure air, and good treatment furnished under the former system, and the inferior or bad provision made for patients under the county system, of which a forcible illustration is afforded in a case where "They (the Commissioners) found a small, ill-adapted and poorly equipped building in use for the insane situated less than twenty-four feet from the poor-house and closely related to the same in its management. This so-called County Asylum had about forty patients. They were cared for by a keeper, his wife and a hired girl. These three overworked people were obliged to look after the meals and comforts of forty helpless insane." But it is added to their credit that they did the best they could, exerting every means in their power to make the best use of the few facilities they had. "The patients were given two meals a day, breakfast at 9 a.m., and a combination of dinner and supper at 4 in the afternoon. At night a portion were locked in slatted rooms, others, women, were taken to the attic or garret to sleep where no artificial heat was supplied, and a woman was found locked in a chair to prevent her soiling the place. The institution was entirely without fire protection, and the medical attendant was an aged physician living miles away, who visited at the discretion of the Superintendent and received as compensation \$1 for each visit. This provision appears to have cost the county at the rate of \$1.25 per week per capita." And in many other features showing the "wretched care" received, the Commission wonders how it could have cost so much.

Among other recommendations regarding this institution the Commission urged better fire protection, but before attention was paid to their wishes both the poor-house and the Asylum buildings were destroyed by fire and a number of the inmates perished in the flames. These and many other reasons and evidences submitted in this most satisfactory and valuable report show the superiority of State over county control, such as the advantage of being able to judge of the administrative and economic character of each of the institutions from a comparative point of view, and the value and general effi-

ciency also of a centralized system in the management of these institutions, together with the advantage to be found in having the insane of whatever class or condition properly and humanely cared for.

With the apparent necessity for increased accommodation for the insane in this Province the enquiry was naturally raised whether or not, after a prolonged residence in the asylums, and at a time in the condition of the patients when their state might be deemed "chronic," they should not be returned to the counties from which they were received with the view of having them cared for on a more economical system, rather than provided for in more expensive establishments specially adapted as curative institutions. If, however, the foregoing history is to be taken as a sample of the treatment of the insane consigned to county care, in any case, it is obvious that the condition of the patients would not be improved, and although this may have been cited as an extremely bad case, yet the fact remains that such a condition did exist only a year or two ago in a State so advanced in respect to its institution work as N. Y., but in this case deprived of proper system or authority for carrying it out.

So far as Provincial interests are involved it is gratifying to note that the system of State or Provincial care of the insane has existed and been in operation since Confederation, and that in working it out the most gratifying results have followed, both from an economical and philanthropic point of view.

As the neighbouring state of New York may be taken to afford in most respects, as near a parallel to this Province as can be found in regard to the necessary expenditure for the maintenance of the insane, a comparison in this respect will not be out of place. In the Commission Report already referred to, the weekly per capita cost of four N. Y. State institutions is stated to range from \$4.72 to \$6.03, making an average of \$5.29 per week, and that of nine other institutions situated in seven different States of the Union range from \$3.46 to \$4.52, or an average of \$3.93 per patient. Some three years ago my colleague, the late Dr. O'Reilly, made an effort by correspondence to obtain the per capita cost of so many of the American institutions as were available, and of 78 different institutions in 40 States it was found that the same amounted to \$227.88 per annum or \$4.38 per week.

Owing to the different systems of book-keeping the report states that it is difficult to determine accurately what the cost of maintenance in some of the institutions is, but from the careful consideration given to the matter by the Commission their judgment in regard to the cost of maintenance is no doubt correct and accurately estimated when they fixed the sum to be paid by the several counties to the State institutions for the maintenance of patients.

After intimating that the Commission were required to fix a uniform rate to be collected from the different counties, and that the Willard and Binghampton hospitals were specially established for the care of the chronics and would therefore be at less cost for the maintenance of their patients, the report states as follows: "The Commission having these things in view, and also considering the destructive tendencies of the insane and the greater amount of treatment and attention required by them in the earlier stages of their disease, decided to fix a sliding scale, and after correspondence and discussion, provided that such of the insane as had been in continuous custody for a period of three years or less should pay, including clothing and breakage, a sum amounting to \$4.25 per week, while such of the insane as had been in continuous custody for a longer period than three years should pay a sum amounting to \$2.50 per week. These prices would leave the conditions almost exactly as they existed prior to the passage of the Act. The so called acute asylums would receive nearly as much as they received before, as likewise would Binghampton and Willard. In fixing these prices, too, the Commission had in view the removal of a source of annoyance from which it was desirable that the counties should be relieved, to wit: Charging each patient with the clothing worn and the articles of furniture or dishes broken or destroyed. The Commission satisfied itself from careful enquiry that the average charge for extras for each patient was about the same; and it found that the annoyance resulting to the counties and the work involved for the hos-

pitals in keeping a separate account for such articles were large enough to merit serious attention ; therefore in fixing a price it made an allowance of 25c. per week, which it believes will fully cover the case.

When compared with the foregoing, the cost of maintenance of the insane in the Province shows a favourable contrast ; for the past fifteen years the average cost of each of the five years has been as follows:—From 1877 to 1881 inclusive, \$132.24 ; from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, \$129.96 ; from 1887 to 1891 inclusive, \$138.61. The average cost for the whole fifteen years would therefore be \$133.60 per annum or \$2.57 per week.

These rates are, it may be noted, the full cost of maintenance, including all charges for official supervision, attendants' food, clothing and indeed every expenditure which could be properly charged to the maintenance account ; while in every case the insane have had all the benefit of continuous residence in institutions specially adapted for their curative treatment. Reference is only required to another matter to show that as a measure of economy the maintenance of all classes of patients can be accomplished at cheaper rates in large institutions than in small ones, such as would be necessary in each county. The structural requirements would alone increase the expenditure in making provision for the insane in each county irrespective of their acute or chronic condition.

In view of the many interests involved, and the important issues in treating the insane, it was thought desirable to have the views of each of the Superintendents of the Institutions in the Province on these matters ; and with the object of obtaining their opinion from uniform points of view the following questions were submitted, and in their replies which are so thoughtfully expressed, much information may be gained, and the consensus of opinion in favour of the present system should be an important factor in considering the care and treatment of the insane.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

TORONTO, July 28th, 1891.

SIR,—Owing to the rapidly increasing number of the insane in the Asylums of this Province, and the necessity for adopting such measures as will secure the best results in their care and treatment, I have thought it desirable to submit some questions which I would be glad to have you answer, stating fully your reasons for the opinions expressed.

Although the Asylum accommodation has been greatly augmented within the past six or seven years, the insane population has kept pace with it, and it can only be a few months when more room will be required.

In view of this condition of matters, the question forcibly presents itself as to what will be the best and most advantageous course to pursue in the future in regard to the maintenance and supervision of the insane.

As you are aware, in some countries a distinction is made between those that are acute cases requiring special Asylum treatment with a view to their recovery, and those who are demented, partially imbecile, etc., who also require oversight and care, but would not be benefited by curative treatment. This latter class, in some countries, as you know, are provided for locally by the counties or districts under the municipal authorities.

Some of the questions, which, to my mind, are of importance in this connection, are as follows:

1st. Would it be desirable to have the quieter class of patients provided for in the several localities or counties if their supervision was thoroughly looked after?

2nd. Would it be a feasible undertaking to organize a system for the care of the class referred to in the different counties?

3rd. Would it, in your opinion, be an economical arrangement for the Province at large to have such a system carried out?

4th. What number of patients in your Asylum out of a total of ——— would you consider available to be provided for locally?

5th. What influence, if any, would the removal of the class described have on your Institution?

6th. Would acute, violent, or paroxysmal cases be benefited thereby; or would the influence be prejudicial?

7th. Would the filling up of the places of those removed require a larger staff of attendants and increased expenditure in the working of the Institution with the greater number of acute cases?

8th. In event of a system of local care and guardianship being adopted, what rules would you suggest for determining whether a patient under examination should be sent to an Asylum or to the local Institution for their safe keeping?

9th. Would the present system of examination be sufficient to determine the question of commitment, either in the one case or in the other; or would it be preferable to have a local or other Board of Examiners in order to determine the question?

The importance of arranging this matter will be manifest when it is considered that patients who would be provided for locally would likely be cared for at the expense of the individual counties.

10th. In event of the present system being continued, are you or are you not of opinion that it would be more economical to have a certain sum per capita charged against each of the counties for the maintenance of the patients cared for in the large Institutions; and if in the affirmative, for what reasons?

These questions may suggest others of importance in connection with the matter, which I would be glad to have you incorporate with the foregoing, and give me your views on the whole.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO,

Medical Superintendent's Office, Oct. 8th, 1891.

SIR,—The questions which are contained in yours of July 29th in which you wish my opinion as to the best disposal of different classes of the insane take a very wide range.

My experience is confined to the method which at present exists in this Province, with the exception of what I have seen in the different States of the Union when on visits to them. I am strongly opposed to the municipal control of the insane. Wherever this system has been tried it has failed if the best interest of the insane is the paramount object in view. It is true poor-houses have been fairly well conducted under municipal control, but there is no parallel between them and county or divisional asylums for the insane. A large number of the poor—not being insane—can look after themselves and others, being simply under supervision.

The insane not only need oversight but also personal and constant attention by strong, able bodied, intelligent nurses not to speak of daily and constant medical supervision. This kind of superintendency is necessary for the chronic as well as for the acute cases but not to the same extent for the former class as is necessary for the latter. Any one who has to do with municipal councils knows that efficiency is always subordinate to cheapness in their consideration of expenditure for charitable purposes. The proof of this is most forcibly seen in the appended reports to the statements of commissions in lunacy, in the United States. Board of Trustees and these well qualified experts also know practically whereof they affirm. In such great communities as those of the commonwealths of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts, the poor-house system for the insane has been tried for many years for both chronic and acute cases and it has been justly condemned.

The State Governments have stepped in and have taken absolute control, at the same time compelling the different municipalities to pay an annual tax for the maintenance of such insane as belong to each. Surely in the face of such strong protests and evidence from the neighboring States in which State and municipal control have been on trial, we have the undeniable proofs of the folly of leaving these unfortunates in the hands of municipalities no more competent to have them looked after properly than are our shrewd, intelligent and far from parsimonious neighbors. To send our insane back to the municipalities would be a retrograde measure which all who have the well being of the insane would deplore. It is to be hoped that no necessity will ever arise in this Province that will compel such a step.

There is no doubt in my own mind that the change would be a costly one, as well as inefficient, and public opinion would demand its abandonment at no distant day after its inception. The cost of looking after the insane has been reduced to a minimum in this Province if efficiency is to be considered. The average annual cost per patient ranges from \$130 to \$150. This sum includes food, clothing, wages, ordinary repairs, medicines, and such like. Of course, by the purchase of cheap goods and poor clothing this sum—per capita—could be reduced to, say, \$90 a year. This also means poor attendance and niggardliness as the low ideal aimed at. Some of the States which have abolished the poor-houses, or are about to do so for the insane do not hesitate to pay annually as high as \$250 per annum a patient and compel the counties to contribute to that extent to ensure proper supervision in the State institutions. Ontario with little more than half that outlay will surely not in a spirit of unrest take a backward step from the present excellent system.

It is also not to be forgotten that not over 20 per cent. of the chronic insane are quiet and harmless. A large number of the chronics are at times maniacal, noisy, filthy in their habits, and delusional, hence such a class would be unsafe in any but asylum structures and under such supervision as is necessary for the acute cases. With the exception of say, 20 per cent. the oversight and buildings would require to be such as exist at present for the 80 per cent. chronic or acute cases. Unless "cheap and nasty"

were aimed at, no saving could be effected in caring for the chronic insane except in about the above proportion. Even then the difference in the maintenance of the two classes would not be much, in fact too little to be taken into consideration in relation to a change of system and that of a retrograde kind. Each divisional asylum which might contain from 100 to 200 patients would need an organization as complete as a larger asylum. All the patients in the allocated districts must be admitted and cared for irrespective of mental condition. If this is not done, then all cases must go to the Provincial asylums in the first place and then be assorted and distributed afterwards to the district asylums. On the other hand, if a chronic patient should become maniacal as many such do, the county asylums must have properly constructed accommodation for such or they must be sent to the larger asylums. This would mean a constantly changing population and would in fact be unworkable, except at considerable expense.

The plan I propose instead of the above outlined system is simply a modification of our present method. Let all the insane be sent to the Provincial Asylums. In connection with such or in the neighborhood of such, let a village of cottages be constructed like those structures at Mimico, for the chronic insane. Let the superintendents select from the insane population those who are quiet and chronic and have such sent to these cottages. The transfer would be easy to and fro. Let the Government have full control. Tax each county for its own insane sent to the asylums and compel the counties to provide for their own insane at a *per capita* cost,—if not the whole expense, at least the half of it—for the present, until the counties were educated to do their whole duty in the premises.

Another serious objection to county asylums is want of proper supervision. That is one of the weak spots in such an arrangement as no half a dozen inspectors could see to it, that the executive work was properly performed and that the insane were kindly cared for. Suppose that the counties were grouped together for this purpose, and that twenty-five poor-houses were erected; suppose that the municipalities had the appointment of attendants; suppose that there was no resident physician in any of them; suppose that each group of counties had supreme control of appointments and discharges as all county councils insist upon. It needs no great gift of prophecy to foretell how fraught such a system would be of untold evil to the insane. The scandals in the poor-houses of Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania, not to state those of the much lauded Gheel system of "farming out" are surely evidence of danger in such a plan. There is no half way place between municipal control and provincial control that could be workable. Joint supervision always means friction and discontent.

Either one body or the other must be the master of the situation, or clashing of authority must be the result. In either case multiplicity of small asylums must mean incompetent oversight, perfunctory inspection because of numbers and distance; inadequate medical attendance; and poor structural shelter for such a class.

This is the experience where such a system prevails. The local asylums could not be run any more cheaply than are our Provincial Asylums unless a lower dietary, poorer clothing and cheaper service were the rule. Having respect to efficiency this could not be done. In respect to commitment it would be necessary to adopt the same system which at present prevails in that respect; not the cumbersome and intricate warrant system, but simply the certificates of two legally qualified medical men, as under the ordinary process existing in this Province.

That presupposes that the insane are sent directly to these local asylums, and these local physicians must determine which patients are chronic and which are curable; which shall be sent to the large asylums for cure and which will be sent to the county receptacles. This would complicate matters very much. In short let the present asylums as equipped be curative institutions, have near them a cottage system like we have at Mimico; send from time to time to such, the quiet chronics to make room in the central hospitals for recent cases. Let there be absolute Government control of all such institutions as at present existing. Let the counties contribute in part or in whole towards the maintenance of the insane sent from each central asylum at a fixed *per capita* cost and in this way the public exchequer would be relieved without the changing of the present

system which has worked so well for so many years. The cost to the taxpayer would be the same in either case, only the central Government would not be called upon to contribute so largely to this object as at present. These statements of well known practical men residing in different parts of the United States might be added to indefinitely. All condemn municipal control of the insane either in poor-houses or in so-called district asylums. They hold that such a class cannot be looked after properly except by direct supervision and control through the State agency. Mere inspection is not enough, there must be governmental superintendency to warrant successful operation. •

Were a small asylum erected in the west near London on the cottage plan, and one east near Kingston on the same plan as at Mimico, at say, a maximum cost of \$250 a patient for structural shelter and on a small scale at first, these would be all that would be needed for many years to come. Eight cottages for each of these and eight more at Mimico would provide all the accommodation needed for twenty years to come. It is to be remembered that our present asylums provide annually for about 450 patients to fill the places of those who are discharged and die. This accommodation would be in addition to that furnished in any new structures which might be erected. It needs little experience of county councils to know that they would not erect divisional asylums were "be it enacted" to that effect put on the statute book so that virtually the Provincial Government would require to erect asylums under any system.

I herewith append the opinions of well known Commissioners and asylum Officers who know whereof they affirm from practical observation and experience. I know of no opposition to these views and dozens of such condemnatory views might be added.

REPORT OF EDWARD W. FOSTER, COMMISSIONER, STATE OF NEW YORK, 1888.

"I am of the opinion that if the superintendents of the different counties in our State would make it a rule, not to be broken or evaded, to send every acute case of insanity to hospitals for treatment, and every violent, dangerous or filthy chronic case to the asylum, where they could receive expert attendance, the question in regard to the care of the insane would be very much simplified, and expenses measurably reduced. A very great obstacle in the discharge of the duties devolving upon keepers in our poor-houses, is the care of the very filthy, some of whom are insane, some idiots, some insane idiots, and some hopelessly obstinate and lazy.

Of such, a sample can be found in almost every poor-house; that they are there, makes neatness almost a marvel, and quiet comfort an impossibility. Any law which will congregate these people in one institution, and remove them from all company or presence of the unfortunate and respectable poor, would do more toward making our poor-houses what they ought to be than any other action which at present is suggested."

Dr. C. P. BANCROFT, Medical Superintendent of the New Hampshire State Asylum, U.S. gives his views on the new State law now in operation in that State, as follows:—

"The new law passed by the last Legislature, establishing a commission of lunacy, is a step in the right direction, and is an indication that the State has taken a higher attitude concerning the nature and treatment of insanity. State supervision of the insane was recognized in England some years ago as a wise and just provision. Experience in England and in other States in this country has demonstrated the fact that the poor insane should be the wards of the State. It is quite evident that this unfortunate class will receive more intelligent care, and be more certain of their rights, when under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, selected by the highest authority in the State, from men best qualified by previous training and experience to serve in such a capacity.

"Finally, the assumption by the State of the financial support of such patients as are considered by the Commissioners of lunacy suitable cases for remedial treatment, relieves the towns and counties of a burden that might prevent their co-operation and thus render the Act inoperative. State supervision of the insane is founded upon a recognition by the State of the character of insanity. No other disease so completely incapacitates a man for the performance of the ordinary duties of life. When the reason and judgment are overthrown, the individual is as helpless as a ship at sea without rudder or helmsman. A person thus afflicted may become entirely incapable of self-support, or worse still, the victim of the selfishness and rascality of others, who are willing to take an unfair advantage of his helplessness. In other diseases, the patient is not deprived of intelligence. In insanity, the light that directs the course of life becomes clouded or extinguished so that another's guidance is rendered necessary. It is obvious that the highest governing power—that the State itself—should receive this most important and delicate task of caring for these, its most helpless citizens.

"The Act, therefore, passed by the Legislature of 1891 is one fraught with good for the future welfare of the insane of New Hampshire.

"The passage of this Act has imposed new burdens and responsibilities upon this institution,—the only State hospital for the insane in New Hampshire. It is important that this asylum, which in accordance with the provisions of the Act referred to, becomes the remedial institution to which the State sends its helpless insane whom it considers susceptible of assistance and relief, be equipped with every means for the amelioration of the insane that has been recognized as valuable by the most recent medical science.

"It is important that no petty parsimonious spirit should deter the State from doing its duty towards this, its only public asylum; and the same spirit should prompt the management of the institution to recommend and adopt every remedial agency that science and recent experience may suggest."

DR. STEARNS, Medical Superintendent, Hartford Retreat, Conn., U.S., says in his report :—

"I have been led to the above line of remarks from a conference with persons especially interested in securing some extensions to present accommodations of the State, and recognizing the undesirability of further additions to present hospital, the question arises, may not the larger towns or counties of the State erect institutions each one for itself?

In reference to this character of provision for the insane it may be said that it has been tried in many places, but, so far as I know, with uniformly unfavorable results. It is in view of this fact that the State of New York has recently decided to abolish all such hospitals and make provision by erecting such as shall be exclusively under the care of the State. It has been found that it is impracticable to conduct such institutions economically and at the same time have them such as are required for the interest and proper care of the inmates. It is not an easy task to conduct efficiently any public institution in which considerable numbers of persons are to be provided for and employed; and especially is this true in reference to the insane. But may not some of the insane be boarded out in groups or by individuals under the care of those who may find it for their interest to look after them. This plan has also been tried extensively with the likelihood of what results may be inferred from the reports of two of the officers of the State whose duty is to ascertain their condition, but who had no authority to interfere with the existing arrangements. One of these commissioners reports that two insane persons were found employed in farm work with a ball and chain attached to prevent their escape.

It is not reported whether this prescription was used both day and night or during the day only. Many others were found in highly objectionable conditions. I will quote from the statement of the other commissioner his own words. "At Tariffville we found

about ten who were either insane or imbecile. They ought not to be there, it is no proper place for these feeble persons, and it is an outrage upon humanity, a disgrace upon our Christianity, that they are there at all. We will not be silent nor smooth this matter over with pleasant words and end with saying, "this is all very well for them." It is not well for them, and no one with the love of God in his heart can honestly say it.

We shed our tears over the distant and repulsive Fijii Islander and mourn the wrongs of the barbarous Sioux Indian, but here, right here, in this Christian commonwealth are men and women kept day after day by the authority of the State in a condition which would shame a savage or tingle the cheek of an infidel,—and it should not be forgotten that brutal men and brutal women, and sometimes, too, those who would shudder, if such terms were applied to them, are guilty of the most intolerable cruelty to the insane in their management of them or in their efforts to carry out a fanatical idea that these persons should be made to mind. Such cruelties, if committed in an asylum, would arouse the land."

My experience during the last twenty years among the insane and their relatives, and those in care of them outside of asylums, enables me to confirm the above statement. How many similar cases may be found to-day within the borders of the State may be inferred from the past, and from our knowledge of the tendencies of human nature when under the influence of selfish interests.

It should, however, in justice to the latter system, be added that its dangers are greatly lessened; if the patients so placed are under the care and protection of a commission of State officers whose duty it shall be to select a home, visit, and carefully supervise their condition at frequent intervals. In absence of any such commission or with it, I am sure there can be no doubt that the proper course for the State in this matter is to erect another institution for the insane which shall be located in the south-west portion of the State."

NECESSITY FOR SEPARATING ACUTE FROM CHRONIC CASES IN HOSPITALS.

One of the most essential conditions to successful hospital treatment of insanity is a thorough classification or separation of various degrees and cases of mental disorder and degeneration from each other, so that not only shall the institution be administered conveniently and economically, but that curative and remedial effort shall not be hampered and limited by the necessarily unfavorable reaction of some mental states upon others. In order to effect classification, hospitals are divided into separate wards, according to more recent advance in medical knowledge, into distinct cottages, each occupied by a class selected so as to place all under the most favorable conditions for recovery, or, failing that, for comfortable maintenance. It stands to reason that in the over-crowded hospitals it is impossible to secure this important result. In the present condition of our State hospitals, it is feared that Pennsylvania, the birth-place of advanced care for the insane, will fall behind her sister States in the proportion of cases cured and restored to the commonwealth as useful producers.

With one exception—the Norriston Hospital—all our State hospitals were constructed upon a generally uniform plan, formulated upon medical opinion which more recent knowledge fails to endorse. They all provided originally for a fair classification of cases, but are so limited in space and design, that the acute or curable and improvable, and the chronic or incurable insane, are mingled together in each sub-division or class, to

the great detriment of the former, whose restoration is hampered, and indeed, often prevented, by enforced association and continuous contact with those who have passed the limit of probable restoration. The acute are discouraged and disheartened by the appearance, noise and speech of the chronics, from whom they quickly learn many evil habits, and adopt many dangerous and often fatal propensities. The acute are heard to allude with horror to the condition of their chronic companions, dwelling most painfully upon the imminent probability of soon becoming hopelessly lost to home, friends and society, and of living the remainder of their lives in similar seclusion.

Like begets like, and, as the population of any hospital for the insane is chiefly chronic, the acute or curable being a relatively limited number scattered through the various wards, this enforced evil association must rob society of many a useful and productive citizen by placing him in daily contact with those who mar his chance for recovery. Humanity demands that the most enlightened policy be applied to the restoration of the curable insane, which would be materially promoted by separating the chronic from the curable, in distinctly separate institutions. Mr. Letchworth, Commissioner for N.Y., says :

“ Past experience, it seems to me, has demonstrated that large mingled institutions are not effective agencies in the care of insanity. In many particulars the requirements of the acute insane are more exacting than those of the chronic. These include special structural arrangements, very close medical attention, a large corps of specially qualified attendants, and a prescribed diet. If a standard of care suitable to the necessities of the acute insane is adopted by a large institution receiving both acute and chronic cases, it is unnecessarily expensive for the chronic insane ; if a standard is made only comfortable to the needs of the chronic, it is insufficient for the acute insane ; and it has been found difficult to counteract the tendency towards a uniform standard of care of both classes under the same administration.”

The special economic features of this proposed plan, whereby the State could be saved the annual expenditure of much revenue, will be shewn in another portion of this statement.

INEXPENSIVE CHARACTER OF BUILDING FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Plans for hospital construction in this country, and particularly in Pennsylvania, have in the past been strongly influenced by certain resolutions or propositions adopted and published by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Hospitals for the Insane, in 1851-52, and re-affirmed by the same in 1876.

However beneficent in attention and sufficient for the purpose originally designed, the subsequent reaffirmation of these principles and their adoption,—not, however, without dissent—occurred at a period when the subject of the better hospital provision for the insane had outgrown all former limitations and urgently demanded a more extended policy. With the exception of the State hospital at Norristown, all of those existing were constructed in accordance with these propositions, which prescribed for the erection of a central administration building, with wing or wards continuous with it, extending on either side, each wing sufficient for eight classifications of patients ; the wings respectively for males and females. As 250 patients was the limit then fixed as the extreme capacity of any hospital or asylum, and it was, of course, impossible to limit any State hospital to such proportions, the general plan prevailed, in the absence of a better, in building the latter, but the capacity was extended so as to accommodate from 600 to 700 patients each ; additional wards having been erected from time to time, as the local demand for the

hospital accommodation increased. However sufficient this plan may have been considered, as applied to 250 patients, its extension to the requirements of the State hospitals has yielded unsatisfactory results in the vast and unnecessary expenditure of public funds for rearing palatial structures in which special adaptiveness to hospital purposes was sometimes sacrificed to a sense of the picturesque ; in which actual living room was wasted in vast staircases, spacious halls, ceilings from 18 to 22 feet in height, etc. These institutions are characterized by unnecessarily elegant and expensive centers of administrative buildings and by long, straight, cheerless wards, having small lodging-rooms and dormitories opening into the same on either side ; having a small ward dining-room in each corridor, and in many other particulars far behind modern ideas of proper hospital construction ; being inconvenient to administer and so planned as to but partially fulfil the purpose for which they were erected. They cost anywhere from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per bed and accommodation, for the sum expended, a relatively small number of insane. Almost all the hospitals in the United States built prior to 1876, were upon this plan, but shortly after the reaffirmation of the propositions, a reaction set in in favor of larger hospitals, better adapted to the cure and comfortable care of the insane, of less expensive construction ; and two stories in height, less showy architecturally, but far more comfortable and easier to administer and providing for the better classification of cases, but yet open to the serious objection of retaining the chronic in contact with the curable insane. The hospitals are planned as segregated groups or detached blocks of ward buildings, communicating with the administrative block and with each other by covered ways, of which the State hospital at Norristown is an example ; or as a system of cottages, totally separated but grouped near the center building, each accommodating a classification, of which the hospital at Kankakee is a type.

Of these two plans the latter is more advanced, as it involves the idea of the family or home community, and precludes the pernicious massing of a mixed population of insane, but both involve the contact of the curable with the incurable insane, which is a serious objection. Since it must be conceded that, under existing conditions, the true hospital or curative feature is partially lost and the asylum or mere detentive feature prevails, then why further increase the accommodation by building expensive hospitals merely or chiefly for the safe detention of chronics who do not require hospital treatment ? As has been shown, the preponderating population crowding our hospitals are chronics, the majority of whom are in fair bodily health, able to work, but probably hopelessly insane. These should be congregated in a large asylum. Two thousand would be easily and far more economically lodged, clothed, fed and worked than a less number, but 2,000 would be probably the proper limit.

Groups of detached buildings, two stories in height, comprising an administrative centre with offices and lodging rooms for officers, associated dormitories, congregate refectories or dining-halls, day rooms, amusement halls, work shops—where weaving, spinning, machine knitting, basket making, tailoring, shoemaking, etc., could be carried on,—a chapel, infirmaries, etc. Such an asylum could be built at a cost, not much exceeding \$200 per bed, or \$400,000 for 2,000 patients. The asylum should be situated upon a large tract of arable land which would be farmed by inmates."

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF WARREN HOSPITAL, PENNSYLVANIA 1890.

This and like considerations led the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1890, to enact a law which had for its object the care and treatment of all the insane of the State in hospitals specially provided for the purpose. The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica was opened in 1843, and with that exception all the others have grown up within

the last twenty-five years, and instead of almshouses being crowded in the past with a class of people known as harmless chronic insane, or demented, incurable, and simply cared for until released by death, they will now be placed in hospitals for treatment, on the humane theory that a cure is possible in all cases.

Keeping the insane in almshouses is a step in advance of the old theory that to be called insane means to be possessed of an evil spirit, and that the victim was unfit to associate with human beings, but does not meet the demands of our advanced civilization on the subject; and the people of New York, through their legislature, are to be commended for their action in this direction. The sooner the people of the several states realize that what we term insanity is a condition special to itself alone and requiring special care and treatment, the better it will be for the people at large, and also for that unfortunate class which for the want of a better term are classed as lunatics and insane. The abuses portrayed by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, in his first annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy, in 1889, for the State of New York, show the dangers to that unfortunate class by leaving them in the keeping of irresponsible and ignorant stewards of almshouses and their attendants, and call loudly for legislation in every state in the Union for protection to a class that we will always have with us, and whose environments in most instances are through no fault of their own. The report of Dr. MacDonald is highly to be commended, and is worthy of perusal by every intelligent reader.

On the question of keeping the insane in almshouses, and as illustrative of what has already been said, we cannot refrain from introducing one of the many illustrations taken from Dr. Willard's report to the Legislature of New York in 1864, and quoted by Dr. MacDonald in his report, which reads as follows :

"In some of these buildings the insane are kept in cages and cells, dark and prison-like, as if they were convicts, instead of the life-weary, deprived of reason. They are in numerous instances left to sleep on straw, like animals, without other bedding, and there are scores who endure the piercing cold and frost of winter without either shoes or stockings provided for them; they are pauper lunatics, and shut out from the charity of the world, where they could at least beg shoes. Insane, in a narrow cell, perhaps without clothing, sleeping on straw or in a bunk, receiving air and light and warmth only through a diamond hole through prison-like doors, bereft of sympathy and of social life, except it be with a fellow lunatic, without a cheering influence or a bright hope for the future. . . . The violent have only to rave and become more violent and pass the time in madness in their miserable apartments. These institutions afford no possible means for the various grades of the insane. The old and the young, the timid and the brazen, the feeble and the violent, are herded together without distinction in respect to the character or degree of their madness, and the natural tendency is for all to become irretrievably worse.

"In some violent cases the clothing is torn and strewed about the apartments, and the lunatics continue to exist in wretched nakedness, having no clothing, sleeping on straw, wet and filthy with excrement, and unchanged for several days. Can any picture be more dismal, and yet it is not overdrawn?" In the Monroe County Asylum at Rochester we were shown by Dr. Howard one of the chairs formerly used in that institution, but now preserved as a relic. It was secured to the floor, a board was hinged to one arm of the chair, and fastened to the other by means of a padlock, and rested across the lap of the patient, so that he could not possibly rise without removing the board. In this pillory the patient was kept, in a dark and poorly ventilated room, for weeks and months, with a box underneath to catch the filth from the person. We were informed by Dr. Howard that many of the patients thus kept are perfectly harmless, and are now among the best farm hands of the institution. We might go on multiplying instances of neglect and cruelty to the insane patients, but space will not permit.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, ILLINOIS, U. S., 1890.

The pecuniary and other burdens entailed by the prevalence of this misfortune must be borne in one of three ways. They must fall upon the families in which there is an insane member, or they must be assumed by the state, or they must be carried by the counties. The impolicy of allowing families with insane members to care for their own insane is admitted on all sides.

In many cases the insanity of one member of a family is the visible indication of a taint of blood in the family so afflicted, which renders them of all persons in the world the least fit to have the charge of their deranged friends. In many cases, too, there is a liability of the spread of the disease to other members of the family, through the mental contagion of association, sympathy and over anxiety. The insane are apt to conceive a violent prejudice and dislike towards their relatives, and they submit less willingly to the needed restraint and control at their hands. The care of an insane man or woman in a private family usually involves the permanent seclusion of the patient or the giving up to him the entire time of one person, thus depriving at least one able-bodied citizen of the opportunity to earn a living. The tendency of this course is to reduce a family to poverty, if not to a condition of pauperism. No one, we think, seriously advocates this plan of care, or would approve of the state assuming this attitude towards the insane of Illinois.

The question then recurs, in caring for those who cannot be properly cared for at home, who is to bear the expense of such care? The legislature alone can answer this question. If it is unwilling to collect the funds needed, through the machinery provided for the assessment and collection of taxes by the counties, so far as the taxpayers are concerned, it is evidently a matter of profound indifference to them to which account the moneys paid by them are debited.

If the state means to compel the county authorities to provide for their own insane, it owes it to the insane to see that the provision made corresponds, in all respects, to the demands of an enlightened humanity. It should fix a standard of building, including sufficient space for dormitories, day rooms and dining rooms, with all needed sanitary arrangements in the way of ventilation, heating, water supply and sewerage. It should also fix a standard of care, including personal and medical attention—both to be of the right sort—and proper occupation and recreation in and out of doors. The experience of every state in the Union has furnished too many shameful illustrations of the danger of leaving these details to be determined by the ignorance or cupidity of county and town officials. There should be a supervision by the state of the entire system of county care, which ought to be more than nominal.

Power should be invested somewhere to enforce the requirements of humanity embodied in a general statute prescribing the duties of the county boards with reference to the insane wards. If the state means to take care of the insane by its own officers and agents, it owes it to the insane, on the contrary, to make such ample provision for their care, that no application for admission to the state institutions need be denied, on the ground of want of room, and that no county will ever find it necessary to build for itself an insane hospital, or an insane department of a county almshouse.

Dr. ANDREWS, Superintendent of Buffalo State Asylum, at the meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of 1890, said :

“I want to say another word in commendation of the State of New York. For many years we have labored under the stigma of county institutions, and it did seem as if we were never to be free from it ; but we at last see the light, and the final result is largely due to the efforts of the Commission in Lunacy. When the commission was organised we did not know whether they would be in favor of the state care or county

care ; as in fact some of the members of the commission had been outspoken in favour of county care ; and for a time we felt a little uncertain as to what might be the action of this commission. One tour of investigation through the county houses of the State of New York was sufficient to unite the commission in their opinion in favour of state care, and when their report was delivered to the legislature early last winter, there was a ring of the true metal in it—every one of them united in favour of state care ; and to their matured work, resulting in that report, and to their united and personal labour with the legislature, we are largely indebted for the success of this measure.

“ I think, as Dr. MacDonald has expressed in his paper, that there is no question now but what this matter will go forward, and New York State, within a reasonable time, will have charge of all its insane, and have them in properly equipped institutions. I feel confident that this commission, by their persistency and intelligent way of treating this subject, will be enabled to carry through the legislature, with the aid of the superintendents and others in position in the state, the necessary appropriations to erect and equip asylums to care for all the insane of the state. I speak of this with a great deal of pride, and point to it as an example of what can be done by steady, unflagging work, in which we all have had a hand ; for none of the superintendents of state asylums have failed to throw their influence in favour of state care.”

Dr. GILMAN, Superintendent of Iowa Hospital for Insane, says :

“ I thank God that the millennium has come to the State of New York in this direction. We now need a little missionary work out west. As has been the case, or was in other older states, the rapid increase of the insane in the several states beyond the accommodations needed has caused the relegation of many of the chronic insane to the county houses throughout our state and the other states in the north-west. This has caused several of the counties to construct buildings on the grounds of almshouses for the care of the insane so returned from the state institutions. And now the question stares us in the face, how to do away with the county care of the insane, and how to place them all as they should be, under state supervision and care? Five years ago there were only eight hundred insane provided for under state supervision and care in our state hospitals. Within the past five years increased accommodation has been made for about twelve hundred more, making now nearly two thousand provided for in the state hospitals of Iowa, under state care and control.

“ Now, I come here with the earnest desire that this association should re-affirm the emphatic stand which it has taken in the past in reference to the care and provision for all the insane in the states that are represented here in this association, that they should be placed under state care ; and that, as now is the case in the State of New York, every one should be removed from the infernal dens that are before us in the shape of the county houses of several states.”

Dr. PRATT, Trustee Kalamazoo Asylum, Michigan, says :

“ I am glad to say that Michigan has not been behind in this good work. Years ago she passed an act that insane persons should not be retained in county poor-houses so long as there was room in the state hospitals for their accommodation. She has not, however, fully supplied the room. She has been somewhat slow in the erection of accommodations for all the insane, but the effort and the striving have been in the right direction. Four years ago, by concert of action between the three state hospitals—the one at Kalamazoo, at Pontiac, and at Traverse City—our state was induced to adopt a plan of increased accommodations at each state hospital by what we term the ‘ cottage-colony system ’ regarding each state hospital as a nucleus, where all the insane requiring hospital treat-

ment should receive it, and accommodating the annual accumulation of the more or less chronic insane, and those of a quieter class in outside buildings. These are much cheaper in construction and better for the patients. Here they can be more cheerfully and conveniently located for the purpose of labour—labour that is useful to the institution and useful to the patient.

“This plan has now been in operation, more or less, at all our institutions for the last four years. The result of it, so far, I can heartily commend to all who are under the same embarrassment that we were in four years ago.”

Dr. DRAPER, Superintendent Hospital for Insane, Vermont, says :

“Four years ago Vermont passed a law making all the dependent insane chargeable to the state, who had, previous to that session, been chargeable to the townships. We never had a county system in our state. Two years ago she made an appropriation and appointed a commission to establish a new hospital in the state, which is now being erected for the further accommodation of the insane of our state.”

Such opinions from state boards and eminent alienists might be quoted indefinitely, condemning in the strongest terms the system of poor-house oversight, or municipal control of the insane. I heartily endorse these statements, and hope that through no spirit of unrest will this Province take a retrograde step from its present excellent system of asylum and provincial control.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,
Medical Superintendent.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector,
Toronto.

LONDON, September 15th, 1891.

Re TREATMENT OF INSANE.

SIR,—Upon my return to the Asylum on the 10th inst, I find your circular letter of 28th of July, in *re* “Treatment of Insane” awaiting me. I am sorry that the answer to this letter has been so long a time delayed, and I shall now at once give you the best answer I can to it. I shall answer each paragraph of your circular letter separately under the number belonging to it, and make such general remarks as seem called for in the concluding part of my letter.

1. Speaking broadly, little would be gained by “county care,” and much might be lost. More inspectorial supervision would be necessary, and it might not be possible to guard in every case against untrained, inefficient caretakers. The money saved (if the patients were properly cared for) would be nothing or a mere nothing.

2. It would, of course, be possible, but I think it would be a step backwards.

3. I do not think it would.

4. Out of the (in round numbers) 950 patients at present in this Asylum, probably, at least 300 could be sufficiently well cared for in county houses.

5. The removal of the quiet chronic class from this Asylum would produce a marked change in the conditions of management.

6. The more acute cases remaining after the more chronic were removed would not be benefited by the change—their surroundings would not on the whole be so favourable, as a community of quiet chronic insane make a most favourable environment for the more acute cases.

7. If 300 of my quiet chronic cases were replaced by 300 relatively acute cases, that would mean (1) more work to do, and (2) less people to do it, as the most quiet and rational of my patients do an immense amount of work. Should the change be made, a considerable addition to the staff would be required in order to keep the institution in all respects up to its present level of efficiency.

8. Only a very small percentage of lunatics could be properly cared for in the small county house *at first, i.e.*, in the acute stage, and I would advise that all patients be in the first place sent to an Asylum as now—then let quiet, chronic patients (as they become such) be drafted from time to time from the Asylum to the county house. The difficulty in carrying out this plan, would be that, Asylum authorities would not want to part with quiet working patients, this hitch would have to be overcome by rigorous inspection.

Another difficulty would be encountered in the acute attacks, often severe and long continued, to which many of the quiet chronic insane are subject; provisions would have to be made in county houses for the management of patients having acute attacks, otherwise patients would have to be constantly sent backwards and forwards between the Asylum and the county house. But if the county house was provided with all requisites for the care of chronic cases having acute exacerbations, why not receive and treat all cases there?

9. By sending all patients at first to the Asylum, and drafting from it to the counties (which seems to me the practicable plan), an answer to this question would be rendered unnecessary. Should it be decided to send certain patients to the Asylum, and certain others *at once* to the county house, I really cannot tell how the line could be drawn between the two classes of patients in such a manner as would likely give even moderate satisfaction to all parties.

10. I am strongly of opinion (and have always been) that each county should pay the Asylum the maintenance rate (or such part of it as the estate of patient or friends could not pay) upon each patient sent from the county. I think this is the only fair and equitable plan; and this plan has another advantage—it brings home to each county and community the responsibility of its insane, and so tends to awake thought and stimulate endeavour to consider, and if possible, to avoid the growing burden of this helpless class.

Were I advising the Government in this matter, I would say—provide ample Asylum accommodation, let it be (on the whole) very much as at present, enlarge the present asylums or build others as necessary—then let each patient or his friends, or failing that the county pay for the support (a fair maintenance rate) of each and every patient—then should any county say, “I want to care, at home, for my own harmless, chronic, incurable insane,” I would allow the county to remove such patients from the Asylum, the Inspector being satisfied that sufficient provision was made for them elsewhere, and I would make some county officer, the Inspector of Asylums and the Superintendent of the Asylum in question a board to meet, say twice a year, to determine what patients might be so removed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector, etc.,
Toronto, Ont.

KINGSTON ASYLUM, September 8th, 1891.

1. In dealing with this question one must not be carried away too much by the theoretical advantages, that might seem likely to follow, from the adoption of a system so workable on paper. We must not forget that the local guardianship of the insane has been tried time and again, in fact, is in existence to-day in many places, and is responsible for more of the so-called "Asylum horrors," than anything else that can be found.

My belief is that there are very few patients, excepting demented and imbeciles, in the Asylums of Ontario, who could be properly cared for in a local institution at a cheap rate, that is, if we are prepared to admit that the insane, acute and chronic, should receive the benefits of scientific modern treatment, medical and moral. If we should do nothing more than care for the unfortunate insane, in the way of locking them up and feeding them at certain intervals, the thing might be managed locally at a cheap rate, just as we do with paupers. Of course, I am prepared to admit that a certain proportion of our patients should not be placed in any institution, and I shall deal with this aspect of the case, when referring to the county care of the insane. This is not the proper stand to take though. True, the insane population is a great burden on the State, but it is clearly the duty of the State to care for the victims of mental disease, and not only to care for them, but to do everything possible to ameliorate their condition. This cannot be done successfully in a small County Asylum, without an expenditure of money far greater than the amount required in a central institution, where the staff and equipment are complete.

The great advantage claimed for local Asylums is that of cheapness, but in order to obtain this advantage, it is necessary to do away with the safeguards against abuses that exist under the present system. It is not possible to have proper supervision without a staff of qualified and educated officers.

If all of the chronic insane were a fixed quantity, and one could always depend on the patients being quiet, easily managed and tractable, the difficulties in regard to the management would not be so great. True it is that a small proportion of patients in Asylums meet the above requirements, but these are the persons who should not be in an institution of any kind, but should be cared for at home. Any insane person requiring institutional control should be placed in a properly equipped Asylum, and not left in charge of persons who have neither special education nor fitness for management of the insane.

Many of the chronic insane are subject to proxysmal attacks of excitement, in fact, are at times the most troublesome patients in an Asylum, and this fact alone presents a great difficulty in the local control of the insane in buildings that are not designed for the treatment of acute cases.

It has been urged that this difficulty can be met by transferring the excited ones to a central Asylum, but this remedy would prove expensive and objectionable.

The experience of New York State might safely be taken as a guide in regard to the county care of the insane. In this State the so-called county system has been abandoned in favour of State care for all the insane, experience having shown that the care and attention which patients received in county institutions were not commensurate with their needs.

2. It would be feasible to organize a system to care for the quieter classes of patients in small local Asylums, but in order to do this on a *proper* basis, a much larger expenditure of money would be required than is at present the case in the large central Asylums. The reasons given in answer No. 1 cover the ground in reply to this question.

3. I do not think the arrangements would be economical for the Province at large, unless the Province is of the opinion that we are doing too much for the insane population, and is content to retrograde to a system little better than that of poor house control.

4. I will take it for granted that in this question you wish me to include all patients who are supposed to be incurable, but who are quiet, clean in habit, and ordinarily require but little supervision, in fact, rank as cottage patients. Added to these would be included the quiet old demented who require little special care.

Forty-five per cent. of the patients in this Asylum would be included in these classes.

5. Take away this proportion of this class of the population from any Asylum in Ontario, and your institutions designed for the care and treatment of mixed classes would require large expenditures to make them available for the patients they would be used for. The tendency of late years in Ontario has not been to provide accommodation for the acute insane, but rather to supply the needs of the chronics, and, as a result, in Kingston Asylum at all events, we are frequently at our wits end to know how to meet the requirements of the acute cases coming to us.

Very large sums indeed would be necessary, say, to make our present cottages available for the inmates of the wards in our main building, and even when made available, they would not meet the wants in a satisfactory manner, simply because the buildings were not originally designed for any other purpose than that for which they are at present used. However, taking it for granted that the buildings could be modified to meet a new state of things, what effect would the removal of the classes of patients proposed have on the inmates of the reconstructed institution? Possibly the effect on the patients themselves would, on the whole, be beneficial, that is, if no expense were spared to make the new Asylum an ideal place. The result would be that the new Asylum, in order to meet the requirements of this age, would prove an enormously expensive institution to manage. The reasons for this are easily pointed out. The greater part of the work about an institution is performed by patients, chiefly of the harmless and chronic classes. Take these away, and at once you must supply an immense staff of sane workers. For amusements we depend to a great extent on our chronics, who have become through time and experience almost an essential in the development of every idea that is calculated to benefit and restore curable cases. The fact that chronics are cared for in any Asylum does not imply that the acute cases must necessarily associate and live with them all the time. If it is thought that constant association is harmful make special provision for the recently afflicted. Personally, I have always felt that in this Asylum we have not done enough for the acute cases and convalescents, and I have regretted that while accommodation has been steadily added in the shape of cottages and extensions for the incurable patients, nothing has been provided for the curable ones in the way of buildings that would enable us to treat the really small number of recent cases received, in a manner fully up to the modern dictum, that says the "Hospital idea" instead of the "Asylum idea," is the correct one to adopt.

6. The removal of the chronics would not have any beneficial effect on the paroxysmal and violent classes if the places of the chronics were filled with recent cases, in all probability violent. With our buildings as at present arranged, the effect of the change would be decidedly harmful, as it is a bad thing to have too many violent cases together; I will go further and say that I believe it is decidedly injurious to have what is known as a refractory ward even, and the fact that since we did away with the so-called refractory wards here we have had comparative peace in the Asylum, and a great deal more happiness, is, I think, a strong argument in favour of the contention.

7. The filling up of the places of those removed, by the admission of acute cases, would certainly necessitate a large staff of nurses and attendants, and the working expenses of the Asylum would be enormously increased, in fact, a different system altogether would have to be adopted. An Asylum for acute cases alone would require a perfect equipment, a staff of highly educated and intelligent nurses, and a large number of sane workers to perform the labour that is at present done by the chronic insane. But nice as the theory regarding an Asylum for acute cases may be, what are the requirements in practice? It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the admissions to the Ontario Asylums are chronic, the recently attacked form but a trifling proportion. Look at our "Discharged recovered" list, eliminate the names of recurrent cases, and it will at once be

perceived that a very small institution would meet the requirements of the whole Province, as far as acute insanity is concerned. Then comes the difficulty of deciding what is an acute case; a difficulty that is not as easily got over as it might seem at first sight.

One small Asylum, situated at some central point in Ontario, would meet the requirements of the Province, but it would not be judicious or advisable to drag cases of acute disease hundreds of miles to such an institution, for outside of the expense incurred by such an arrangement, there are many other objections to the plan that are self-evident. A patient suffering from acute mania, is not benefited by a long journey on the railway, nor is he the most pleasant travelling companion in the world. The sooner he can be got under treatment in a properly equipped institution, the better for himself and the world at large.

8. If a local guardianship system was adopted, it would be well to have the drafts made from a central Asylum, unless the case were one of long standing and the propensities of the patient well understood. Exception might also be made in cases of senile dementia and imbecility, where the conditions are clearly defined. Very frequently local physicians overlook grave conditions of mental trouble, and do not realize the true condition of affairs. As these local physicians have not been educated as specialists in mental diseases, their mistakes can readily be understood. Under the circumstances it would be well to insist that every case not coming within the classification before referred to, should pass through the Central Asylum before being sent to the County institution.

9. I do not believe that any local system of examination would be better than that in use, simply because it would not bring any more *special knowledge* to bear in making a decision on the requirements of any particular case. As a general rule the local physicians are careful, and if they make mistakes regarding the nature of obscure mental troubles they are not likely to receive much aid from any other examiners the law may appoint. Contrary to the generally accepted opinion, knowledge of mental disease is only acquired by experience, and although nearly every man you meet is ready to give you the benefit of his theories, still the fact remains unaltered, that special education and knowledge are requisite to enable one to give an intelligent prognosis in cases of insanity. Take for example cases of general paresis, how many of these are even suspected by the general practitioner? To illustrate the point, I may say that within the last month two cases of paresis have been sent to this Asylum. In each instance the disease was far advanced, and yet the local physicians, men of culture and highly educated, in a professional way, not only failed to recognize the nature of the disease, but expressed themselves confident that their patients would recover. If the suggestions regarding the transfer of patients to a central Asylum first were adopted, the present system of examination could not well be improved upon.

10. I am strongly of the opinion that it would be more economical to the country at large if a certain sum per capita were charged against the counties for the maintenance of the so-called pauper insane. This plan would put an end to many of the troubles that exist at present, and there would be an amount of care exercised in the selection of suitable cases for Asylum treatment, that is not given under the existing arrangement. Under the warrant system as now administered, demented and imbeciles, who should be cared for at home, are sent to the Asylums, and when once there it is almost impossible to get rid of them; relations do not wish to assume the burden of what they wrongly imagine to be a family disgrace; the Government is a rich and kind caretaker, and the result is that the Province is forced to take on itself a care that is not fairly its duty to carry. Make the counties responsible, and the local authorities will at once wake up to the necessities of the occasion, and careful discrimination will be the result. Another strong argument in favour of the system of taxing each county for the support of its insane is this, viz.: that the counties will see that those who are able to pay for the maintenance of their friends, live up to their obligations. At present there is very often a disposition on the part of people to take advantage of the Government, and to place their relatives under State care, when as a matter of fact, the maintenance should be provided

for by the families themselves. It is impossible for the Government or Asylum authorities to keep a perfect check on this, as we are to a great extent dependent on information given by the very persons who are likely to defraud the Government, and much of the information supplied is not in accordance with the truth. If the counties were directly responsible for the indigent insane, there would at once be established a supervision over county affairs that is not possible while these affairs are regarded as Provincial rather than local. The burden to the taxpayer would as a result be lightened.

General Remarks.

In a general way I might say that I do not believe it would be wise for the Government to depart, to any great extent, from the methods they have adopted in the past to meet the increase in the insane population. Many improvements might be made in the present system, and possibly some modifications are required.

It is a well-known fact that Ontario supports its insane at a cheaper rate than almost any other country in the world, and it would be neither expedient nor advisable to endeavour to lessen the rate of maintenance, unless we wish to retrograde. Our Asylums are not richly furnished, but they are made comfortable and happy homes for the patients they shelter. These people are, in the majority of cases, more comfortable and better fed than they were in their own homes, but no extravagance is permitted in Asylum management.

I do not think that we consider our acute cases quits enough, and absolutely no provision is made for the comfort of convalescents.

If these two classes were more satisfactorily provided for in each institution the system of central Asylum accommodation would offer every possible advantage over any "local care system" that can be devised. Of course, the question of cottage versus large buildings has yet to be settled, but the experiment at Mimico should in the course of a few years decide this point.

If the warrant system is to remain in force as at present, each gaol should be made to furnish proper accommodation for any insane person who may temporarily be detained there. The present system is the occasion of much misery to the unfortunates who are sent to gaol, and the idea prevalent, that insanity is a crime not a disease, is fostered by the degradation forced on many a quiet and harmless insane person. The gaol system has its uses, and, unfortunately, also its abuses. It is of great use for the temporary detention of violent and dangerous cases of insanity; its use should be limited to these. Unfortunately our law allows harmless imbeciles, feeble old demented, and inoffensive chronics, to be committed to gaol, and I am sorry to say heartless persons often resort to the gaol system merely to save expense. Make the counties support the indigent insane though, and many of the present evils will disappear, and not only that, the admission of chronics by warrant will be cut down in a remarkable manner.

As far as the organization of any Asylum is concerned, my belief is that the most successful institution will be one that has a moderately sized central Asylum where the acute cases can be cared for under the immediate supervision of the medical staff, and where dangerous and troublesome patients could be kept, with hamlets or colonies on the adjoining grounds for the accommodation of the chronics. The advantages to be gained by having certain classes of patients under constant supervision, in a central building, are thoroughly appreciated by all Asylum authorities.

Before closing this letter I would urge on you the advisability of establishing in connection with some one of our Asylums a small institution for the care of that dangerous class known as the "criminal insane"; perhaps it might be better to say the "insane with criminal propensities." In all of our Asylums we have a small proportion of patients who give us an endless amount of trouble, simply because of their criminal tendencies. These inmates have a demoralizing influence on the whole household, and are a standing menace to everyone, simply because with our arrangements we have no adequate means for guarding against the tendencies of an especially cunning class. At least two or three

shocking tragedies have taken place in this Asylum as the result of having certain members of the criminal class confined here, and if other terrible *accidents* have not happened it was simply owing to what is called "good luck." When the Government is extending its Asylum buildings, it would do well to provide a strong, comfortable place where the classes referred to might be segregated. These patients are generally not of the so-called "refractory type," but are often quiet and apparently inoffensive. The existence of the class is recognized in almost every country, and special provision made for its accommodation. The advance suggested should certainly be made by the Province of Ontario.

In conclusion I would say that the Government is to be congratulated on the success of its endeavours in the past to provide for the class of the public most to be pitied.

Distinct advances in the care of the insane are being made every day, and it is reassuring to note that our Government is always anxious to keep abreast of the times, and most liberal in its expenditure of money to supply every necessary comfort and attention for the most helpless members of the community.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums,

Toronto.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE,

HAMILTON, August 20th, 1891.

Answers to Questions submitted by R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums for the Province of Ontario.

Question 1st.—Yes ; providing the management and supervision were provincial and not municipal.

Question 2nd.—No ; I am opposed to placing even the chronic, harmless insane in charge of the counties for the following reasons : 1st. Municipal bodies do not understand how to care for them, and are too severely economic in the management of public charities. 2nd. County care would necessarily be of the nature of a poor house, and I am opposed to lunatics and paupers consorting together, as the one requires a different kind of treatment from the other, besides there is always the danger of mental contagion from associations which should be guarded against. 3rd. The county almshouse so common in the United States is of this character, and the scandals and mismanagement which we read of in their reports forbids the idea of copying their example. The consensus of opinion among those most competent to judge in the U. S. is in favor of abolishing county control, and of placing every class of the insane under the direct supervision of the state. To my mind the whole county management which could be in any sense feasible would be for the Government to enact compulsory legislation providing for a certain standard of building and internal accommodation with proper sanitary arrangements, the class and number of officials and their salaries, and the whole under Government inspection. A still more feasible scheme of county management which commends itself to me would be a grouping of counties for the support of one institution on the ground of economy, as per capita cost of maintenance would be much less than in single counties. In that case

the superintendant should be a physician, which would be an immense advantage. In my opinion by far the best solution of the difficulty is an extension of the present provincial system. I would recommend a building or cottages for chronics in connection with each of the large asylums. It need not be on the same grounds as the parent asylum. It may be advisable to place it a distance away where land is cheaper and yet sufficiently accessible as to provide for the transfer of patients back and forth as the exigencies of their mental condition might demand. The buildings need not be of a very pretentious character, and the furnishings need not be very elaborate; comfort and cleanliness should be the chief consideration. It is a notorious fact that in all our large asylums we are providing a degree of comfort and even luxury far in excess of the necessities of a pauper class. As a remedial agent it is most commendable in the treatment of curable cases, but in the treatment of chronic cases it may be overdone. It is a fact that the chronic insane do most of the labor at our asylums, and if they were colonized on a farm by themselves it could be made largely self-sustaining. In the State of New York they have endeavoured to solve the difficulty of providing for the chronic insane by the experiment at "Willard," where they have a farm of 1,000 acres, and cottages to accommodate 2,000 patients. In the absence of more definite knowledge as to the workability of such a plan, I am opposed to so large an aggregation of lunatics in one colony. It is too extensive to be successfully conducted under one management. One man cannot superintend the details of such an extensive institution. In my opinion extravagance, waste, and lack of discipline must necessarily result.

Question 3rd.—No. The caring of the insane by counties pre-supposes such a multiplicity of buildings and equipment, together with the increased cost of maintenance per capita, that it would aggregate an immense increase of cost over the present method. The system of provincial care has one great advantage, in that it distributes the financial burden more equitably than any other, and if, as I believe, the insane are the wards of the state, then it becomes the duty of the state to care for them. All attempts at shifting the burden by distributing it upon other shoulders will inevitably be at the risk of inefficiency, and only end in social and economic failure.

Question 4th.—Out of a total of 900, 450 might be provided for locally.

Question 5th.—It would convert our institutions into an hospital for the treatment of curable cases, instead of at present providing a home as we are doing for a large number of chronic cases. It would remove a morbid class from association with curable cases, and thereby improve their environment and hasten their recovery. It would develop a higher degree of skill and efficiency in physicians and attendants, followed by a large percentage of recoveries. Our work would require a more scientific practice and equipment, and less common-place routine. Our social and moral treatment, which is largely misdirected and dissipated at present upon the chronic insane, and who receive no permanent benefit from it mentally, could be concentrated and developed in the treatment of acute cases with the most happy results.

Question 6th.—They would certainly be benefited.

Question 7th.—Yes. A large staff of attendants would be required, and the wear and tear would be greater, involving an increased expenditure, but the results would far outweigh the increased cost.

Question 8th.—All acute cases, those dangerous to themselves or others, such as suicides, homicides and epileptics, should be sent to the asylums, or hospital, which is a better name.

Chronic maniacs with harmless delusions, quiet imbeciles, and cases of senile dementia, might be sent to the local institution.

Question 9th.—In the event of the local institution being supported by local taxation, it would be better to have a local board of examiners. Two physicians and the warden of the county would constitute a proper board to determine who are proper subjects for admission to the local institution, and in the event of a patient becoming refractory,

application could be made by the present method for admission to the Provincial Asylum. The superintendent of the Provincial Asylum should be vested with power to discharge all cases which he considers fit to be cared for in the local institution.

Question 10th.—That would depend on the Provincial revenue. If it be sufficient to meet the increased expenditure, then in my opinion it should be continued, for I consider it the fairest and most equitable way of distributing the burden. On the other hand, if the heavy burden of providing increased accommodation for the insane is greater than the Provincial revenue can maintain, then a per capita rate charged against each of the counties for the maintenance of their pauper insane would be fair and reasonable.

To sum up, I am strongly opposed to the counties having anything to do with the care of any class of the insane. The whole trend of opinion amongst those most competent to judge is against it. The present Provincial system works so efficiently that I strongly urge its extension on the lines which I have laid down, viz., that provision be made for the care of the chronic insane in separate buildings, and that the present buildings be used as hospitals for curing insanity, instead of providing homes for the chronic harmless insane, which is the work of an asylum proper.

In view of the fact that the Government premeditates a new departure on this question, and the great importance of a correct policy being adopted, I would respectfully submit that a commission be appointed to collect all the evidence possible, and if necessary visit the places where the different systems are in operation and report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTE, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums,
Toronto.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,

ORILLIA, Oct. 29th, 1891.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of 28th July last, which I regret I did not answer earlier, I beg to say that only a very limited portion of it applies to idiots, and as I hold pretty strong views on the question of their care I shall give you my views thereon.

In the first place, I believe the State and not the municipality should assume the care, and training when practicable, of the defective of its population. But by this I do not mean nor propose to class old people who have become childish or imbecile and are in destitute circumstances and unable to provide for themselves. These, I hold, should be provided for in Houses of Industry, one of which should be in every county or union of counties throughout the Province. Congenital idiots and those who have become idiotic or imbecile through disease or accident are unaccountable, and therefore unfit to be mixed with sane people, and require special care and protection which as has been amply proved they cannot get in county poor houses, county gaols, or private homes.

In the neighbouring State of New York the system of sending idiots to the poor houses has been fully tried, and after many years trial has been condemned by the State Board of Charities, as well as by a Special Commission appointed by the Legislature to examine into and report upon the system. It was found that they were not only neglected and allowed to exist in a state of filth and disease, but that many females gave birth to children, and in some cases several the result of illicit intercourse with those appointed to protect them. In the State of Kentucky the Legislature in its wisdom farm the idiots out in ones, twos, and threes, at an outlay of \$75 per annum per idiot. In the

majority of cases the parents of these unfortunates receive that amount from the State for caring for their own, in one instance there being four kept in their own home and doing more than sufficient work to pay for their maintenance, and yet the parents receive from the State \$300 per annum. Local politicians, in order to gain political support, and unprincipled physicians join with the parents in this most nefarious system of petty boodling.

To such lengths has this system been carried, that to-day there are over 1,500 provided for in this way, and an agitation has sprung up in favour of having them all colonized in one institution under the care and supervision of the State. It is thought by those who should be well informed in the matter that not more than six or seven hundred out of the fifteen hundred will be sent to such an institution when it is established, and that the balance will be kept at home to work, the parents refusing to part with this labour.

Here, then, are illustrations of two systems of caring for idiots that we sometimes hear advocated, and in both they lead to infamous abuses and downright cruelty, not to say boodling.

My firm conviction, which I have held for some years now, and can be found outlined in some of my annual reports, is that the State should be responsible for the care of its defectives, and part of the cost for maintenance should be borne by the various municipalities from which those defectives come in proportion to their number. I am firmly convinced that no other system will ever prove satisfactory in this country. I would include demented and the quiet insane in the same class, as being unfit to be cared for outside an Asylum. The municipalities should be drawn on for at least 50 per cent. of the cost of maintenance; or what I consider a better plan, having the future in view, I should confine the Government expenditure to, say, \$500,000 per annum for maintenance, and one-half the cost of buildings, the Government to retain full control of administration as at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector, Etc.,
Toronto.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the fourteen years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1891.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1891, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1891.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employés* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE
Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on October 1st, 1890	399	391	790	469	477	946	325	349	674
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1891	197	153	350	70	63	133	89	58	147
Total number under treatment during year.	596	544	1140	539	540	1079	414	407	821
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum during year	596	544	1140	539	540	1079	414	407	821
Discharged cured,	46	30	76	20	17	37	15	19	34
“ improved	5	11	16	4	6	10	9	7	16
“ unimproved	6	8	14	2	2	4	3	5	8
“ as not insane									
Total number discharged during the year..	57	49	106	26	25	51	27	31	58
Escaped	1		1				4		4
Died	33	24	57	20	34	54	13	15	28
Transferred from one Asylum to another...	174	123	297				91	114	205
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year	265	196	461	46	59	105	135	160	295
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1891.....	331	348	679	493	481	974	279	247	526

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM, From Feb. 24, 1891.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
459	449	908	160	108	268	1812	1774	3586	157	155	312	1969	1929	3898
67	90	157	42	99	141	465	463	928	82	64	146	547	527	1074
526	539	1065	202	207	409	2277	2237	4514	239	219	458	2516	2456	4972
526	539	1065	202	207	409	2277	2237	4514	239	219	458	2516	2456	4972
27	25	52	.....	.....	.....	108	91	199	.....	.....	.....	108	91	199
7	18	25	.....	2	2	25	44	69	.....	.....	.....	25	44	69
1	2	3	1	.....	1	17	13	30	3	1	4	20	14	34
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
36	45	81	1	2	3	151	148	299	3	1	4	154	149	303
1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
20	20	40	5	6	11	91	99	190	14	19	33	105	118	223
22	27	49	.....	.....	.....	287	264	551	.....	1	1	287	265	552
79	92	171	6	8	14	535	511	1046	17	21	38	552	532	1084
447	447	894	196	199	395	1746	1722	3468	222	198	420	1968	1920	3888

TABLE

Shewing the General movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unim- proved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years.....	1026	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	144	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years.....	1311.8	1230	2541.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8		168.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889.....	1582	1585	3167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890.....	1633	1633	3266	310	356	666	84	88	172	32	53	85
1891.....	1764	1742	3506	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years.....	1586.2	1581.6	3167.8	314.4	305.4	619.8	88.2		173.2	37.8	46.2	84

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the fifteen years from the 30th September, 1891.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylum at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	63.4	154	31.29	37.81	34.17	6.93	4.79	5.85	1329.6	1345.8	2675.4
77	66	143	40.18	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110
93	65	158	31.60	39.59	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1590	1591	3181
91	118	209	27.60	24.61	25.56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1652	1666	3318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1746	1722	3468
88.4	82.8	171.2	29.40	31.47	29.61	5.58	5.19	5.38	160.0	1601	3201

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the asylums and the asylums they were assigned to.

COUNTY OR PLACE.	Number received from gsois under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma.....	1	3	4	2					2
Brant.....	2	15	17	3			14		6
Bruce.....	8	9	17	1	10				3
Carleton.....	35	15	50	4		28		15	3
Dufferin.....	1	7	8	4			2		2
Elgin.....	1	11	12		12				
Essex.....	1	6	7		6				1
Frontenac.....	13	31	44	1		21		13	9
Grey.....	13	8	21	11			2	4	4
Halimand.....	2	13	15				11		4
Haliburton.....		1	1	1					
Halton.....		4	4	2			1		1
Hastings.....	30	14	34	13		5		20	6
Huron.....	6	12	18		14				4
Kent.....	2	7	9	2	6				1
Lambton.....	9	10	19		18				1
Lanark.....	17	10	27			19		8	
Leeds and Grenville.....	8	22	30			18		7	5
Lennox and Addington.....	12	6	18			11		6	1
Lincoln.....	1	13	14	1			12		1
Middlesex.....	12	34	46	1	40		1		4
Muskoka.....	1	3	4	1					3
Norfolk.....	6	5	11				10		1
Nipissing.....		1	1	1					
Northumberland and Durham.....	16	17	33	17			1	13	2
Ontario.....	12	12	24	16				2	6
Oxford.....	6	14	20		16				4
Parry Sound.....	3	2	5	3			2		
Peel.....	4	11	15	7			3		5
Perth.....	5	7	12	1	9				2
Peterborough.....	9	8	17	13				1	3
Prescott and Russell.....	8	7	15			7		7	1
Prince Edward.....	10	3	13			6		6	1
Renfrew.....	10	7	17			9		6	2
Simcoe.....	17	16	33				20	2	11
Stormont, Duudas and Glengarry.....	16	22	38			22		7	9
Thunder Bay.....									
Victoria.....	14	4	18	10				4	4
Waterloo.....	2	12	14				11		3
Welland.....		14	14				10		4
Wellington.....	5	16	21	1			16		4
Wentworth.....	3	42	45	1			40	1	4
York.....	113	106	219	177			1	19	22
Not classed.....	50	10	60	58		1			
Total.....	484	590	1074	350	133	147	157	141	146

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1891, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND PLACES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.						
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma.....	4	38	3	5	.....	5	1	4	18
Brant.....	17	308	5	12	.....	46	1	2	66
Bruce.....	17	268	2	73	.....	9	.....	10	94
Carleton.....	50	499	14	4	90	.....	20	13	141
Dufferin.....	8	28	2	.....	.....	8	.....	2	12
Elgin.....	12	281	3	63	.....	4	1	5	76
Essex.....	7	302	2	57	1	.....	.....	10	70
Frontenac.....	44	634	6	5	73	11	14	12	121
Grey.....	21	317	28	10	.....	36	14	20	108
Haldimand.....	15	307	1	4	.....	43	.....	9	57
Haliburton.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton.....	4	245	7	2	.....	31	.....	6	46
Hastings.....	44	328	16	10	15	.....	27	16	84
Huron.....	18	451	8	81	.....	7	2	21	119
Kent.....	9	290	2	60	.....	5	3	6	76
Lambton.....	19	383	1	110	.....	2	1	11	125
Lanark.....	27	322	2	3	67	1	11	4	88
Leeds and Grenville.....	30	350	9	4	63	2	4	9	91
Lennox and Addington.....	18	223	.....	2	34	.....	7	13	57
Lincoln.....	14	349	8	.....	.....	63	1	2	74
Middlesex.....	46	920	3	227	.....	3	4	13	250
Muskoka.....	4	39	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	14
Nipissing.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Norfolk.....	11	205	2	7	1	41	.....	7	58
Northumberland and Durham.....	33	686	45	8	2	15	30	9	169
Ontario.....	24	433	37	6	3	20	19	16	101
Oxford.....	20	388	9	75	.....	6	2	10	102
Parry Sound.....	5	11	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	11
Peel.....	15	287	23	5	1	12	9	10	60
Perth.....	12	338	9	64	.....	4	3	7	87
Peterborough.....	17	208	22	2	4	7	13	6	54
Prescott and Russell.....	15	117	1	1	21	.....	11	1	35
Prince Edward.....	13	139	2	.....	14	1	7	4	28
Rainy River.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Renfrew.....	17	124	1	.....	31	1	9	6	48
Simcoe.....	33	619	11	5	.....	127	5	27	175
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	38	404	6	5	77	1	11	13	113
Thunder Bay.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Victoria.....	18	195	14	4	2	12	11	7	50
Waterloo.....	14	260	.....	13	.....	42	.....	6	61
Welland.....	14	220	6	.....	.....	47	1	7	61
Wellington.....	21	527	17	2	.....	79	2	10	110
Wentworth.....	45	944	14	4	.....	141	2	15	176
York.....	219	2919	298	27	3	51	146	65	590
Not classed.....	69	459	29	13	24	.....	2	.....	68
Total.....	1074	16186	679	974	526	894	395	420	3888

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	86	20	22	49	.....	177
From 1 to 2 months	29	15	17	18	.....	79
" 2 " 3 "	13	11	8	14	.....	46
" 3 " 4 "	13	13	6	6	1	39
" 4 " 5 "	8	6	4	1	.....	19
" 5 " 6 "	5	3	2	5	1	16
" 6 " 7 "	10	3	5	.....	1	19
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	.....	4	2	1	7
" 8 " 9 "	5	3	2	2	.....	12
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	1	2	1	.....	4
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	3	13	.....	17
" 12 " 18 "	18	8	10	1	11	48
" 18 months to 2 years	6	.....	5	8	2	21
" 2 to 3 years.....	24	15	8	8	9	64
" 3 " 4 "	12	6	6	4	5	33
" 4 " 5 "	4	7	6	7	6	30
" 5 " 6 "	4	3	10	.....	9	26
" 6 " 7 "	8	1	3	3	3	18
" 7 " 8 "	8	1	5	.....	4	18
" 8 " 9 "	2	1	2	2	5	12
" 9 " 10 "	6	.....	2	.....	5	13
" 10 " 15 "	32	6	5	4	25	72
" 15 " 20 "	10	1	1	1	20	33
" 20 years and upwards..	19	1	8	2	33	63
Unknown	27	8	.....	6	.....	41
Totals.....	350	133	147	157	141	928

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1891.

LENGTH OF RESI- DENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....	11	6	14	17	15	7	70
From 1 to 2 months....	6	7	6	10	.....	10	39
" 2 " 3 "	19	14	15	8	12	11	79
" 3 " 4 "	16	10	15	12	.....	9	62
" 4 " 5 "	23	13	7	9	18	13	83
" 5 " 6 "	16	8	12	8	.....	46	90
" 6 " 7 "	11	8	2	8	14	5	48
" 7 " 8 "	31	12	.....	6	336	29	414
" 8 " 9 "	12	7	12	13	.....	.....	44
" 9 " 10 "	8	7	3	9	.....	.....	27
" 10 " 11 "	5	8	5	9	.....	2	29
" 11 " 12 "	18	10	15	12	.....	2	57
" 12 " 18 "	45	49	22	40	.....	15	171
" 18 months to 2 years..	37	43	26	42	.....	5	153
" 2 to 3 years.....	21	40	33	90	.....	29	213
" 3 " 4 "	26	54	34	75	.....	64	253
" 4 " 5 "	42	34	35	35	.....	6	152
" 5 " 6 "	12	41	49	55	.....	25	182
" 6 " 7 "	36	34	15	50	.....	6	141
" 7 " 8 "	23	38	33	34	.....	9	142
" 8 " 9 "	14	36	18	41	.....	7	116
" 9 " 10 "	12	50	21	39	.....	40	162
" 10 " 15 "	15	203	53	134	.....	58	463
" 15 " 20 "	142	241	30	42	.....	22	477
" 20 years and upwards	74	.....	51	96	.....	.....	221
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	679	974	526	894	395	420	3,888

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	3					3
From 1 to 2 months	13	1	1	1		16
" 2 " 3 "	8		2	4		14
" 3 " 4 "	7	4	6	2		19
" 4 " 5 "	6	2	6	2		16
" 5 " 6 "	5	2	3	4		14
" 6 " 7 "	7	4	2	2		15
" 7 " 8 "	6	1	2	2		11
" 8 " 9 "	5	4	4	4		17
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	3	5		13
" 10 " 11 "	2	3		2		7
" 11 " 12 "	2	2		5		9
" 12 " 18 "	4	5	1	1		11
" 18 months to 2 years	1	2	2	6		11
" 2 to 3 years		2		5		7
" 3 " 4 "	1			2		3
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	1	1		4
" 5 " 6 "	1	1		1		3
" 6 " 7 "	1			2		3
" 7 " 8 "	1		1			2
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "						
" 10 " 15 "				1		1
" 15 " 20 "						
" 20 years and upwards						
Totals	76	37	34	52		199

TABLE No. 8

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto. Asylum.	London. Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals,
Under 1 month.....						
from 1 to 2 months.....						
" 2 " 3 ".....	4	1	1	2		8
" 3 " 4 ".....	4					4
" 4 " 5 ".....	1	1		1		3
" 5 " 6 ".....	2				2	4
" 6 " 7 ".....		1	1	3		5
" 7 " 8 ".....			1	3		4
" 8 " 9 ".....			1			1
" 9 " 10 ".....						
" 10 " 11 ".....		1		4		5
" 11 " 12 ".....		2		2		4
" 12 " 18 ".....		2	3	6		11
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	1	1	2		5
" 2 to 3 years.....			3	1		4
" 3 " 4 ".....	2		3			5
" 4 " 5 ".....			1			1
" 5 " 6 ".....						
" 6 " 7 ".....						
" 7 " 8 ".....	1					1
" 8 " 9 ".....	1			1		2
" 9 " 10 ".....						
" 10 " 15 ".....		1				1
" 15 " 20 ".....						
" 20 years and upwards.....			1			1
Totals.....	16	10	16	25	2	69

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	8	1	3			12
From 1 to 2 months	3		1	1		5
" 2 " 3 "						
" 3 " 4 "		1	1			2
" 4 " 5 "		1	1			2
" 5 " 6 "		1	1			2
" 6 " 7 "	1					1
" 7 " 8 "						
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "						
" 10 " 11 "						
" 11 " 12 "				1		1
" 12 " 18 "						
" 18 months to 2 years	1				1	2
" 2 to 3 years	1			1		2
" 3 " 4 "			1			1
" 4 " 5 "						
" 5 " 6 "						
" 6 " 7 "						
" 7 " 8 "						
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "						
" 10 " 15 "						
" 15 " 20 "						
" 20 years and upwards						
Totals.....	14	4	8	3	1	30

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	3	3	.....	5	.....	1	12
From 1 to 2 months.....	2	4	1	1	2	1	
" 2 " 3 "	6	1	3	2	3	2	14
" 3 " 4 "	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	1	1	1	1	
" 6 " 7 "	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
" 8 " 9 "	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
" 9 " 10 "	3	1	1	1	1	.....	6
" 10 " 11 "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 11 " 12 "	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
" 12 " 18 "	5	.....	3	4	3	.....	12
" 18 months to 2 years	2	1	2	2	.....	4	9
" 2 to 3 years.....	4	4	3	8	.....	6	22
" 3 " 4 " .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	7
" 5 " 6 "	2	3	1	1	.....	2	8
" 6 " 7 " .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
" 7 " 8 "	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	4
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 10 " 15 "	1	7	1	5	.....	1	14
" 15 " 20 "	4	10	2	3	.....	.....	17
" 20 years and upwards....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	7
Totals	57	54	28	40	11	33	223

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy	2	1	2				5
Acute dementia				1			1
Bowels, ulceration of						2	2
Caries of spine				1			1
Cerebritis				1			1
Cancer				5			5
Cancer of stomach and liver			1				1
Cancer of Oesophagus			1				1
Carcinoma Uteri		1	1				2
Catalepsy		1					1
Cardiac disease	6	2			1		9
Consumption	2		1			2	5
Dementia				2		1	3
Disease of liver							
Dropsy						1	1
Dysentery						1	1
Diarrhoea		5					5
Drowned				1			1
Enteritis		2					2
Epilepsy		3	4	6	1	5	19
Exhaustion of Mania				1			1
“ of Melancholic		4	1	4			9
“ of Dementia				3			3
“ of Epilepsy	1				1		2
Epileptic				1	1		2
Fever, brain						1	1
“ worm						1	1
“ Typhoid			1				1
General Paresis		2	3		1	1	7
“ debility				1		5	6
“ paralysis				1			1
Huniplegia		1					1
Heart disease	2	4	1	2	1	2	12
Hernia						1	1
Intestinal obstruction			1				1
LaGrippe						1	1
Lupus	1						1
Multiple sarcoma			1				1
Mars-mus	6	2	1		1	1	11
Melanola		5	1				6
Mephrites	2	1					3
Peritonitis	1	2		1			4
Phthisis		8	3	2	3	5	21
Pleurisy	12					1	13
Pneumonia		3	1				4
Paralysis				2			2
Paresis				2			2
Scrofula	8						8
Senile decay						1	1
Senecoy Uralmia	10	10	3	3	1		27
Strangulation	1	1					2
Suicide	1			1			2
Syncope							
Throat, ulceration of						1	1
Typho mania	1						1
Total	57	53	27	40	11	33	223

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors		1
Artists		3
Agents	1	28
Architects		2
Actuaries		1
Basketmakers		1
Bankers		1
Book-keepers	1	34
Bakers	5	37
Bricklayers	1	19
Butchers	4	40
Blacksmiths	4	111
Brassfinishers	1	4
Brewers		15
Builders	1	5
Barbers	1	12
Broom-makers	1	6
Barristers		3
Bookbinders	1	4
Brickmakers	1	5
Bridgetenders		1
Brushmakers		1
Buttonmakers		2
Baggagemaster	1	2
Brakemen		1
Commercial travellers	1	20
Cabinetmakers	1	22
Consuls		1
Confectioners		7
Coopers	2	37
Carpenters	8	309
Clerks	12	259
Clergymen	4	51
Carriagemakers		11
Cooks	1	15
Carders		5
Captains of steamboats		6
Cigarmakers	1	11
Customhouse officers		6
Coppersmiths		1
Cheesemakers		2
Civil servants	2	10
Clock-cleaners		1
Carters		5
Contractor		1
Clothdresser		14
Chiselmakers		1
Coachmen		1
		3
Dyers		
Domestic servants, all kinds	90	1943
Dressmakers	5	42
Detectives		1
Druggists	3	27
Engineers	5	42
Editors		2
Farmers	135	2592
Fishermen		10
Factory girl	1	1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Founders.....		2
Ferryman.....		2
Furriers.....		2
Gardeners.....	5	28
Grocers.....		17
Glassblowers.....		3
Gentlemen.....	4	36
Glovmakers.....		1
Gunsmiths.....	1	2
Governess.....		1
Hucksters.....		1
Hatters.....		1
Hostlers.....		7
Hunters.....		1
Harnessmakers.....	1	27
Housekeepers.....	133	2698
Hackdrivers.....	21	28
Innkeepers.....		4
Ironmongers.....		
Jewellers.....	1	16
Janitors.....	1	4
Journalist.....		1
Lock-keeper.....		1
Labourers.....	121	3158
Laundresses.....	1	10
Ladies.....	8	104
Lawyers.....		26
Lumbermen.....	1	8
Lathers.....		1
Loomfixer.....		1
Milliners.....	2	44
Masons.....		60
Machinists.....		55
Matchmakers.....	2	4
Millers.....	2	45
Moulders.....	5	37
Merchants.....	2	168
Mechanics.....	1	49
Music teachers.....		11
Marblecutters.....		3
Milkmen.....		1
Milwrights.....		2
No occupation.....	85	713
Nightwatchman.....		3
Nurses.....	3	12
Organ builders.....		2
Piano casemaker.....		1
Professors of music.....	2	12
Plasterers.....		4
Pensioners.....		5

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Photographers.....	1	12
Prostitutes.....		8
Painters.....	9	94
Printers.....	2	50
Peddlers.....		31
Physicians.....	2	39
Pumpmakers.....		3
Plumbers.....		3
Patternmakers.....		1
Policemen.....		1
Private secretary.....		1
Railway employés.....		21
Spinsters.....	12	163
Sailors.....	1	60
Students.....	7	88
Spinners.....	1	20
Sisters of Charity.....		2
Sodawater manufacturers.....		1
Stonecutters.....	1	12
Showmen.....		2
Saddlers.....		7
Shoemakers.....	12	174
Seamstresses.....	7	171
Slaters.....		1
Soldiers.....	2	22
Salesmen.....		6
Surveyors.....		5
Sail and tent makers.....		2
Shopkeepers.....		7
Shipbuilders.....	1	6
Stenographers.....		3
Station masters.....		1
Teachers.....	8	223
Tinsmiths.....	2	37
Tavernkeepers.....	2	20
Tailors.....	6	133
Tanners.....	1	8
Teamsters.....	1	12
Tollgate keepers.....		2
Telegraph operator.....	3	3
Upholsterers.....		1
Veterinary surgeon.....		1
Vinegar maker.....		1
Watchmakers.....	1	8
Woodworkers.....		5
Weavers.....	2	34
Wheelwrights.....		2
Wagonmakers.....	1	13
Waiters.....		5
Wives.....	67	
Unknown or other employments, and idiots.....	57	128 2,343

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1891.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines	666 40	909 59	906 43	467 93	348 81	86 99
Medical comforts and appliances	53 47	68 06	18 00	44 19	6 75	13 45
Butchers' meat	13845 16	15447 36	1191 43	15259 10	5866 66	4467 90
Poultry, fish, etc.	1266 45	1254 52	683 31	1936 92	58 50	314 41
Flour, bread, etc.	6098 74	7804 59	5654 79	6362 25	386 35	3507 24
Butter	4324 14	6727 25	3018 64	5176 98	2814 21	1816 43
Barley, rice, peas and meal	1011 80	953 55	882 89	1798 52	1626 09	493 84
Tea	1335 59	1533 70	1448 98	2103 59	2153 14	258 68
Coffee	326 00	947 92	1130 47	1092 45	182 60	456 64
Cheese	425 09	770 97	305 37	899 27	125 00	9 69
Eggs	541 80	515 71	423 17	409 10	253 57	150 88
Fruit (dried)	1071 79	701 96	351 35	2834 76	171 42	225 04
Tobacco and pipes		1255 01	652 49	808 18	366 08	125 61
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles.	312 70	353 29	343 12	454 96		68 06
Sugar and syrup	2657 68	3506 21	2464 54	3428 69	166 75	879 22
Unenumerated groceries	977 81	142 78			927 74	154 66
Fruit and vegetables	2625 45	2252 82	2633 44	1771 07	227 14	1189 36
Bedding	1231 36	1900 96	1218 54	2810 39	499 82	205 05
Straw for bedding	76 12	560 22	53 18	143 29	2702 09	101 85
Clothing	2530 24	10157 68	3778 95	4477 89		2419 49
Shoes	778 42	1787 52	538 14	899 04	2648 42	466 77
Coal	12888 39	20363 23	9676 25	11562 17	432 30	9499 83
Wood	1299 68	310 24	11 00	546 87	7497 86	2327 27
Gas	2382 87	2702 55	792 92	2871 06		420 86
Oil and candles	175 19	52 79	106 87	118 84		57 65
Matches	4 50	75 00	36 35	45 00	24 93	15 00
Brushes, brooms and mops	144 70	773 35	213 28	357 65		143 13
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking	7 70	39 00	16 20	16 30	52 64	7 97
Soap and other laundry expenses	1241 74	1382 97	577 90	1077 01	9 25	835 48
Water	3034 51		254 52	1095 28	734 49	
Ice	207 58	51 00		292 08		50 00
Advertising and printing	488 95	438 41	315 60	305 46	47 40	257 87
Postage, telegraph and express charges.	163 45	404 92	281 72	336 65		205 47
Stationery and library	203 64	522 38	240 18	360 31	17 45	167 10
Furniture, renewals and repairs	560 61	2683 65	1429 60	1370 80	66 00	928 10
Iron and tinware	525 91	577 75	177 05	441 94	384 44	144 30
Crockery and glassware	602 80	1329 66	300 18	587 63	431 57	129 77
Feed and fodder	2019 79	2907 83	3053 61	2214 20	292 83	1009 88
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto	649 15	2284 30	484 13	1324 95	801 32	605 96
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	3061 91	2450 62	1574 86	1301 63	1164 83	1103 86
Hardware, etc.	366 43	1250 03	690 87	1300 97	689 44	186 15
Paints and oil	160 69	1453 17	722 63	1106 80	700 85	152 57
Officers' travelling expenses	100 00	34 50	151 50	32 75	81 77	208 95
Elopers, cost of recovering	11 85	20 10	36 65	55 46		2 00
Freight and duties	26 48	124 45	39 23	77 27	14 90	163 32
Amusements	173 76	419 98	308 55	567 29	132 03	58 50
Religious services	197 50	205 91	33 75	36 23	30 00	
Rent		1171 00		954 08		515 00
Incidentals	614 66	480 25	814 79	307 50		582 70
Transfer and removal of patients	30 00		24 00	5 00	1079 86	19 45
Salaries and wages	32093 54	36428 32	24293 21	30518 88	10318 92	15011 63
Totals	105594 29	140705 92	84354 83	115171 63	46536 22	52271 03

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.		
	Estimates.		Yearly cost per patient.	Estimates.		Yearly cost per patient.	Estimates.		Yearly cost per patient.	Estimates.		Yearly cost per patient.	Estimates.		Yearly cost per patient.	Estimates.		Yearly cost per patient.
	£	c.	%	£	c.	%	£	c.	%	£	c.	%	£	c.	%	£	c.	%
Medicine and medical comforts.....	719	97		977	65	1 03	924	43	1 59	513	12	0 57	355	56	1 14	100	44	0 28
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry.....	1511	61	19 91	1670	88	17 46	1187	74	20 48	1719	02	19 12	631	51	20 29	478	31	13 29
Flour, bread, etc.....	609	8	8 03	780	59	8 16	535	73	9 75	632	25	7 07	281	21	9 05	350	24	9 74
Butter.....	432	14	5 70	672	25	7 02	301	64	5 20	517	98	5 37	162	09	5 23	181	43	5 05
Groceries.....	860	26	11 41	1081	10	11 37	800	38	13 80	1324	52	15 37	467	44	14 70	282	32	7 81
Fruit and vegetables.....	262	45	3 46	225	82	2 36	233	44	3 46	171	07	1 97	49	82	1 61	119	36	3 30
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	461	14	6 08	140	38	1 56	558	81	9 64	830	61	9 27	57	82	18 59	31	16	8 87
Fuel.....	1418	07	18 69	2073	49	21 60	987	25	16 70	1210	01	13 46	74	86	24 11	11	10	32 85
Gas, oil, etc.....	256	56	3 38	283	31	2 36	336	14	1 62	303	90	3 39	24	93	0 08	49	51	1 37
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	139	14	1 84	213	32	2 30	80	73	1 39	145	96	1 63	79	38	2 56	98	58	2 74
Furniture and furnishings.....	168	32	2 22	431	06	4 80	190	83	3 29	240	37	2 68	116	84	3 57	120	17	3 34
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	266	94	3 51	512	13	5 42	357	74	6 10	353	15	3 94	108	15	6 32	161	84	4 48
Repairs and alterations.....	358	03	4 73	513	82	5 39	288	36	5 15	370	10	4 13	147	06	4 73	142	48	4 01
Printing, postage and stationery.....	85	01	1 13	135	71	1 42	87	50	1 51	100	42	1 12	83	45	0 27	63	41	1 75
Water supply.....	303	51	4 00	364	22	38 08	254	52	0 44	190	28	2 12	103	18	33 18	150	11	41 69
Salaries and wages.....	320	53	42 28	250	18	2 60	242	41	41 88	305	18	33 91	130	19	4 19	161	92	4 59
Miscellaneous.....	136	83	1 79				140	47	2 43			2 60						
Totals.....	1055	29	139 11	1407	92	147 03	843	83	145 54	1151	63	128 11	465	22	149 62	527	03	145 19

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butcher meat, per cwt					6 48
Flour, per bbl.	4 90	4 83	5 14	4 35	* 4 49
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf					
Oatmeal, per bbl.	4 90	4 80	4 90	4 95	5 00
Split peas, per bbl	3 40		3 73	3 60	4 50
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb.	0 16½	0 18	0 16½	0 17	0 15¾
Potatoes, per bushel	0 65				
FUEL.					
Hard coal, large egg	4 00	4 65	4 50	5 75	5 00
“ stove	4 00	4 65	4 50	5 75	5 10
“ chestnut	4 00	4 65	4 50	5 75	
“ small egg		4 48	4 50	5 75	
Soft coal, for steam	3 90				
“ “ grates		4 30			
Hard wood, green, per cord				5 10	
“ dry, “	4 45			5 20	
Pine				3 45	

*In bags.

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylums.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	.....	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	.....	5
Assistant Medical Officers	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	7
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2	.....	1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants	3	2	1	2	1	1	10
Stewards	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	.....	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Engineers' Assistants and Stokers	8	9	4	7	3	6	37
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	10
Painters	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	1	.....	7
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	.....	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	1	3	1	4	2	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	2	3	1	2	12
Shoemakers .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Stable and Stock-keepers .....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	5
Butchers and Jobbers .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	7	6	3	5	3	4	28
Laundresses and Assistants	5	4	3	4	3	2	21
Housemaids	2	8	2	4	1	7	24
Dairymaids	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
ATTENDANTS.							
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	11	10	12	12	4	1	50
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	7	7	10	4	1	35
Trained Infirmary Nurse .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Teachers of Feeble-minded Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Ordinary Male Attendants	21	30	13	20	8	6	98
Ordinary Female Attendants	23	26	16	17	8	9	99
Male Night Watchers	5	.....	2	3	1	3	14
Female Night Watchers	4	3	1	3	.....	2	14
Totals	119	132	84	110	45	56	544

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1220	305	9	2636	293	21	3715	177	4	1152	288	3	202	67	1	197	197	42	9112	217
Tailor's shop.....	3	840	113	4	1145	124	6	1510	252	2	568	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4063	271
Shoemaker's shop.....	1	54	54	1	307	307	5	1269	254	3	839	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2469	247
Engineer's shop.....	5	1560	312	5	1502	300	6	1445	241	4	1369	342	2	271	136	3	1030	343	25	7177	287
Blacksmith's shop.....	1	312	312	.....	.....	.....	1	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	512	256
Mason work.....	2	624	312	4	1128	282	7	1896	271	4	420	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4068	239
Repairing roads.....	9	1098	122	.....	.....	.....	6	1220	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2318	155
Wood yard and coal shed.....	16	4960	310	4	1180	295	4	940	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	7593	281
Bakery.....	4	1095	274	3	958	319	6	1167	194	4	790	198	4	196	49	1	145	145	22	4351	198
Laundry.....	18	5834	324	20	6215	317	23	4695	200	22	6416	291	5	701	140	13	3788	291	101	27649	274
Dairy.....	9	3285	365	2	459	229	13	3161	243	4	1460	365	.....	.....	.....	4	1460	365	32	9765	305
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	4	1060	265	4	1269	317	6	1400	233	2	230	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4019	251
Piggery.....	2	730	365	.....	.....	.....	2	509	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1969	281
Painting.....	3	929	309	2	672	336	6	1142	190	5	1352	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4095	256
Farm.....	24	8382	345	28	8382	294	24	4130	243	70	16043	229	26	2734	105	.....	.....	.....	146	39671	272
Garden and grounds.....	24	6930	289	32	9585	300	19	3515	181	50	11618	232	.....	.....	.....	35	6015	272	186	37663	202
Stable.....	6	2190	365	9	2695	299	7	1222	175	3	1079	358	.....	.....	.....	3	1040	347	28	8226	294
Kitchen.....	18	4200	233	29	8555	295	14	2824	201	22	7318	333	3	401	133	9	2988	332	95	26286	277
Dining-room.....	54	19710	334	36	12439	359	42	10994	261	47	16335	347	24	2992	125	13	4595	338	216	67565	313
Officer's quarters.....	6	2760	450	.....	.....	.....	5	1444	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	730	365	13	4934	380
Sewing.....	32	4344	104	72	21467	300	60	15153	252	64	16055	250	18	760	42	.....	.....	.....	43	58643	236
Knitting.....	12	3756	313	71	23276	328	45	11816	263	92	25006	271	.....	.....	.....	22	2654	141	232	66518	287
Spinning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending.....	20	6260	313	9	2652	295	14	4232	302	27	4152	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	17296	247
Wards and halls.....	230	83950	365	309	111398	360	150	53695	357	368	125566	70	110	9897	90	71	22780	321	1398	407286	304
Store-room.....	10	3650	365	3	877	292	1	312	312	1	362	362	.....	.....	.....	1	313	313	16	5514	345
Not otherwise specified.....	44	16060	365	174	52023	299	68	16188	238	47	15214	334	37	2536	69	.....	.....	.....	370	102021	276
Totals.....	561	185793	331	827	271320	328	561	149791	247	845	253404	300	232	20690	89	186	49649	267	2979	930783	312

TABLE No. 18.
Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years																					
From 15 to 20 years.....	7	1	8	3	1	4	3	5	8	4	7	11	.....	1	1	2	18	47	29	18	47
" 20 " 25 "	24	12	36	10	8	18	11	6	17	12	11	23	5	1	6	7	5	18	30	20	50
" 25 " 30 "	15	28	43	7	10	17	11	6	17	6	16	22	6	1	7	9	4	13	54	65	119
" 30 " 35 "	24	27	51	15	8	23	11	6	17	9	11	20	8	8	16	9	8	17	76	68	144
" 35 " 40 "	22	15	37	5	5	10	10	11	21	9	14	23	4	12	16	6	8	14	56	65	121
" 40 " 45 "	20	14	34	9	6	15	9	8	17	5	10	15	4	11	15	5	9	14	52	58	110
" 45 " 50 "	18	17	35	5	7	12	9	3	12	3	8	11	6	15	21	2	6	8	43	56	99
" 50 " 55 "	9	13	22	6	3	9	5	2	7	5	4	9	3	14	17	1	3	4	29	39	68
" 55 " 60 "	14	4	18	2	6	8	4	3	7	1	3	4	1	11	12	1	.....	1	23	27	50
" 60 " 65 "	6	10	16	4	.....	4	3	1	4	8	2	10	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....	22	24	43
" 65 " 70 "	4	5	9	.....	4	4	7	5	12	2	4	6	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	14	28	42
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
" 75 " 80 "	3	1	4	.....	1	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	5	7	12
" 80 " 85 "	3	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
" 85 " 90 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	26	4	30	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4	34
Totals.....	197	153	350	70	63	133	89	58	147	67	90	157	42	99	141	82	64	146	547	527	1074

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 15 to 20 years.....	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	8	5	13
" 20 " 25 ".....	4	7	11	3	2	5	3	6	9	3	1	4	...	1	1	13	17	30
" 25 " 30 ".....	6	3	9	3	4	7	1	3	4	4	5	9	...	...	...	14	15	29
" 30 " 35 ".....	3	3	6	6	4	10	2	3	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	11	15	26
" 35 " 40 ".....	4	3	7	2	3	5	1	2	3	4	3	7	...	1	1	11	12	23
" 40 " 45 ".....	8	5	13	...	4	4	1	...	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	12	12	24
" 45 " 50 ".....	5	2	7	4	...	4	2	2	4	6	3	9	...	...	...	17	7	24
" 50 " 55 ".....	4	...	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
" 55 " 60 ".....	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	5	3	8
" 60 " 65 ".....	3	2	5	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	5	11
" 65 " 70 ".....	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	5	11
" 70 " 75 ".....	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 80 " 85 ".....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 85 " 90 ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	46	30	76	26	25	51	15	19	34	27	25	52	...	2	2	114	101	215

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years.....
From 15 to 20 years.....
" 20 " 25 "
" 25 " 30 "
" 30 " 35 "
" 35 " 40 "
" 40 " 45 "
" 45 " 50 "
" 50 " 55 "
" 55 " 60 "
" 60 " 65 "
" 65 " 70 "
" 70 " 75 "
" 75 " 80 "
" 80 " 85 "
" 85 " 90 "
" 90 " 95 "
Unknown.....
Totals.....	33	24	57	20	34	54	13	15	28	20	20	40	5	6	11	14	19	33	105	118
																				223

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which affords also a means of comparison with the previous year :

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1890.			30th September, 1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.....	399	391	790	331	348	679
“ “ London	469	477	946	493	481	974
“ “ Kingston	325	349	674	279	247	526
“ “ Hamilton	459	449	908	447	447	894
“ “ Mimico				196	199	395
Total insane in Asylums	1652	1666	3318	1746	1722	3468
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	157	155	312	222	198	420
Total number in Provincial Asylums ...	1809	1821	3630	1968	1920	3888
Homewood Retreat, Guelph.....	9	10	19	9	10	19
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary....	30	2	32	26	.....	26
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols.	53	23	76	33	33	66
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	1901	1856	3757	2036	1963	3999
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum.....	3	7	10	15	15	30
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	18	4	22	8	7	15
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum.....	4	18	22	6	9	15
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum.....	226	172	398	35	25	60
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1890 and 1891.....	2153	2058	4211	2100	2019	4119

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums and how they were occupied at the close of the official year:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1891.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	331	348	679	23	11	34
London	472	472	944	493	481	974	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	283	246	529	279	247	526	4	.....	4
Hamilton	444	465	909	447	447	894	.....	.....	.....
Mimico	200	200	400	196	199	395	4	1	5
Orillia	280	270	550	222	198	420	58	72	130
Totals.....	2033	2002	4035	1968	1920	3888	89	84	173

SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions:—

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	434	7898
Unmarried	640	8301
	1074	16199

Nationalities.

Canadian	687	7615
English	113	2198
Irish	142	3517
Scotch	66	1532
United States	21	481
Other countries and unknown	45	856
	1074	16199

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	216	3824
Roman Catholic	232	3491
Presbyterian	190	3324
Methodist	246	3222
Other denominations and unknown	190	2338
	1074	16199

DISCHARGES.

ASYLUMS.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	76	350	21.71
London	37	133	27.82
Kingston.....	34	147	23.13
Hamilton	52	157	33.12
Totals.....	199	787	25.29

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shown in the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				132	97	229
Discharged, cured	56	48	104			
“ improved	9	16	25			
“ unimproved	2		2			
Died before expiration of leave		1	1			
Transferred to another Asylum.....						
Returned to Asylum.....	28	10	38			
Out on probation 30th September, 1891	37	22	59			
Totals.....	132	97	229	132	97	229

DEATHS IN ASYLUM.

ASYLUMS.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	57	1140	5.00
London	54	1079	5.00
Kingston.....	28	821	3.41
Hamilton	40	1065	3.75
Mimico	11	409	2.70
Orillia (Idiot).....	33	458	7.20
Totals.....	223	4972	4.49

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The Table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed :—

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CASE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	2	4	6	10	36	46
Religious excitement				13	13	26
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	5	3	8	21	15	36
Love affairs, including seduction				5	20	25
Mental anxiety—"worry".....	5	1	6	19	6	25
Fright and nervous shocks				3	5	8
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....	6		6	12	3	15
Intemperance, sexual					1	1
Venereal disease.....	2		2	1	2	3
Self-abuse, sexual	5	1	6	31	3	34
Over-work		2	2	6	10	16
Sunstroke.....	4	1	5	7		7
Accident or injury.....	1		1	20		20
Pregnancy		1	1		5	5
Puerperal					25	25
Lactation ..					2	2
Puberty and change of life.....		1	1	2	3	5
Uterine disorders					12	12
Brain disease, with general paralysis ..					1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	22	8	30		1	1
Other forms of brain disease				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	6	7	13	18	14	32
Fevers				11	5	16
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	27	20	47			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	49	64	113	2	3	5
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	1	1			1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	1		1			
Unknown	309	349	658	280	277	557
Total	465	463	928	463	463	928

The following table shews the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive.

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878.....	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.....	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61
1885.....	457	423	34	7.44
1886.....	519	355	164	31.60
1887.....	425	395	30	7.06
1888.....	566	386	180	31.80
1889.....	514	441	73	14.20
1890.....	669	492	177	26.46
1891.....	928	495	433	53.34

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following two tables shew, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1882, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:—

ASYLUMS.	Actual Population.	Number of Patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of Patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto.....	1140	561	277120	185793	67.04
London.....	1079	827	369670	271320	73.40
Kingston.....	821	561	171713	149794	87.24
Hamilton.....	1065	845	327960	253404	77.27
Mimico.....	409	232	113115	20690	18.23
Orillia.....	458	186	131234	49649	37.83
Totals.....	4972	3212	1391212	930650	67.89

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882:—

ASYLUMS.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Toronto.....	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62.01	67.04
London.....	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30	75.43	73.40
Kingston.....	45.11	53.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71	70.56	70.27	87.24
Hamilton.....	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43	77.27

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it.

ASYLUMS.	Expended 1890.	Expended 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	106,093 56	105,594 29	.....	499 27
London	115,536 30	140,705 92	25,169 62	.....
Kingston	92,387 62	84,354 83	.....	8,032 79
Hamilton	106,881 14	115,171 63	8,290 49	.....
Orillia	43,465 50	52,271 03	8,805 53	.....
Totals.....	464,364 12	498,097 70	42,265 64	8,532 06
Actual increase, 1891.....			33,733 58	.....

The increase in the expenditure which is shown at London and Hamilton during 1891, is due to large balances for coal delivered in 1890, being paid for in 1891, and also accounts for the abnormally small expenditure in 1890.

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the Asylums during 1890 and 1891, together with the average daily population :—

ASYLUMS.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1890.			YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1891.		
	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.
		\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto ..	761	139 30	2 68	759	139 11	2 68
London	925	124 96	2 40	957	147 03	2 83
Kingston	679	136 06	2 61	580	145 54	2 80
Hamilton	901	118 62	2 28	898	128 11	2 46
Mimico .....	.....	.....	.....	311	149 62	2 88
Orillia	311	139 76	2 69	360	145 19	2 79
Totals.....	3577	131 74	2 53	3865	142 43	2 74

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

Asylum.	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum.....	278	\$36,677 23
London ".....	107	8,226 21
Kingston ".....	65	3,878 30
Hamilton ".....	90	7,645 40
Orillia ".....	37	2,079 68
Totals.....	577	\$58,507 42

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year :

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872	139	19255 80	5219 50	.....
" " 1873	171	16660 61	.....	2595 19
" " 1874	182	20035 77	3375 15	.....
" " 1875	231	21875 92	1840 15	.....
" " 1876	256	21175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877	323	28093 58	6917 65	.....
" " 1878	334	30103 75	2010 17	.....
" " 1879	343	32898 26	2794 51	.....
" " 1880	387	37653 81	4755 55	.....
" " 1881	414	41066 54	3412 73	.....
" " 1882	475	43937 64	2871 10	.....
" " 1883	538	59922 59	15984 95	.....
" " 1884	496	48135 18	.....	11787 41
" " 1885	509	49620 93	1485 73	.....
" " 1886	516	53030 05	4309 12	.....
" " 1887	514	48742 53	.....	5187 52
" " 1888	538	59638 16	10895 63	.....
" " 1889	708	66670 64	7032 48	.....
" " 1890	562	62754 16	.....	3916 48
" " 1891	577	58507 42	.....	4246 74

APPENDIX

TO THE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC,

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON,
HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM
FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1891.

TORONTO, Oct. 1st, 1891.

To R. Christie, Inspector of Public Charities:—

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, I have the honour to herewith present to you the Fifty-first Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

The total number of patients admitted during the preceding twelve months was 350. Of these 207 were received under warrant from our gaols, and 143 were sent directly by relations or friends to one or other of the Provincial Asylums. 110 of the above number were transferred to us during the year, namely 70 males and 40 females. They were of the quiet and chronic class. This reduced our ordinary admissions to 240 patients.

The total number under care and treatment during the year was 1,140 against 961 last year.

Deaths.

The deaths were, males 33, females 24, making a total of 57, as against 59 last year, but as the number under treatment was much larger in 1891 than in 1890, the percentage of mortality last year was only 5 per cent. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the former year. A large number of those who died were aged and many had passed the three score and ten years of life.

Discharges.

During the year 57 males were discharged, and 49 females, being a total of 106. Of that number 76 recovered, 16 improved, and 14 unimproved. This makes 21.7 of recoveries on admissions.

It will be readily understood that the large transfer to us of 110 chronic and incurable cases must of necessity reduce our proportional number of recoveries as they are included in our list of admissions. It is only fair to subtract them from our total of admissions during the year, making the number 240. The ratio of recoveries would then be on admission 31.6 per cent.

Insane Europeans.

I drew attention three years ago to the fact that Canada is being made "a dumping ground" for the defective class of Europe, especially of Great Britain and Ireland. It needs only a glance at our Asylum Statistics to show that a much larger proportion of insane foreigners is in our Asylum and is being committed from day to day than the usual average can warrant. It is evident from the statements of the patients themselves that numbers of them are being sent by parochial bodies to our shore, simply as the cheapest way to get rid of them for life. We have no such strict system of inspection of immigrants as exists in the United States, hence our open door is being crowded and our land flooded by all classes of defectives, especially the insane.

Flower Missions.

As has been the case for several years past, the "Bible Flower Mission" of this city has not forgotten our patients. One of its active members has paid during the last two years 98 visits and has distributed 5,323 bouquets with neat Bible texts attached. Many of these Scriptural selections were retained by the recipients weeks after having been received. The donors receive the thanks of all, for these evidences of good will.

Newspapers.

The proprietor of the *Telegram* newspaper has kindly sent us for many years ten numbers of the paper, daily. These are distributed in the wards and the perusal of them is looked forward to by the patients with great eagerness from day to day. The *Empire* has not forgotten us and has kindly sent us two copies daily for such charitable use. We have received the exchanges of the *Globe* and *Telegram* daily, and for many years. These comprise newspapers from all parts of the world, and to many patients they are equal to letters from home as they contain local news from the neighbourhood to which each reader may belong. They are "sunny glints" of the outside world to many, more unfortunate than ourselves.

Volunteer Patients.

Very many persons come to us and wish to stay in the Asylum to be treated for some nervous trouble they may be afflicted with. They are not insane, but are on the border-land, and reasonably supposing that asylum medical officers are more conversant with such complaints than are any other members of the profession, seek their advice and treatment. A large number of such are quite willing to go into our wards and remain there subject to our care and supervision as are the other patients, if only they were permitted to do so, until they should recover their physical and mental health.

Private Asylums can meet the wants of the comparatively wealthy in this respect, but the plea is for the poor, who are drifting towards and it may be into insanity, but who might be saved by timely treatment during this voluntary surrender to it in a hospital for the insane. The same Statute could apply to such cases as is now in force in respect to private institutions. Under existing rules and regulations we are not permitted to receive or retain patients of this class, so these poor and needy must shift for themselves as best they may until insanity has fully developed.

Amusements.

It will be seen by the subjoined list of amusements that our friends in the city are not unmindful of us.

For many years they have cheerfully given their services gratuitously, and were they to hear the expressions of pleasure and gratitude by the patients they would feel themselves repaid for their self-denial.

These varied entertainments are usually of a high order of merit, as much of the best talent in the city is at our disposal. We have the usual dances, pic-nics and such like during the year.

List of Entertainments provided by Friends, Season 1890-91.

1. Concert by Band of Governor-General's Body Guard, Mr. T. Williams, Band-master.
2. Concert by Choir of Christ Church, R.E., Mr. F. Johnston, Conductor.
3. Concert by Mr. George Macbeth and friends.
4. Stereopticon entertainment by Mr. F. B. Whittemore and friends.
5. Concert by Choir of Beverley Street Baptist Church, Mr. C. Ruse, Conductor.
6. Concert by Choir of Holy Trinity Church, Mr. A. R. Blackburn, Conductor.
7. Concert by Choir of St. Margaret's Church, Mr. W. Walklate, Conductor.
8. Concert by Mr. Lawrence Boyd and friends.
9. Concert by Choir of West Presbyterian Church, Mr. George Macbeth, Conductor.
10. Concert by the Toronto Hand Bell Ringers, Mr. H. Fox, Secretary.

11. Concert by Choir of Old St. Andrew's Church, Mr. G. W. Grant, Conductor.
12. Concert by Choir of Berkeley Street Methodist Church, Mrs. Bradley, Conductor.
13. Concert by Burns Camp, Sons of Scotland, Mr. D. Carmichael, Conductor.
14. Concert by Choir of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Mr. A. S. Vogt, Conductor.
15. Concert by Choir of St. Alban's Cathedral, Mr. James Baylis, Conductor.
16. Concert by Burns Camp, Sons of Scotland, Mr. B. Farquharson, Secretary.
17. Concert by Choir of Queen Street Methodist Church, Mr. J. B. Baxter, Conductor.
18. Robert de Bruce Camp, Sons of Scotland, Mr. B. Farquharson, Secretary.
19. Concert by Miss Blackwell and friends.
20. Concert by Choir of College Street Baptist Church, Mr. C. P. McCoy, Conductor.
21. Concert by W. M. Robinson and friends.
22. Stereopticon Entertainment, illustrative of life in India and Ceylon, by Mr. G. W. Leitch.

Industrial Exhibition.

Through the kindness of the executive of the Industrial Exhibition we receive free admission yearly for about 120 patients. It would do the officers of this great show good to hear our patients on their return criticise the classifications of judges and quality of fruit, flowers, paintings, manufactures, and such like.

Wants.

A large room is needed as a workshop for the patients. Having now no farm, we are compelled to keep a large number of patients who are capable of working in comparative idleness. Were a large room built we could employ such in some industrial pursuits, much to their benefit and ours. The same room could be used as a lecture room for the students who come here from year to year to receive clinical instruction on mental diseases. For the past seven years the classes have ranged from 50 to 60 medical students of the graduating year.

As the Medical Council has determined to compel all students to attend such a course before licensing them, this class will in future be double this size—coming as they will from the two medical schools in the city—hence the necessity of providing adequate accommodation for them.

It is my intention to invite senior law students to attend this course, as it is important for them to practically know something of insanity in connection with their study of jurisprudence, as it is for a medical student to be conversant with mind troubles. A lawyer will be able to more intelligently examine a medical witness were he to have knowledge of insanity from observation as well as from books.

Mimico Branch.

This branch is as yet in connection with Toronto Asylum. There are about 400 patients in residence. Two additional cottages for disturbed and disturbing patients are being finished.

These will contain 120 of this class. These structures will be ready for occupancy about next January. The branch will then have a population of 520 patients. It will then be an Asylum in itself. It is scarcely necessary to state that its administration cannot be carried on successfully from Toronto Asylum as headquarters, with six miles intervening. It is impossible for me to oversee as it should be supervised, and in the interest of this organization it should be established on an independent basis. Toronto Asylum superintendency is enough for a chief officer, unless he is satisfied to perform his work in a perfunctory manner.

On November 27th, 1890, Dr. Cascaden resigned his position as assistant physician. Dr. Murphy was appointed assistant superintendent in his place, and entered on his duties on January 16th, 1891. He is in charge at the present time. So far he has been assisted by clinical students. Of necessity these can only remain for a short period, and become useful about the time each is ready to leave as a graduate to enter into practice. It would be better to appoint a medical man, as assistant physician, to help Dr. Murphy, and who, as one of the medical staff, would assume some share of responsibility, which a clinical student cannot be permitted to take upon himself.

Deaths.

The deaths were 11 at this branch during the year; 409 were in residence, so this is a percentage of only 2.6 per cent. mortality. From the experience we have had of three of these cottages in the grounds of the Toronto Asylum, there is no doubt of the healthfulness of these detached buildings in contrast to the housing of large numbers in huge structures, which are monuments of architectural folly. The better ventilation, the isolation from one another, the access to more sunlight and fresh air, the better classification, the greater facilities to get out of doors, the removal of the noisy, filthy and epileptic from the quiet and decent, are only a few of the advantages of the cottage system. The disadvantages are not to be compared to these, if the interest of the insane is the sole object in view.

The appended statements from the *Journal of Insanity* show what the opinion of the large class of our workers is in this direction. It is a revulsion against that *hospitalism* which prevailed so long in Europe, especially in cities where ground is dear and skyward is cheap.

Detached Buildings for the Insane.

The *Alienist and Neurologist* says on this matter.—It seems as though this way of providing for the care and treatment of the insane has commended itself to the favour of alienists in the country more and more each year. The building of Kankakee asylum marked a new era in hospital construction in the United States. Dr. Yellowlees could not refer to it as “another gigantic mistake.” Kankakee accommodates 1,500 patients, 275 in the central building, and 1,225 in the detached buildings, which number eighteen.

Willard Asylum consists of a main building and twenty detached buildings and can accommodate 2,000. Several mistakes were confessedly made in the erection of this plant. For instance, the central building should have a capacity of only 350 instead of 600. The arrangement of the grouping was also somewhat defective. It was, at first, intended only for the chronic insane, but on account of the great pressure on the other institutions in New York it has been compelled to receive all classes. But it is adapted for general insane population or for the chronic insane. The institutions at Toledo, Ohio, Richmond, Ind., and one in Dakota and at Kalamazoo, all have detached buildings. Kalamazoo has two large main buildings, one for each sex, and some half dozen farms and cottages. Although Kalamazoo was originally built in the old style, all the additions made to its capacity in late years have taken the shape of the cottages on farms.

Two hospitals about being completed, that at Islip, and that at Ogdensburg, N.Y., are both being constructed on the detached building plan. Each of these will consist of a large number of small, home-like, inexpensive two-story buildings. Following the progressive thought of the day, the Lunacy Committee of Pennsylvania, has decided to provide for the increasing number of insane in the State by the erection of a new hospital plant, which will consist of a large number of small two-story buildings, variously arranged so as to accommodate the various class of patients.

The Legislature adopted the committee's suggestions, and the new plan capable of accommodating 1,500 or 2,000 patients will be erected at once. A wise incorporation of the best of Kankakee, St. Lawrence, Alt-Scherbitz, Willard and Gabersee, would result in an admirable hospital. The two principal objections to the detached buildings have

been the difficulties in administration and of supplying hot meals. Without going into details, it will suffice to say that Kankakee, Alt-Scherbitz and Willard report little or no difficulty in this respect. The cost, per bed, of the buildings of Kankakee was about \$575; Willard, \$825. The cost of the old style asylum was \$1,800 per bed.

The new hospital for Pennsylvania is to cost \$600,000, or \$390 per bed.

Public Buildings for the Insane.

The Annual Report of the State Board of Charities of New York has the following in this connection. The Board cannot conclude this subject of the insane without again protesting in the opposition to the erection by the State of great buildings for the concentration of the insane, adapted more for local ornament and impressiveness than for the purpose claimed—that of improving the condition of, or for the better accommodation and care of those deprived of their reason. Buildings of this character, like many of those now in use, and the one now in process of erection as a new additional state institution for insane occupants at an expense that bids fair, when finally completed and furnished, to cost somewhere near \$2,500 for each occupant for shelter alone, is an extravagant misuse of the funds obtained by the state taxation for “charitable” purposes.

The houses or homes of the people of the state, throughout its extent, are tabulated in tax assessments lists at the average cost of less than \$2,000 each, and they accommodate families averaging five persons to each house, or about \$400 individually for comfortable shelter.

Truly it is not needful, on the ground of necessity to spend a million or more on one vast building, its furniture and other accessories, to accommodate patients at quadruple cost, or about \$2,500 for each insane person committed to it, merely to gratify local or official pride. The investigations of philanthropists, and the experience of alienists in Europe, and of those of the highest type and attainments in our own country, now condemn the herding together in large numbers of those afflicted with insanity. They are not insensible to their forced association when confined as in prison, and it has been found that the best results in treatment, to say nothing of cures, are attained in smaller, separate and inexpensive buildings, capable of a larger range of classification of the different cases of mental aberration, and affording more intimate personal acquaintance with and observation of their patients, by the medical and other attendants, and also securing greater individual safety of the insane inmates, than can be had in great buildings of prison-like structure, even of stately grandeur.

WANTS.

1st.—A mason is needed, as repairs and changes are constantly required in masonry.

2nd.—A fruit gardener is needed. The farmer has neither the training nor time to look after fruit culture. It will pay to employ such a person as he can use patients to assist him. The purchase of all kinds of fruit for a large establishment means a good deal of money to be expended yearly. There would be no necessity for this expenditure with a good gardener to look after the cultivation of all kinds of fruits.

3rd.—On account of the great increase of population, one additional cook and another laundry woman are required.

4th.—A mortuary should be built as a detached building,

5th.—A dwelling-house for fruit gardener and one for mason should be erected, such as the farmer and carpenter occupy at present.

6th.—On the north farm a water supply is badly needed, as the surface wells are of little use. The stables, the piggery, the cottage for working patients, and the assistant farmer's house are at present virtually without water except what is drawn by waggons from the lake a mile distant.

FARM.

So far the receipts from the farm have not exceeded the outlay. This was to be expected, as the farm had lain uncultivated for many years, and as a result was overrun with all kinds of noxious weeds. The land was undrained and in many parts level and wet. These drawbacks have been remedied to some extent by cultivation, and will be more so in the future. Any farmer knows it takes years to bring such neglected farm land into shape.

A good deal of the new land has been brought into use within the last two years, but much more is lying waste and needs cleaning up. It was hoped that a large farm like that of Mimico would raise enough of potatoes, hay, straw, roots and such like for both asylums, but this year the branch will need all that has been raised for its own use, (so the farmer reports).

Toronto Asylum must purchase in the future, all such supplies that it may need at our own market. In connection with the farm are needed a large root-house and an implement building to hold reapers, mowers, waggons and such like.

Lectures.

Regular weekly lectures will be delivered at this Asylum to the nurses during the coming winter on Sanitation, Hygiene, Nursing, and the different phases of Insanity.

It is intended to make them as practical as possible, and those nurses, who will attend two courses of such lectures and will pass satisfactory examinations, can receive certificates to that effect at the close of such a course, of two years duration.

Name, "Asylum."

There is no doubt that the name "Asylum" conveys to the public the idea of merely a place of refuge; simply this and nothing more. It is often stated by outsiders that it has always seemed to them the Asylums were merely places of custody and safe-keeping for the maniacs and incurables. They had a vague notion that very few of those who entered ever were discharged as recovered. Such doubters look almost incredulously on the statement that from thirty to forty per cent. of those who are admitted annually are cured and set at liberty.

This erroneous impression is largely due to the unfortunate word "Asylum." It contains no idea of medical treatment.

A misnomer often does mischief in this way. We all know what horrors were conveyed to us by the names "Bedlam" and "Madhouse," and how we associated in our minds such names with howling maniacs, who are only found on the stage in some *extravaganza*.

It is a pity that our statutory title is not "Hospital for the Insane." This means medical care and treatment, and such a term would educate the public mind in the right direction.

New York State last year wisely made the change, and we should follow its excellent example in this respect.

Two Modes of Admission.

It is a pity that uniformity cannot be obtained in the modes of admission of patients. The ordinary process is simple, effective and expeditious. It needs only a history of the individual and two medical certificates to fulfil the law in this respect.

In this city the whole of the conditions required by law could be complied with in a few hours.

The second method, by warrant, is slow, cumbersome and complex, and often subjects an innocent patient to incarceration in some County gaol for weeks waiting for the completion of necessary documents before being allowed transmission to an Asylum. The two systems might be put in antithesis in this way, by citing cases in our own experience.

"A" goes insane on a neighbouring street; the friends come to me and papers are issued at once for his admission. In an hour they are properly filled and the patient is admitted at once.

"B" is found by a policeman insane on the same street; is taken into custody, and conveyed to the gaol. He is committed under a warrant, brought before a magistrate, and is again committed to gaol for further examination. The gaol surgeon then examines him, the county judge examines him, another medical man examines him. These three gentlemen determine and declare that poor "B" is insane. All the papers in the case are then sent to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary; they go from there to the Inspector of Asylums, and from him to one of the Superintendents of an Asylum. The latter copies the important parts of them; these files, in due time, find their way back to the Provincial Secretary's office. All having been found by this time to have been satisfactory, a warrant of transfer is issued to a bailiff, and he delivers over in due form the unfortunate prisoner to the Asylum officials.

"B" is not a murderer, a burglar, or a criminal of any sort, but unfortunately fell into the hands of a policeman, or constable.

"A" was lucky to have friends to look after him, and escaped the prison, the many interviews, the days and maybe weeks of prison fare, and the mortification of consorting with criminals although innocent of any offence.

"A" recovers and may be released by the Superintendent at five minutes notice. "B" has been committed by a warrant, and a warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor must discharge him. He cannot be otherwise legally discharged. This discharge must be based on the statement of a chief officer of an Asylum that "B" has recovered. This process often takes ten days or more from the time the recommendation is sent in until the warrant of discharge comes to hand. A mere statement of the facts shows how inconsistent, indefensible, clumsy and unjust such a law is which treats so differently two individuals under similar conditions, except that of custody and the accident of arrest.

It is a slavish copy of an old English law which even in Britain is obsolete in its most objectionable features. The remedy lies in putting the two classes on the same footing. Let each Sheriff procure from a Superintendent two certificates as in ordinary process, let the gaol surgeon and another medical practitioner certify to the insanity; let these documents be a warrant, as they are ordinarily, to transfer such at once from a gaol to an Asylum under the same condition as in ordinary cases, and the discharge in the same way.

The following is an extract from my Report of 1889 on this subject, and is pertinent thereto:

"One of the anomalies of our system for admission is that there is no uniformity in the procedure necessary to admit a patient by warrant or under ordinary process. A patient, however harmless, may be arrested because of insanity, cannot be legally declared insane until such a person has been examined by the County judge, the gaol surgeon, and one other legally qualified medical practitioner.

"This step may mean a delay of a week or ten days. The next necessity is that all papers in connection with the case must then be sent to the Provincial Secretary, and from his office to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum to which the patient is to be sent. It is then required that a warrant of transfer from a gaol to an Asylum must be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

"These additional requirements may cause, and usually do cause, at least ten days of further delay. Because of this round-about way an insane person remains in gaol after commitment about three weeks before all the formal steps of removal are complied with.

"It is true that occasionally some cases are admitted sooner if all the parties to the transfer can be reached at once, but this is by no means always the case. Often a month or six weeks are spent in procuring legal documents in warrant cases.

"During all this time an acute, and possibly curable, case may be compelled to lie in gaol at a most critical time of the disease, even although there may be a vacancy in any of the Asylums to receive such unfortunates. The medical officers are always anxious to put such under medical treatment as soon as possible, but they are helpless to expedite the movement of such a cumbrous machinery. On the other hand, under the ordinary process, all that is required is simply the filling up of two medical certificates by physicians to admit any patient.

"The whole legal procedure is often gone through within a few hours of application to the great advantage of friends and patients. The method should be equally as simple and expeditious in warrant cases. None of these are criminals, but they are treated as such in the whole process of examination and committal."

In the same way a complicated method is required to discharge. Nothing less can do so than a warrant signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and based upon the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent of an Asylum. In contradistinction to this complexity is the fact that under ordinary process a patient can be discharged at once by a Superintendent without any formality whatever. All committals and discharges of the insane, pure and simple, should be done by uniform process. This would insure promptitude in investigation as to insanity and in the transfer to Asylums of those declared insane. Not only so, but it would also relieve the congestion which takes place so often in the gaols because of the slow movements of the law in this respect in warrant cases.

Blame is attached by the public and juries to the Government, the Inspectors and Superintendents because of the time required to remove insane persons from the gaols to the Asylums, when, as a matter of fact, the fault lies largely at the door of statutory impediments.

Surely the law could be much more modified in this respect, and for the better, without imperilling the liberty of the subject

The routine work has gone on very much as usual. There have been a good many changes and transfers of *employees*, especially to the Mimico branch. These necessitated the employment of a good many persons new to our work in this institution. On the whole, these as well as the older attendants have done very well.

Of course, where over one hundred and sixty persons are on duty we will occasionally need to adopt "a weeding out" process more because of unfitness than for anything more serious.

The judgment, discretion, patience and activity needed in an Asylum are traits of character not to be found among the many, especially at the petty remuneration such receive.

The many faithful workers have my thanks, and those of honest endeavour to second my efforts to maintain a high standard of efficiency in all departments have my gratitude and will not fail of their reward.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1890				399	391	790
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	137	70	207			
“ Medical Certificate.....	60	83	143	197	153	350
Total number under treatment during year				596	544	1140
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	46	36	76			
“ improved.....	5	11	16			
“ unimproved	6	8	14			
Total number of discharges during year.....	57	49	106			
Died	33	24	57			
Eloped.....	1		1			
Transferred	174	123	297	265	196	461
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				331	348	679
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				3706	3386	7092
“ discharged	1889	1777	3666			
“ died	919	779	1698			
“ eloped	63	11	74			
“ transferred.....	504	471	975	3375	3038	6413
“ remaining 30th September, 1891				331	348	679

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of day's stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 21st of January).	463	445	908
Minimum " " " (on the 31st of March)...	330	326	656
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	141289	135831	277120
Daily average population	387.09	372.13	759.23

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	73	91	164	1651	2123	3774
Widowed						
Single	124	62	186	2055	1263	3318
Total	197	153	350	3706	3386	7092
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	39	23	62	831	751	1582
Episcopalians	46	46	92	1045	956	2001
Methodists	43	34	77	667	635	1302
Baptists	9	8	17	72	72	144
Congregationalists	1	2	3	35	49	84
Roman Catholics	32	24	56	757	669	1426
Mennonites	10	5	15	214	207	421
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	17	11	28	85	47	132
Not reported						
Total	197	153	350	3706	3386	7092
NATIONALITIES.						
English	30	23	53	625	552	1177
Irish	30	30	60	990	957	1947
Scotch	14	11	25	445	399	844
Canadian	103	75	178	1383	1236	2619
United States	2	6	8	122	132	254
Other Countries	4	1	5	112	88	200
Unknown	14	7	21	29	22	51
Total	197	153	350	3706	3386	7092

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				8	5	13
Brant.....		3	3	44	53	97
Bruce.....	1		1	20	10	30
Carleton.....	3	1	4	74	56	130
Central Prison.....	5		5	24		24
Dufferin.....	1	3	4	5	4	9
Elgin.....				30	22	52
Essex.....				17	12	29
Frontenac.....	1		1	101	68	169
Grey.....	5	6	11	39	75	164
Haldimand.....				25	23	48
Haliburton.....		1	1	1	1	2
Halton.....	1	1	2	75	62	137
Hastings.....	9	4	13	82	69	151
Huron.....				57	51	108
Kent.....	2		2	24	21	45
Lambton.....				26	22	48
Lanark.....				50	40	90
Leeds and Grenville.....				58	48	106
Lennox and Addington.....				24	16	40
Lincoln.....	1		1	94	80	174
Mercer Reformatory.....					7	7
Middlesex.....		1	1	75	71	146
Muskoka District.....		1	1	8	8	16
Nipissing District.....		1	1	1	3	4
Norfolk.....				15	18	33
Northumberland and Durham.....	7	10	17	251	234	485
Ontario.....	11	5	16	153	141	294
Oxford.....				35	38	73
Parry Sound District.....	2	1	3	3	1	4
Peel.....	5	2	7	122	103	225
Perth.....	1		1	45	41	86
Peterborough.....	6	7	13	81	71	152
Prescott and Russell.....				13	17	30
Prince Edward.....				26	26	52
Renfrew.....				4	7	11
Simcoe.....				115	118	233
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				60	54	119
Victoria.....	6	4	10	62	46	108
Waterloo.....				44	46	90
Welland.....				42	43	85
Wellington.....	1		1	130	134	264
Wentworth.....		1	1	220	200	420
York (including City of Toronto).....	79	98	177	1149	1176	2325
Not classed.....	50	3	53	124	40	164
Total admissions.....	197	153	350	3706	3386	7092

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				5	1	6
Brant.....				2	3	5
Bruce.....	1		1	5		5
Carleton.....				12	1	13
Central Prison.....	5		5	24		24
Dufferin.....				3		3
Elgin.....				1		1
Essex.....				1	2	3
Frontenac.....				23	13	36
Grey.....	5	2	7	45	13	58
Haldimand.....				5	1	6
Halton.....				4	1	5
Hastings.....	9	3	12	33	23	56
Huron.....				3		3
Kent.....				6	2	8
Lambton.....				2	2	4
Lanark.....				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville.....				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington.....				11		11
Lincoln.....				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory.....					5	5
Middlesex.....						
Muskoka District.....				2	1	3
Norfolk.....				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham.....	3	4	7	50	24	74
Ontario.....	7	3	10	56	25	81
Oxford.....				3	5	8
Parry Sound District.....	2		2	2		2
Peel.....	3		3	31	7	38
Perth.....				7		7
Peterborough.....	6	2	8	34	10	44
Prescott and Russell.....				5	2	7
Prince Edward.....				3		3
Renfrew.....				4	1	5
Simcoe.....				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	4	17
Victoria.....	5	4	9	41	18	59
Waterloo.....				9	4	13
Welland.....				6	3	9
Wellington.....				12	3	15
Wentworth.....				38	9	47
York.....	49	51	100	212	225	537
Not Classed.....	42	1	43	43	8	51
Total admissions.....	137	70	207	914	449	1363

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	R. G.	M.	January 23rd, 1890.	October 1st, 1890.	Recovered.
2	A. S. B.	M.	January 5th, 1884.	" 1st, "	"
3	A. P.	M.	July 19th, 1890.	" 3rd, "	Improved.
4	G. G.	M.	September 8th, 1890.	" 3rd, "	Recovered.
5	L. R.	F.	May 23rd, 1889.	" 4th, "	"
6	W. J. W. M.	M.	April 5th, 1890.	" 11th, "	"
7	A. L.	F.	November 1st, 1881.	" 29th, "	Improved.
8	L. F.	F.	March 26th, 1890.	November 4th, "	Recovered.
9	E. B.	F.	October 2nd, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
10	H. R.	F.	July 10th, 1890.	" 10th, "	"
11	F. D. H.	F.	October 21st, 1890.	" 14th, "	"
12	C. M. H.	F.	August 28th, 1890.	" 17th, "	"
13	J. S.	M.	October 22nd, 1889.	December 17th, "	"
14	F. M. S.	F.	August 27th, 1880.	" 24th, "	"
15	M. S.	F.	August 11th, 1883.	" 26th, "	Improved.
16	J. McC.	M.	May 22nd, 1890.	" 31st, "	Recovered.
17	T. P.	M.	November 20th, 1890.	" 31st, "	"
18	A. H. M. C.	M.	October 14th, 1890.	January 19th, 1891.	Improved.
19	I. W.	F.	July 8th, 1890.	" 24th, "	Recovered.
20	E. W.	F.	January 3rd, 1891.	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
21	R. B. B.	M.	November 12th, 1890.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
22	J. E. T.	M.	October 11th, 1890.	" 31st, "	Improved.
23	R. H.	M.	February 6th, 1883.	February 5th, "	Recovered.
24	G. G.	M.	November 4th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
25	S. G.	F.	September 6th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
26	E. H.	F.	March 14th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
27	B. L.	M.	December 5th, 1890.	" 7th, "	"
28	A. S. E.	F.	August 11th, 1890.	" 12th, "	"
29	M. A. L.	F.	November 13th, 1890.	" 12th, "	Improved.
30	I. M.	F.	January 28th, 1891.	" 17th, "	Unimproved.
31	W. G. K.	M.	September 7th, 1888.	" 18th, "	Recovered.
32	E. H.	F.	January 5th, 1891.	" 21st, "	"
33	M. R.	F.	February 26th, 1891.	" 28th, "	Unimproved.
34	B. P.	M.	August 12th, 1890.	March 4th, "	Recovered.
35	E. S. J.	M.	August 12th, 1890.	" 4th, "	"
36	H. M.	M.	May 27th, 1886.	" 6th, "	"
37	J. E. S.	M.	November 27th, 1890.	" 7th, "	"
38	B. A. P.	M.	August 12th, 1890.	" 13th, "	"
39	J. W.	M.	January 2nd, 1891.	" 13th, "	"
40	C. D.	F.	February 5th, 1891.	" 21st, "	"
41	C. W.	F.	May 16th, 1890.	" 25th, "	"
42	A. McL.	M.	March 6th, 1891.	" 25th, "	Unimproved.
43	W. H. P.	M.	December 6th, 1890.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
44	E. T.	F.	March 9th, 1891.	" 31st, "	Unimproved.
45	J. S. W.	M.	November 24th, 1890.	April 14th, "	Recovered.
46	J. M.	M.	November 8th, 1888.	" 17th, "	Improved.
47	J. D. S.	M.	December 12th, 1890.	" 20th, "	Recovered.
48	A. H.	F.	February 14th, 1891.	" 23rd, "	"
49	W. S.	M.	August 13th, 1890.	" 28th, "	"
50	L. M. S.	F.	February 23rd, 1891.	" 29th, "	"
51	J. W.	F.	May 4th, 1891.	May 6th, "	Unimproved.
52	J. A. C.	M.	February 10th, 1891.	" 7th, "	Recovered.
53	A. E.	F.	April 2nd, 1891.	" 13th, "	Unimproved.
54	W. G.	M.	March 17th, 1891.	" 16th, "	Recovered.
55	C. T.	M.	March 16th, 1891.	" 23rd, "	"
56	W. N.	M.	November 21st, 1890.	" 30th, "	"
57	M. A. K.	F.	January 16th, 1891.	June 1st, "	"
58	A. C. McF.	F.	December 4th, 1890.	" 2nd, "	"
59	J. J.	M.	May 29th, 1890.	" 2nd, "	Unimproved.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
60	E. T.	F.	October	23rd, 1890.	June	8th, 1891.	Recovered.
61	H. J. S.	M.	May	4th, 1891.	"	8th, "	"
62	D. M.	M.	February	24th, 1891.	"	10th, "	"
63	S. V.	M.	March	28th, 1888.	"	10th, "	"
64	T. G.	M.	October	6th, 1890.	"	15th, "	"
65	M. E. L.	F.	March	5th, 1890.	"	18th, "	Unimproved.
66	G. S. R.	M.	May	21st, 1891.	"	20th, "	Recovered.
67	C. A. M.	M.	December	17th, 1890.	"	25th, "	"
68	E. E. K.	F.	January	6th, 1891.	"	26th, "	"
69	R. G.	M.	October	18th, 1890.	"	27th, "	"
70	J. A. C.	M.	February	25th, 1891.	"	27th, "	"
71	J. A.	M.	February	25th, 1891.	"	27th, "	"
72	M. B.	F.	September	26th, 1890.	"	27th, "	"
73	E. R.	F.	April	3rd, 1891.	"	30th, "	Improved.
74	J. L.	M.	May	12th, 1891.	July	1st, "	Unimproved.
75	H. S.	F.	January	12th, 1891.	"	2nd, "	Improved.
76	M. J. L.	F.	November	9th, 1889.	"	6th, "	Recovered.
77	J. C.	M.	May	18th, 1891.	"	8th, "	"
78	E. M.	F.	February	20th, 1890.	"	10th, "	Improved.
79	M. H. T.	F.	April	18th, 1891.	"	11th, "	"
80	M. S.	F.	August	5th, 1890.	"	15th, "	Recovered.
81	J. L.	M.	November	28th, 1890.	"	15th, "	"
82	E. H.	F.	March	14th, 1890.	"	23rd, "	"
83	L. B. Q.	M.	May	19th, 1891.	"	25th, "	"
84	J. S.	F.	January	30th, 1889.	"	25th, "	Improved.
85	S. C. G.	F.	March	21st, 1891.	August	15th, "	Recovered.
86	E. H.	F.	November	4th, 1885.	"	22nd, "	"
87	A. G. I. M.	M.	October	10th, 1890.	"	22nd, "	"
88	M. E. W.	F.	August	1st, 1891.	"	25th, "	Unimproved.
89	W. B.	M.	July	9th, 1891.	"	27th, "	Recovered.
90	W. E. R.	M.	August	22nd, 1891.	"	29th, "	Unimproved.
91	H. B. L.	F.	February	10th, 1891.	September	14th, "	Recovered.
92	C. D. A.	M.	December	24th, 1890.	"	15th, "	"
93	M. F.	F.	August	27th, 1890.	"	15th, "	"
94	F. J. C.	M.	April	6th, 1891.	"	15th, "	"
95	G. S. A.	M.	July	22nd, 1891.	"	15th, "	"
96	W. H. D.	M.	June	12th, 1891.	"	15th, "	"
97	J. R.	M.	July	17th, 1891.	"	16th, "	"
98	Z. B.	M.	March	18th, 1891.	"	16th, "	Improved.
99	M. W.	F.	October	4th, 1890.	"	17th, "	Recovered.
100	E. C.	F.	August	18th, 1891.	"	19th, "	"
101	M. E. L.	F.	June	16th, 1891.	"	22nd, "	Improved.
102	D. E.	M.	June	19th, 1891.	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
103	A. C.	M.	July	3rd, 1891.	"	24th, "	Unimproved.
104	A. McL.	M.	April	13th, 1891.	"	29th, "	"
105	M. O. C.	F.	May	20th, 1891.	"	29th, "	Improved.
106	K. T.	F.	June	17th, 1891.	"	29th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	T. E.	M.	35	2nd October, 1890.	0	8	10	Typho-Mania.
2	J. C. M.	M.	69	9th " "	1	7	20	Heart Failure.
3	H. M.	F.	65	10th " "	0	8	13	Senile Decay.
4	S. W.	F.	87	11th " "	27	7	9	Senile Decay.
5	W. R.	M.	55	17th " "	0	3	27	Peritonitis.
6	F. D. McK.	M.	36	17th " "	7	11	27	Cardiac Disease.
7	M. J. V. S.	F.	37	19th " "	0	4	28	Marasmus.
8	J. R.	F.	33	4th November, 1890	0	8	22	Phthisis.
9	T. C.	M.	60	5th " "	0	3	15	Apoplexy.
10	M. M. W.	F.	39	24th " "	7	8	3	Phthisis.
11	R. J.	M.	52	28th " "	0	1	22	Exhaustion of Ep'l'sy
12	J. S.	M.	77	29th " "	13	3	6	Senile Decay.
13	J. W. B.	M.	40	3rd December, 1890.	0	2	27	Paresis.
14	O. R.	F.	29	7th " "	0	9	24	Phthisis.
15	T. K.	M.	75	10th " "	10	7	5	Suicide.
16	E. E.	M.	42	12th " "	0	0	11	Marasmus.
17	M. P.	F.	57	13th " "	0	10	19	Marasmus.
18	J. T.	M.	40	14th " "	0	6	26	Paresis.
19	S. W.	F.	74	20th " "	0	5	8	Senile Decay.
20	T. D. T.	M.	30	28th " "	3	9	5	Paresis.
21	T. W.	M.	36	13th January, 1891	0	11	20	Marasmus.
22	A. O. D.	M.	71	19th " "	11	11	11	Senile Decay.
23	M. G.	F.	55	20th " "	0	3	22	Nephritis.
24	J. W.	M.	64	23rd " "	1	0	1	Syncope.
25	H. McT.	F.	55	24th " "	0	7	8	Marasmus.
26	J. F.	M.	56	2nd February, 1891.	0	2	13	Exhaustion of Mania
27	J. N. I.	M.	44	4th " "	6	0	2	Phthisis.
28	J. Mc L.	M.	66	13th " "	0	9	27	Senile Decay.
29	D. C. S.	M.	75	17th " "	0	2	21	Cardiac Disease.
30	E. F.	F.	29	16th " "	3	0	9	Phthisis.
31	A. B.	F.	45	25th " "	0	2	2	Phthisis.
32	E. E. P.	F.	27	13th March, 1891	0	0	9	Exhaustion of Mania
33	G. N.	M.	70	19th " "	28	5	21	Senile Decay.
34	F. F.	M.	34	24th " "	5	7	10	Phthisis.
35	D. McC.	M.	47	28th " "	2	0	12	Paresis.
36	R. C.	F.	39	4th April, 1891	12	9	14	Phthisis.
37	F. P.	F.	32	8th " "	7	10	16	Phthisis.
38	W. H. C.	M.	38	10th " "	1	6	18	Paresis.
39	M. C. M.	M.	33	16th " "	1	5	2	Nephritis.
40	S. M.	F.	39	23rd " "	16	9	11	Cardiac Disease.
41	E. D.	F.	73	26th " "	0	1	23	Senile Decay.
42	F. O.	F.	91	13th May, 1891	28	3	17	Senile Decay.
43	J. R.	M.	48	16th " "	8	8	5	Heart Failure.
44	C. F.	M.	36	23rd June, 1891.	0	1	19	Cardiac Disease.
45	M. McC	F.	31	29th " "	0	0	16	Exhaustion of Mania
46	J. M.	M.	45	6th July, 1891	0	2	6	Paresis.
47	T. W.	M.	80	30th " "	0	2	19	Cardiac Disease.
48	R. C.	M.	45	30th " "	3	3	26	Paresis.
49	A. M. C	F.	38	2nd August, 1891.	4	1	4	Marasmus.
50	G. A. M	M.	46	17th " "	0	4	15	Paresis.
51	M. A.	F.	44	22nd " "	1	3	9	Cardiac Disease.
52	E. H. P.	F.	46	2nd September, 1891	0	9	16	Apoplexy.
53	M. P.	F.	28	8th " "	5	10	5	Phthisis.
54	J. W.	M.	52	9th " "	1	0	18	Supus.
55	R. B.	M.	43	15th " "	0	7	17	Exhaustion of Mania
56	C. C.	F.	35	18th " "	1	5	25	Phthisis.
57	J. S.	M.	50	25th " "	0	7	0	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades. Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				11		11	11
Architects				1		1	1
Actuaries							
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists				3		3	3
Book-keepers				25		25	25
Bakers	5		5	20		20	25
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers	3		3	21		21	24
Blacksmiths	2		2	42		42	44
Brass-finishers	1		1				1
Brewers				11		11	11
Builders	1		1	3		3	4
Barbers				2		2	2
Broom-makers							
Barristers							
Bookbinders		1	1		2	2	3
Brickmakers	1		1	3		3	4
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers	1		1	14		14	15
Cabinet-makers				7		7	7
Consuls							
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers	1		1	17		17	18
Carpenters	4		4	144		144	148
Clerks	5		5	150	2	152	157
Clergymen	2		2	30		30	32
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Cooks		1	1	1	8	9	10
Corders							
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigar-makers				7		7	7
Custom-house Officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants	1		1	6		6	7
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Carters							
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		19	19	5	969	974	993
Dressmakers		2	2		9	9	11
Detectives							
Druggists	3		3	16		16	19
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers	1		1	20		20	21
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	43		43	966	33	999	1042
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				1		1	1
Ferry-men							
Furriers							
Farmer's Daughters		3	3		13	13	16
Gardeners	1		1	8		8	9
Grocers				9	1	10	10
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen	1		1	29		29	30
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Grooms							
Gun-smiths	1		1	1		1	2
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers	1		1	11		11	12
Housekeepers		19	19		359	359	378
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers				9		9	9
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1	7		7	8
Janitors	1		1	1		1	2
Labourers	49		49	794	1	795	844
Laundresses					5	5	5
Ladies		7	7		72	72	79
Lawyers				21		21	21
Lumbermen							
Milliners		1	1		25	25	26
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists	3		3	17		17	20
Matchmakers							
Millers	1		1	29		29	30
Moulders							
Merchants	1		1	98		98	99
Mechanics	2		2	25			27
Music-teachers				7	6	13	13
Marble-cutters							
No occupation	10	31	41	122	306	428	469
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses'		1	1		7	7	8
Not stated	5	11	16	198	311	509	525
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	22	1	23	64	18	82	105

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of Music.....							
Plasterers	2		2				2
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers.....				5		5	5
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	5		5	36		36	41
Printers				30		30	30
Peddlers				19		19	19
Physicians	1		1	22		22	23
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway Foremen				4		4	4
Railway Conductors.....				2		2	2
Spinsters		4	4		144	144	148
Sailors				26		26	26
Students	4	1	5	24	4	28	33
Spinners							
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters	1		1	2		2	3
Showmen							
Saddlers	1		1	1		1	2
Shoemakers	3		3	77	2	79	82
Seamstresses		2	2		84	84	86
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters							
Soldiers	1		1	7		7	8
Salesmen				3	2	5	5
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Ship-builders	1		1				1
Stenographers				1	1	2	2
Teachers	1	3	4	55	70	125	129
Tinsmiths				13		13	13
Tavern-keepers	1		1	1		1	2
Tailors				74	2	76	76
Tanners							
Teamsters	2		2	5		5	7
Toll-gate keepers.....							
Widows		2	2				2
Watchmakers	1		1				1
Wood-workers.....				1		1	1
Weavers				12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers							
Wives		44	44		761	761	805
Unknown or other employments.....				5	7	12	12
Total	197	153	350	3491	3233	6724	7074

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1891,

CAUSES OF INSANITY. in respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				2	12	14		2	2
Religious excitement.....				4	6	10			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				2	3	5	2		2
Love affairs, including seduction.....					4	4		1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry".....	2		2	2	4	6			
Fright and nervous shocks.....					3	3			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....				4		4	1		1
Intemperance, sexual.....					1	1			
Veneral disease.....					2	2			
Self abuse, sexual.....	4	1	5	16	1	17	3		3
Over-work.....				1	2	3		2	2
Sunstroke.....	3		3	2		2			
Accident or injury.....	1		1	4		4	1		1
Pregnancy.....		1	1		1	1			
Puerperal.....					6	6			
Lactation.....					1	1			
Puberty and change of life.....		1	1	1	2	3			
Uterine disorders.....					4	4			
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....									
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....	11	2	13	3	1	4	2		2
Other forms of brain disease.....									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	2	1	3	1	3	4			
Others.....				8	3	11			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	3		3						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	2		2						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....									
Unknown.....	71	41	112	39	42	81			
Total.....	99	47	146	89	101	190	9	5	14

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
6635	F.....	L. F.....	4th October, 1890	One month	Discharged.
6699	F.....	H. R.....	14th " "	"	"
6733	F.....	C. M. H.....	17th " "	"	"
6821	M.....	T. P.....	29th November " "	"	"
6802	M.....	A. H. M. C..	18th December " "	"	"
6821	F.....	J. W.....	24th " "	"	"
6815	M.....	G. G.....	24th " "	"	"
6736	F.....	S. G.....	9th January, 1891	"	"
6113	F.....	L. F.....	30th " "	"	Died at home.
6722	M.....	B. P.....	3rd February " "	"	Discharged.
6725	M.....	E. S. J.....	4th " "	"	"
6357	M.....	W. G. K.....	11th " "	"	"
6870	M.....	J. W.....	17th " "	"	"
6908	F.....	C. D.....	21st " "	"	"
6668	F.....	C. W.....	25th " "	"	"
6839	M.....	J. D. S.....	20th Maroh " "	"	"
6724	M.....	W. S.....	28th " "	"	"
6824	M.....	J. S. W.....	2nd April, " "	"	"
6910	M.....	J. A. C.....	11th " "	"	"
6812	F.....	E. T.....	7th May " "	"	"
6786	M.....	T. G.....	19th " "	"	"
6673	M.....	J. J.....	25th " "	"	"
6841	M.....	C. A. M.....	25th " "	"	"
6876	F.....	E. E. K.....	26th " "	"	"
6741	F.....	M. B.....	27th " "	"	"
6807	M.....	R. G.....	28th " "	"	"
6988	M.....	J. A. C.....	30th " "	"	"
6918	M.....	J. A.....	1st June, " "	"	"
6503	F.....	M. J. L.....	4th " "	"	"
7013	M.....	J. C.....	11th " "	"	"
6828	M.....	J. L.....	17th " "	"	"
6795	M.....	A. G. I. W...	21st July, " "	"	"
7022	M.....	R. C.....	24th " "	"	Returned unimproved.
7041	M.....	D. T.....	25th " "	"	"
7062	M.....	G. S. A.....	11th August, " "	"	Discharged.
7058	M.....	J. M.....	15th " "	"	Returned unimproved.
7044	M.....	D. B.....	18th " "	"	Discharged.
6731	F.....	M. F.....	20th " "	"	"
6784	F.....	M. W.....	31st " "	"	"
6911	F.....	H. B. L.....	7th September, " "	Three weeks.	"
5845	F.....	A. H. W.....	30th " "	One month.	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	20	14	34	25	16	41
Discharged, recovered	1		1			
“ improved	1		1			
“ unimproved		1	1			
Died before expiration of leave		1	1			
Returned to Asylum	3		3			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1891		1	1	25	16	41

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	7	1	8	4	1	5			
" 20 " 25 "	24	12	36	4	7	11			
" 25 " 30 "	15	28	43	6	3	9		4	4
" 30 " 35 "	24	27	51	3	3	6	3	4	7
" 35 " 40 "	22	15	37	4	3	7	5	5	10
" 40 " 45 "	20	14	34	8	5	13	3	2	7
" 45 " 50 "	18	17	35	5	2	7	5	1	6
" 50 " 55 "	9	13	22	4		4	3		3
" 55 " 60 "	14	4	18	2	1	3	2	3	5
" 60 " 65 "	6	10	16	3	2	5	2		2
" 65 " 70 "	4	5	9	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 "	3	1	4				3		3
" 80 " 85 "	3		3				1		1
" 85 " 90 "								1	1
" 90 " 95 "								1	1
Unknown.....	26	4	30						
Totals.....	197	153	350	46	30	76	33	24	57

TABLE No. 11.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN—Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc, during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	86	11	3		8
From 1 to 2 months.....	29	6	13		3
" 2 " 3 "	13	19	8	4	
" 3 " 4 "	13	16	7	4	
" 4 " 5 "	8	23	6	1	
" 5 " 6 "	5	16	5	2	
" 6 " 7 "	10	11	7		
" 7 " 8 "		31	6		
" 8 " 9 "	5	12	5		
" 9 " 10 "		8	2		
" 10 " 11 "		5	2		
" 11 " 12 "	1	18	2		
" 12 " 18 "	18	45	4	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	6	37	1		1
" 2 to 3 years	24	21		2	
" 3 " 4 "	12	26	1		
" 4 " 5 "	4	42	1		
" 5 " 6 "	4	12	1		
" 6 " 7 "	8	36	1		
" 7 " 8 "	8	28	1	1	
" 8 " 9 "	2	14		1	
" 9 " 10 "	6	12			
" 10 " 15 "	32	15			
" 15 " 20 "	10	141			
" 20 years and upwards	19	74			
Not stated.....	27				
Totals.	350	679	76	16	14

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1220	.....	1220
Tailor's shop.....	3	840	.....	840
Shoe shop.....	1	54	.....	54
Engineer's shop.....	5	1560	.....	1560
Blacksmith's shop	1	312	.....	312
Mason work	2	624	.....	624
Repairing roads.....	9	1098	.....	1098
Wood yard and coal shed.....	16	4960	.....	4960
Bakery.....	4	1095	.....	1095
Laundry.....	18	2917	2917	5834
Dairy.....	9	3285	.....	3285
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	4	1060	.....	1060
Piggery.....	2	730	.....	730
Painting.....	3	929	.....	929
Farm.....	24	8382	.....	8382
Garden.....	10	3130	.....	3130
Grounds.....	14	3800	.....	3800
Stable.....	6	2190	.....	2190
Kitchen.....	18	4200	.....	4200
Dining rooms.....	54	9855	9855	19710
Officers' quarters.....	6	760	2000	2760
Sewing rooms.....	32	144	4200	4344
Knitting.....	12	.....	3756	3756
Spinning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending.....	20	3130	3130	6260
Wards.....	146	26645	26645	53290
Halls.....	84	15330	15330	30660
Store room.....	10	1825	1825	3650
General	44	8030	8030	16060
Total.....	561	108105	77688	185793

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	2	1	3
Brant	1	4	5
Bruce	1	1	2
Carleton	9	5	14
Dufferin	1	1	2
Dundas	1	1	2
Durham	8	15	23
Elgin	2	1	3
Essex	1	1	2
Frontenac	1	5	6
Glengarry	3		3
Grenville	3		3
Grey	14	14	28
Haldimand	1		1
Halton	2	5	7
Hastings	7	9	16
Huron	2	6	8
Kent	2		2
Lambton	1		1
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	5	1	6
Lennox and Addington			
Lincoln	1	7	8
Middlesex	2	1	3
Muskoka District	3	2	5
Nipissing District	1	1	2
Norfolk		2	2
Northumberland	13	9	22
Ontario	18	19	37
Oxford	5	4	9
Parry Sound District	3	1	4
Peel	9	14	23
Perth	7	2	9
Peterborough	13	9	22
Prescott	1		1
Prince Edward		2	2
Rainy River District			
Renfrew	1		1
Russell			
Simcoe	5	6	11
Stormont	1		1
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria	8	6	14
Waterloo			
Welland	1	5	6
Wellington	5	12	17
Wentworth	4	10	14
York	136	162	298
Not classed, unknown, etc.	26	3	29
Total	331	348	679

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		County originally admitted from.	NATION-ALITY.				RELIGIOUS DENOMINA-TION.				SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY.		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.	
			Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.			Certificate.
1	T. S. F.	38	1	..	Wentworth..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	3	..	1	..	Merchant...	Hamilton.
2	H. M. .	25	1	..	Wentworth..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	2	..	1	..	Painter.....	"
3	M. W. ...	53	..	1	Middlese ...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	2	..	..	1	Lady.....	

NOTE.—The above are all the patients transferred during the year to "Other Asylums." Table No. 1 includes all those who have been written off the books of the Main Asylum and entered on those of the Mimico branch.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing articles made and repaired in the Tailors' Shop during the year ended 30th September, 1891.

Made.	No.	Repaired.	No.
Coats	75	Coats.....	110
Trousers, pairs.....	97	Trousers.....	248
Attendants' Coats, uniforms.....	28	Attendants' Coats, uniforms.....	6
“ Trousers, “	28	“ Trousers, “	6
Vests	15	Vests	48
Caps	24		
ng Suits.....	2		

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing articles made and repaired in Sewing Rooms during the year ended 30th September, 1891.

Female Department	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	338	400	Quilts.....	322	900
Bedticks.....	28	400	Rings	21	60
Books covered.....	273	..	Sheets	315	780
Chemises.....	390	2760	Shirts.....	422	998
Dresses.....	362	3480	Stockings, pairs.....	299	4000
Gowns, night.....	25	180	Socks, “	425	3280
Lambrequins.....	1	..	“ re-footed .....	..	270
Mattress tick	11	..	Towels, roller.....	149	.....
Nets, potato	50	..	“ dish	269	.....
Napkins, table.....	108	.....	Table cloths.....	37	40
Pillow cases	831	276	Untidy suits.....	6	40
“ remade.....	6	..	Window blinds.....	255	.....
Drawers.....	36	200	Hair mattresses, remade.....	168	.....

TABLE No. 17.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus	4650 bunches.	4	186 00
Artichokes	60 bushels.	46	27 60
Beets	260 "	40	104 00
Beans	60 "	1 50	90 00
Carrots, red	200 "	50	100 00
Cucumbers	1900 "	2	38 00
Cauliflowers	2000 heads.	8	160 00
Celery	4000 "	5	200 00
Cabbage	7800 "	5	390 00
Currants	400 quarts.	50	200 00
Citrons	400 "	10	40 00
Corn	785 dozen.	10	78 50
Capsicums	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.	1 50	75
Cress	500 bunches.	3	15 00
Grapes	50 pounds.	4	2 00
Gooseberries	160 quarts.	10	16 00
Lettuce	5000 bunches.	3	150 00
Melons	100 "	15	15 00
Onions, ripe	225 bushels.	1 20	270 00
" green	7000 bunches.	2	140 00
Pease in pod	26 bushels.	60	15 60
Potatoes	550 "	50	275 00
Parsley	395 bunches.	2	7 90
Parsnips	400 bushels.	50	200 00
Radishes	2000 bunches.	4	80 00
Raspberries	100 quarts.	10	10 00
Rhubarb	6000 bunches.	4	240 00
Strawberries	300 quarts.	7	21 00
Salsify	16 bushels.	75	12 00
Spinach	100 "	40	40 00
Savory	500 bunches.	2	10 00
Mint, Thyme	500 "	2	10 00
Sprouts, Brussels	60 stalks.	20	12 00
Squash and pumkin	500 "	5	25 00
Tomatoes	295 bushels.	35	103 25
Vegetable marrow	380 "	5	19 00
Turnips	700 bushels.	40	280 00
Horseradish	300 bunches.	5	15 00
Beans, seed	2 pecks.	1 75	3 50
Mangold	100 tons.	7 00	700 00
Western corn, clover and grasses	410 loads.	1 00	410 00
Milk from dairy	15000 gallons.	24	3600 00
Eggs from hennery	548 dozen.	18	98 64
Flower, plants	5695		47 40
" bulbs	860		36 00
" seeds .....	.....		28 00
Total			8522 14

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, Mimico Branch, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1890, in February 24th, 1891.				160	108	268
Admitted during year since February 24th, 1891 :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.	37	66	103			
“ Medical Certificate.	5	33	38	42	99	141
Total number under treatment during year.	42	99	141	202	207	409
Discharges during year :—						
As improved.		2	2			
“ unimproved.	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year.	1	2	3			
Died.	5	6	11	6	8	14
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891.				196	199	395
Total number discharged.	1	2	3			
“ died.	5	6	11			
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891.	6	8	14	196	199	395
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1891.						

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 18th of Sept., 1891)...	196	199	395
Minimum " " " (on the 26th of February, 1891)	160	186	346
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year			113515
Daily average population.....			311

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	7	49	56				
Widowed	35	50	85				
Single							
Total	42	99	141				
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	8	10	18				
Episcopalians.....	5	25	30				
Methodists	8	21	29				
Baptists.....		4	4				
Roman Catholics	16	28	44				
Other denominations.....	3	7	10				
Not reported	2	4	6				
Total	42	99	141				
NATIONALITIES.							
English ..	1	7	8				
Irish	6	31	37				
Scotch	2	6	8				
Canadian.....	32	47	79				
United States		3	3				
Other countries.....	1	4	5				
Unknown		1	1				
Total	42	99	141				

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Carleton	5	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	3	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	7	13	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	3	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	3	16	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total admissions	42	99	141	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Carleton	5	6	11			
Frontenac		5	5			
Grey	1	3	4			
Hastings	7	9	16			
Lanark	3	4	7			
Leeds and Grenville	1	4	5			
Lennox and Addington	2	4	6			
Northumberland and Durham	3	5	8			
Ontario	1	1	2			
Peterborough		1	1			
Prescott and Russell.....	3	3	6			
Prince Edward	2	2	4			
Renfrew.....	3	2	5			
Simcoe		2	2			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	2	2	4			
Victoria.....	1	3	4			
York	3	9	12			
Not classed		1	1			
Total admissions.....	37	66	103			

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
204	C. H.	F.	November 13th, 1890	July 16th, 1891	Improved.
79	M. M.	M.	January 22nd, 1890	August 6th, 1891	Unimproved.
370	B. McD.	F.	March 17th, 1891 .....	.....	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
237	A. B.	F.	45	February 25th, 1891.		2	3	Phthisis.
354	M. A. S.	F.	51	April 13th, 1891		1	17	Cardiac disease.
103	W. J. W.	M.	54	May 4th, 1891	1	3	13	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
200	R. F.	F.	53	" 7th, 1891		5	25	General paresis.
357	J. S.	F.	66	" 21st, 1891		2	25	Marasmus.
323	E. H.	F.	41	June 11th, 1891.		3	15	Phthisis.
120	E. H.	M.	26	July 6th, 1891	1		24	Epileptic fit.
163	H. McC.	M.	62	" 22nd, 1891.		9	22	Valvular disease of heart.
385	A. G.	M.	43	" 26th, 1891		1	30	Phthisis.
396	R. S.	F.	79	" 29th, 1891		2	2	Senile decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Blacksmiths	2	.....	2				
Coopers	1	.....	1				
Carpenters	1	.....	1				
Domestic servants, all kinds		35	35				
Farmers.....	11	.....	11				
Gardeners... ..	1	.....	1				
Housekeepers		32	32				
Labourers	14	.....	14				
No occupation.....	7	19	26				
Nurses		1	1				
Other occupations	3	.....	3				
Professors of Music....	40	87	127				
Painters	1	.....	1				
Spinsters.....		8	8				
Sailors	1	.....	1				
Seamstresses		3	3				
Teachers		1	1				
Total	42	99	141				

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				3	13	16
Religious excitement				1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				1	1	2
Love affairs, including seduction					6	6
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	1	2
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				1	1	2
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease						
Self-abuse, sexual	1		1	4	1	5
Over-work					1	1
Sunstroke				1		1
Accident or injury				3		3
Pregnancy						
Puerperal					2	2
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life				1	1	2
Uterine disorders					1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis						
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	4	8		1	1
Other forms of brain disease				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				2	2	4
Fevers						
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	7	14	21			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1			
Unknown	29	81	110	23	67	90
Total	42	99	141	42	99	141

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
370	F.	B. McD.	August 31, 1891.....	One month	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years		1	1						
" 20 " 25 "	5	1	6		1	1			
" 25 " 30 "	6	1	7				1		1
" 30 " 35 "	8	8	16						
" 35 " 40 "	4	12	16		1	1			
" 40 " 45 "	4	11	15				1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	6	15	21						
" 50 " 55 "	3	14	17				1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	11	12						
" 60 " 65 "	1	8	9				2		2
" 65 " 70 "	1	10	11					1	1
" 70 " 75 "	1	2	3					1	1
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3						
" 80 " 85 "	1	1	2						
" 90 " 95 "		2	2						
Unknown								1	1
Totals.....	42	99	141	.....	2	2	5	6	11

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence, and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....		15			
From 2 to 3 months.....		12			
" 3 " 4 "	1				
" 4 " 5 "		18			
" 5 " 6 "	1			2	
" 6 " 7 "	1	14			
" 7 " 8 "	1	336			
" 12 " 18 "	11				
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2				1
" 2 to 3 years.....	9				
" 3 " 4 "	5				
" 4 " 5 "	6				
" 5 " 6 "	9				
" 6 " 7 "	3				
" 7 " 8 "	4				
" 8 " 9 "	5				
" 9 " 10 "	5				
" 10 " 15 "	25				
" 15 " 20 "	20				
" 20 years and upwards.....	33				
Totals.....	141	395		2	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Carpenter's shop	3	202	.....	202
Engineer's shop.....	2	271	.....	271
Bakery	4	196	.....	196
Laundry.....	5	210	491	701
Farm.....	26	2734	.....	2734
Kitchen.....	3	401	.....	401
Dining rooms	24	1991	1001	2992
Sewing rooms.....	18	.....	760	760
Wards.....	110	5161	4736	9897
General.....	37	1835	701	2536
Total....	232	13001	7689	20690

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	1	1
Brant.....	1	1	1
Carleton.....	10	10	20
Dundas.....	1	1	1
Durham.....	4	6	10
Elgin.....	1	1	1
Frontenac.....	4	10	14
Glengarry.....	2	2	4
Grenville.....	2	2	2
Grey.....	11	3	14
Hastings.....	11	16	27
Huron.....	1	1	2
Kent.....	3	1	3
Lambton.....	1	1	1
Lanark.....	5	6	11
Leeds.....	1	1	2
Lennox and Addington.....	3	4	7
Lincoln.....	1	1	1
Middlesex.....	1	3	4
Nipissing District.....	1	1	1
Northumberland.....	7	13	20
Ontario.....	11	8	19
Oxford.....	1	1	2
Peel.....	8	1	9
Perth.....	3	1	3
Peterborough.....	7	6	13
Prescott.....	4	3	7
Prince Edward.....	2	5	7
Renfrew.....	5	4	9
Russell.....	3	1	4
Simcoe.....	2	3	5
Stormont.....	2	4	6
Victoria.....	6	5	11
Welland.....	1	1	1
Wellington.....	1	1	2
Wentworth.....	2	2	2
York.....	72	74	146
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	2	2	2
Total.....	196	199	395

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing articles made and repaired in sewing rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	186	21
Bedticks	11	14
Chemises	281	
Dresses	131	
Hair mattresses	1	2
Night gowns	90	
Pillowcases	622	109
Rugs	12	
Sheets	362	24
Shirts	122	795
Stockings, pairs	111	
Socks	90	628
Towels, roller	229	5
“ dish	339	
Table napkins	48	
Combination suits	21	
Cotton caps, old women	7	
Towels, glass	42	
Blinds	36	
Aprons, black lustre	28	
Caps, nurses	25	
Uniforms, nurses	20	
Total	2814	1598

TABLE No. 15.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus			
Apples	35 barrels.	2 00	70 00
Beets, blood	200 bushels.	40	80 00
Beans, green	20 "	60	12 00
Carrots, red	200 "	40	80 00
Cucumbers	1000	2	20 00
Cress	155 bunches.	3	4 65
Currants	34 quarts.	8	2 72
Cabbage	2500	5	125 00
Corn, sweet	250 dozen.	10	25 00
Grapes	100 pounds.	3	3 00
Gooseberries	12 quarts.	8	96
Hay	80 tons.	14 00	1120 00
Lettuce	2210 bunches.	5	110 50
Onions, green	675 "	3	20 25
Oats	1350 bushels.	30	405 00
Mangolds	80 tons.	7 00	560 00
Pease	100 bushels.	60	60 00
Potatoes	2500 "	30	750 00
Parsley	180 bunches.	3	5 40
Parsnips	200 bushels.	40	80 00
Pease in Pod	30 "	50	15 00
Pears	12 "	1 00	12 00
Raspberries	93 quarts.	10	9 30
Rhubarb	100 bunches.	3	3 00
Straw	30 tons.	10 00	300 00
Spinnach	10 bushels.	60	6 00
Sage, mint, etc.	340 bunches.	3	10 20
Squash	100	6	6 00
Radishes	355 bunches.	3	10 65
Tomatoes	20 bushels.	40	8 00
Turnips	800 "	25	200 00
Eggs from hennery ..	66 dozen.	15	9 90
Milk	5578 pails.	24	1338 72
Calves sold	5		6 00
Hogs sold	6660 pounds.		333 00
" killed for consumption.	12965 "		768 59
Western corn	75 tons.	7 00	525 00
Total			7095 84

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

October 1st, 1891.

To the Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1890, 946 patients, of whom 469 were men and 477 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 133 patients, of whom 70 were men and 63 women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,079—539 men and 540 women.

Of these patients 51 have been discharged—26 men and 25 women ; 54 have died—20 men and 34 women, leaving in residence at present 974 patients—493 men and 481 women.

Of the 51 patients discharged, 37—20 men and 17 women were discharged recovered ; 10—4 men and 6 women were discharged improved ; and 4—2 men and 2 women were discharged at the request of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 47, or 35.34 p. c. of the admissions.

The average annual recovery rate from the opening of the Asylum down to date including those discharged improved, has been 40.88 p. c.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1079 and the number of deaths 54, so that the death-rate for the year was 5.

The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no death during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average annual death-rate from the opening of the Asylum down to the present time has been 4.62.

Repairs, Renewals, etc., of the year.

Under this head I shall only mention the larger jobs, the smaller are almost innumerable and in aggregate amount far exceed those here specified.

1. We changed the steam heating of the whole main asylum from old wing boiler houses to new central boiler houses. This work involved the labour of six men for about ten weeks.

2. Reconstructed and refitted bathrooms and closets upstairs and down in C. D. halls, west wing, main asylum.

3. Disconnected all main asylum sink pipes from sewer tile and carried them in independent cast iron pipes to sewage tank and connected said pipes with steam boilers so that they can be blown out and cleaned with live steam whenever thought well to do so.

4. The Public Works Department placed a new, powerful duplicate pump in the asylum well ; this addition to our plant is very highly appreciated, we are now safe from a water-famine, one of the greatest evils which could befall us.

5. The Public Works Department is at present building us a new slaughter house with ice house, etc., etc., complete. This also was greatly needed.

6. Also a coal shed for the west cottage to take the place of an old shed which had fallen down.

7. Also a new piggery which I have long been asking for.

8. The fire escape at the front door of the main asylum mentioned in last annual

report, was put up late last autumn, and this summer we have put in a new front door—have replaced the upper windows with doors to facilitate exit, and made other such changes as were necessary to perfect this valuable addition to the institution.

9. The central boiler house mentioned in my last annual report is finished—6 new and three old boilers are set up in it—supplies power and steam for the whole main asylum, for heating, cooking, pumping and for laundry purposes. It is one of the best improvements ever made at this institution.

10. We renewed the floor in basement of centre north building and provided a large tunnel under it for steam pipes.

11. Built an ice closet at north building.

12. The large new coal bunkers provided in connection with the new central boiler house enabled us to dispense with our east coal shed, which we have in the course of this summer converted into a commodious carpenter's shop.

13. To the north of the new carpenter shop we have put up a large lumber[†] shed.

14. The old carpenter shop we are now in process of converting into sleeping apartments for male employees, many of whom now sleep in one of the new work rooms behind the kitchen, an unsuitable place which is also needed for other purposes.

15. We made and put up a large handsome bookcase for the office at north building.

16. Reset and reconstructed 800 ft. of outside fence about asylum farm.

17. We reconstructed on best modern plan one of our three greenhouses—it being almost in a state of ruin from age—we propose from year to year as we can to renew the other two in like manner as they also are at present in a bad state of repair.

18. Excavated a tunnel from new boiler house to basement of main asylum in which to carry steam, water, gas and return pipes and through which to pass for all purposes connected with same pipes, etc., built walls for this tunnel where needed and underpinned the buildings passed under as required.

19. Put a new door and window in basement of north building and lowered two doors from main to basement floor.

20. The Public Works Department has repaired and renewed the eavetroughs, down pipes and flat roofs of main asylum, repaired all valleys in said roof, and painted all cupolas and roofs of same. These repairs have been much needed for the last three or four years.

21. We have done a large amount of work in the sewage disposal field, have renewed all the water ways in which the sewage flows from the well on to the field. and we have graded and planted the field, thereby greatly improving the appearance of it.

22. The road from the west gate to the store, three hundred and seventeen yards long, over which the asylum coal and all other heavy articles of consumption have to be hauled was never properly made, and at times would become exceedingly bad. This road we thoroughly remade in the course of the year just ended, using for that purpose many hundred loads of stone and gravel picked up from our own land and brought from the neighbourhood of the north branch of the river Thames. I believe this will now be a perfect road as long as the asylum stands.

Alterations and Renewals Recommended.

THESE NOW NEEDED ARE.

1. New dining rooms for patients at main asylum.

2. A Turkish bath which might be constructed for a few hundred dollars and which would be of the greatest value in the treatment of certain forms of insanity.

3. The new piggery is not large enough for all our pigs. We need another of about the same size.

4. We need a new cow stable, that which we have is not large enough and is very inconvenient. Mr. Hunter, the Government buyer, has condemned it in the strongest terms as unsanitary and ill-arranged.

5. We want a waggonette to send female employees to church Sunday morning and for other purposes.

6. It would be well to build in the immediate neighbourhood of the new slaughter-house, a cottage for the butcher, that he might, (living close by) protect the large amount of property there would constantly be in and about said slaughter-house.

Fire Protection.

From time to time the fire brigade is turned out by a false alarm, and in this way I make sure that our new fire protection is constantly in perfect order. In from three to eight minutes, any time in the twenty-four hours, we can throw a stream of water upon any part of the asylum building. I have no longer any fear of fire. I do not believe it would be possible for us to suffer, to any appreciable extent, from this usually, the most terrible of all danger at an asylum.

Sewage Disposal.

Our new sewage disposal system continues to be a perfect success. No smell from the field. The soil in the bottom of the trenches into which the sewage is run is, as far as our senses inform us, as pure as any soil on the farm. I am of opinion that the problem of sewage disposal is settled "for good" at this asylum.

Restraint and Alcohol.

Under this head all I have to say is that we have used neither restraint nor alcohol at this asylum this year, neither have we felt the need of either. This makes eight years during which we have used no restraint or seclusion, and nine years during which we have used no alcohol nor alcoholic beverages either in sickness or health.

Employment of Patients.

The statistical tables show that of an average population of 957 patients, the average number who, day by day, engaged in some form of occupation was 827, *i.e.*, 85.5 per cent. This proportion included nearly every patient who was physically capable of even the slightest work. That occupation in moderation is one of the best of all remedial agents, seems to me, year by year, more plain and certain, and I am equally convinced that it is the greatest possible blessing in incurable cases. And that in both curable and incurable cases it does good by affording relief from the tedium of asylum life, and that it assists in distracting the diseased mind from an otherwise unbroken pre-occupation with its morbid fancies and feelings.

Amusements during the Year.

We have had a greater number of entertainments during the year now closed than ever before in the same period. Our new, commodious amusement-room (opened two years ago) has been of the greatest possible service to us, in fact, what we have done would have been impossible without it. The amusement-room itself we used ninety-eight times in the course of the season, as follows:—For dances, 48 times; for lectures, 9 times; for "At Homes," 26 times, and for concerts, dramatic entertainments and minstrel shows, 15 times. The total attendance of patients in the amusement room was 26,184, making an average attendance of 267 against an average attendance last year of 254.

The "At Homes" mentioned constitute a new feature at this asylum, but will be

a permanent institution henceforth, as they are much liked by the patients. The attractions at these "At Homes" are simply cards, draughts, chess and other games, together with conversation and an occasional piece of music.

We have had our usual evening band concerts on the lawn in front of the main asylum.

We have to thank the directors of the Western Fair for the privilege of sending patients to it free of charge. 195 patients—122 men and 73 women were sent, and enjoyed their half-day on the fair grounds very much indeed.

To finish the year we had our Fourth Annual Athletic Sports on Tuesday, 15th of September. The usual programme was gone through with much enthusiasm. Our best thanks are due to the following firms and individuals for prizes given by them.

The following firms in the city have donated prizes.

Robinson, Little & Co., A. E. Pavey & Co., Struthers, Anderson & Co., J. Marshall & Co., Marshall Bros., Elliott Bros., M. Masuret, Jas. Cowan & Co., Jas. Reid & Co., A. Westman & Co., R. Lewis, W. T. Strong, J. G. Shuff, Cairncross & Lawrance, W. S. Barkwell, C. F. Colwell, W. Stevely & Son, G. Marshall & Co., C. S. Hyman, M.P., John Purdom, R. C. Macfie, A. Screaton & Co., J. H. Chapman, G. & B. Burns, Hinton-Mills Mfg. Co., D. S. Perrin & Co., J. P. O'Higgins & Co., J. Darch & Son, A. M. Hamilton, J. Green & Co., J. I. Anderson & Co., Geo. Heaman, P. Birtwhistle, Reid Bros. & Co., Advertising Printing Co., T. Gillean, W. J. Craig, J. Burns & Sons, C. J. Wall, A. D. Cameron & Son, John Ferguson & Sons, N. F. Yeo, G. & J. B. Cairncross, Ashplant & Tanton, Geo. Parish, John Millin, J. D. Saunby, G. McLean and others.

C. S. Hyman, M.P., Mayor Taylor, Hon. Col. Aylmer, Col. Smith, Capt. Dennison, Capt. Young, Geo. M. Reid, Thos. Purdom, J. Fairgrievies, John Marshall, W. J. Reid, J. W. Little and Geo. Sippi kindly acted as judges.

The day was bright and warm, the various events went off smoothly and pleasantly, and several hundred patients (as well as most of the asylum staff), enjoyed the day immensely.

Musical Matters.

A year ago our brass band (supposed to be composed of insane persons resident at the asylum, but which, as a matter of fact, always had among its members a certain number of employees) contained 10 patients, since then 7 more have been taken in. Of these 17 patients 9 are now in the band, 4 have been discharged from the asylum, 4 have been discharged from the band, being found for one reason or another useless in it. The band is in a fair condition of efficiency. It furnishes music upon lecture evenings, before and after the lectures, and at other entertainments; gives weekly concerts on the front lawn during the summer months, and plays at cricket matches and any other time when wanted. This band is under the leadership of Mr. Amos Duval.

The asylum orchestra is composed of 14 pieces (same as last year) under the leadership of Dr. Sippi, the Bursar; it furnishes music for the bi-weekly dances and for minstrel and other entertainments.

The chapel choir is managed and led by Dr. Sippi, and is in a most efficient condition.

Our present musical attendant, Miss Jennie Howell, spends her time reading and playing to those patients who are sufficiently sensible to appreciate these forms of recreation. Miss Howell also plays the piano parts in the orchestra, she is an excellent musician and is a genuine acquisition to the asylum.

Religious Services.

Every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock we have a Protestant service in the asylum chapel, conducted by one of the city clergyman in turn, and every second Sunday afternoon Catholic service. The average number of patients who have attended these services throughout the year has been 438. The services of the clergymen are given without

compensation, and the asylum is deeply indebted to them for this genuine Christian charity.

Infirmary.

On 1st October, '90 there were in the infirmary 40 patients—20 men and 20 women. During the year 108 patients—77 men and 31 women were sent to it, making 188 patients—97 men and 91 women who were cared for there during the year. Of these 188 patients 31—12 men and 19 women died in the infirmary; 101—55 men and 46 women were returned to the general wards of the asylum improved in health; 16—10 men and 6 women were returned to the general wards of the asylum unimproved in health, and 40—20 men and 20 women are under treatment in the infirmary now. I need not repeat here what I said last year as to the value of this infirmary to the institution, it would be impossible to overestimate the benefit it has been to us.

Lectures to Students

I gave the usual course of twenty lectures on insanity to the graduating class of the students of the Western University. The course embraced a description of every form of mental alienation and was illustrated throughout by cases taken from the various halls of the asylum.

Officers and Employees

There have been very few changes in the staff of the asylum in the course of the last twelve months. The Medical staff is, as it was a year ago, composed of Drs. Beemer, Ross and Barber, all excellent officers. There is, in fact, no change to record except the resignation of the Engineer, Mr. Cope, and the appointment of Mr. Macfie in his place. Mr. Cope was appointed asylum engineer at the opening of the institution in the autumn of 1870 and has therefore served the government in that capacity for exactly 21 years. Mr. Cope and I have worked together at the asylum for nearly 15 years. I do not believe the asylum has ever had a more faithful servant than he has been. Of the officers, attendants, and employees generally I have to say that the work of the institution has been done by them in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Farm and Garden.

The yield of the farm has been above the average. The 465 bushels of wheat mentioned was grown upon ten acres of land, $46\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. The returns from the garden show a marked increase over previous years both in fruit and vegetables, more particularly the latter. Among fruits the crop of raspberries, gooseberries, currants and melons was especially good. The vegetable crop was exceptionally fine, all round, both in size and quality, and the cry for "more" from the cooking department is for the present at least no longer heard. The following are some of the actual weights and measurement of the vegetables of the year :—

Picked Specimens.

Beets. . . 2 weighed 21 lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference 2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 Carrots. . . 6 weighed $19\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference 1 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Celery. . . 6 heads weighed $15\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 Cabbage. . 2 weighed 66 lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference 4 ft. 3 in.
 " . . . 1, circumference 3 ft. 7 in.
 Parsnips. . 6 weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference $12\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
 Onions. . . 6 weighed $7\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Average of Crop.

$37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to doz.
 Circumference 1 ft. 5 in.
 $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the doz.
 Circumference 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.
 28 lbs. to the doz.
 weight 10 lbs.
 Weight $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 Weight 14 oz.

The yield of the farm was as follows:—

Wheat	465 bushels.
Oats	520 "
Potatoes	4,500 "
Roots	1,500 "
Hay.....	135 tons.
Straw	25 "
Corn fodder	35 "
Green fodder	175 "
Pork	15,288 pounds.
Milk	98,125 quarts.
Cream.....	496 "

In the garden we had vegetables as follows:—

Asparagus	1,830 bunches
Beans (green).....	123 bushels.
Beets	2,930 bunches.
Beets	780 bushels.
Brussel sprouts.....	170 stalks.
Cabbage	20,640 heads.
Cabbage, red	530 "
Cauliflower	2,780 "
Carrots	10,650 bunches.
Carrots	1,240 bushels.
Celery	14,800 sticks.
Corn	1,665 dozen.
Cucumbers	630 dozen.
Cucumbers, pickling.....	288 quarts.
Horse radish	250 bunches.
Kale	1,320 heads.
Lettuce, forced	146 dozen.
Lettuce, garden	1,225 "
Onions, green	3,610 bunches.
Onions, dried	572 bushels.
Onions, pickling.....	120 quarts.
Parsnips	920 bushels.
Peas	176 bushels.
Rhubarb, forced.....	192 bunches.
Rhubarb, garden	3,153 "
Radish, forced	960 "
Radish, garden	2,215 "
Salsify.....	1,800 "
Sea kale beet	150 bushels.
Spinach	146 "
Squash, pumpkin and marrow.....	8,130 "
Peppers	25 dozen.
Turnips	112 bushels.
Tomatoes	450 "

Of fruit we had

Apples, crab	47½ bushels
Apples, culinary.....	25 "
Cherries	158 quarts.
Currants, red	2,446 "
Currants, white	270 "

Of fruit we had (*Continued*)—

Currants, black	495 quarts.
Gooseberries	5,855 “
Grapes	180 pounds.
Melons, musk	3,387
Melons, citron	160
Pears	230 pecks.
Raspberries	5,260 quarts.
Strawberries	563 “

Herbs

Summer savory	1,000 bunches.
Sage	300 “
Thyme	150 “
Mint	250 “
Parsley	300 “

Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes we had 3,812 ; of plants raised in the greenhouses for bedding purposes 34,272 ; of annuals raised under glass 16,500 ; from our own nursery we planted out 52 maples, 382 Manitoba maples, 296 Austrian pines, 217 Norway spruce, 1,500 raspberries and blackberries, and 3,500 strawberry plants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1890				469	477	946
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	35	12	47			
" Medical Certificate	35	51	86	70	63	133
Total number under treatment during year				539	540	1079
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	20	17	37			
" improved	4	6	10			
" unimproved	2	2	4			
Total number of discharges during year	26	25	51			
Died	20	34	54			
Eloped						
Transferred				46	59	105
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				493	481	974
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1709	1517	3226
" discharged	629	592	1221			
" died	475	357	832			
" eloped	50	7	57			
" transferred	62	80	142	1216	1036	2252
" remaining 30th September, 1891				493	481	974
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1891.	15	15	30			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of day's stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of September)	493	482	975
Minimum " " " (on the 6th of October)..	468	475	943
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	175200	174470	349670
Daily average population .....	.481	.476	.957

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	22	39	61	665	827	1492	1553
Widowed				49	74	123	123
Single	48	24	72	917	552	1469	1541
Not reported				8	1	9	9
Total	70	63	133	1639	1454	3093	3226
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	15	16	31	360	331	691	722
Episcopalians	8	10	18	338	266	604	622
Methodists	14	14	28	335	334	669	697
Baptists	13	4	17	116	112	228	245
Congregationalists		2	2	19	7	26	28
Roman Catholics	12	11	23	267	276	543	566
Mennonites				4	1	5	5
Quakers				8	2	10	10
Infidels				24	8	32	32
Other denominations	7	6	13	73	60	133	146
Not reported	1		1	95	57	152	153
Total	70	63	133	1639	1454	3093	3226
NATIONALITIES.							
English	10	10	20	244	173	417	437
Irish	5	6	11	251	301	552	563
Scotch	7	4	11	166	143	309	320
Canadian	46	40	86	806	710	1516	1602
United States				72	44	116	116
Other Countries	1	2	3	42	46	88	91
Unknown	1	1	2	58	37	95	97
Total	70	63	133	1639	1454	3093	3226

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Brant.....				38	33	71
Bruce.....	7	3	10	111	81	132
Carleton.....				4	7	11
Dufferin.....						
Elgin.....	5	7	12	101	102	203
Essex.....	3	3	6	77	77	154
Frontenac.....				5	7	12
Grey.....				10	12	22
Haldimand.....				22	23	45
Halton.....				10	7	17
Hastings.....				5	8	13
Huron.....	7	7	14	139	145	284
Kent.....	4	2	6	99	119	218
Lambton.....	11	7	18	178	118	296
Lanark.....				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville.....					5	5
Lennox and Addington.....				3	1	4
Lincoln.....				10	6	16
Middlesex.....	16	24	40	376	341	717
Muskoka District.....						
Norfolk.....				30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham.....				14	10	24
Ontario.....				6	13	19
Oxford.....	12	4	16	161	101	262
Peel.....				4	5	9
Perth.....	4	5	9	118	92	210
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				2	3	5
Prince Edward.....				1	1	2
Renfrew.....						
Simcoe.....				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				5	5	10
Victoria.....				12	14	26
Waterloo.....				33	21	54
Welland.....				8	6	14
Wellington.....				20	15	35
Wentworth.....				11	17	28
York.....				46	46	92
Not classed.....				25	10	35
Thunder Bay.....				2		2
Total admissions.....	70	63	133	1709	1517	3226

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS PREVIOUS YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....	1		1	5		5	6
Brant.....				20	11	31	31
Bruce.....	6		6	49	33	82	88
Carleton.....							
Dufferin.....							
Elgin.....	1		1	34	11	45	46
Essex.....	1		1	41	29	70	71
Frontenac.....					1	1	1
Grey.....				9	7	16	16
Haldimand.....				10	3	13	13
Halton.....				7	3	10	10
Hastings.....				2	5	7	7
Huron.....	4	1	5	63	41	104	109
Kent.....	1	1	2	34	17	51	53
Lambton.....	8	1	9	93	40	133	142
Lanark.....					1	1	1
Leeds and Grenville.....							
Lennox and Addington.....				1		1	1
Lincoln.....				8	1	9	9
Middlesex.....	6	6	12	98	78	176	188
Muskoka District.....							
Norfolk.....				21	11	32	32
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6	6
Ontario.....				1	5	6	6
Oxford.....	6		6	74	28	102	108
Peel.....				3	4	7	7
Perth.....	1	3	4	50	20	70	74
Peterborough.....				1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2	2
Prince Edward.....					1	1	1
Renfrew.....							
Simcoe.....				5	8	13	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				1		1	1
Victoria.....				9	9	18	18
Waterloo.....				17	8	25	25
Welland.....				3	4	7	7
Wellington.....				13	11	24	24
Wentworth.....				6	9	15	15
York.....				28	25	53	53
Not classed.....				1		1	1
Total admissions.....	35	12	47	712	432	1144	1191

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	M. R. S. B.	F.	July 29th, 1889.	October 10th, 1890.	Improved.
2	H. T.	M.	June 12th, 1889.	" 10th, "	"
3	E. H.	M.	August 27th, 1889.	" 11th, "	Recovered.
4	N. W.	F.	September 19th, 1890.	" 11th, "	Unimproved.
5	W. G. H. P.	M.	November 20th, 1889.	November 9th, "	Improved.
6	C. N.	F.	February 17th, 1890.	" 14th, "	Recovered.
7	E. C.	F.	January 4th, 1889.	" 26th, "	"
8	E. F. N.	F.	August 25th, 1890.	" 29th, "	Improved.
9	R. B. H.	M.	August 16th, 1890.	December 9th, "	Recovered.
10	N. N. Mc L.	F.	November 26th, 1888.	" 16th, "	"
11	E. C.	F.	March 6th, 1886.	" 16th, "	"
12	H. Mc L.	M.	June 27th, 1890.	" 27th, "	"
13	J. H. W.	M.	June 4th, 1889.	January 8th, 1891.	Improved.
14	C. W.	F.	February 17th, 1890.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
15	M. W.	F.	February 18th, 1890.	" 20th, "	"
16	H. B.	M.	September 3rd, 1890.	February 5th, "	"
17	C. H. B.	M.	October 24th, 1890.	" 5th, "	"
18	A. T.	F.	July 21st, 1890.	" 10th, "	"
19	E. D.	F.	February 3rd, 1890.	" 13th, "	"
20	R. S. W.	M.	August 9th, 1890.	" 14th, "	"
21	A. K.	F.	May 8th, 1890.	" 28th, "	"
22	M. L.	F.	January 9th, 1890.	March 13th, "	"
23	M. N. McM.	F.	January 28th, 1891.	" 13th, "	"
24	M. A. S.	F.	January 14th, 1890.	" 18th, "	"
25	R. B.	M.	January 29th, 1889.	" 18th, "	"
26	R. E.	M.	January 2nd, 1891.	" 30th, "	Improved.
27	W. O.	M.	May 7th, 1890.	April 2nd, "	Recovered.
28	J. W.	M.	July 11th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
29	S. M.	F.	August 22nd, 1879.	" 8th, "	Improved.
30	V. D.	M.	August 5th, 1889.	" 9th, "	Recovered.
31	G. D. D.	M.	July 25th, 1890.	" 15th, "	"
32	S. P.	F.	August 14th, 1890.	" 15th, "	"
33	D. McL.	M.	January 26th, 1891.	" 30th, "	"
34	R. T.	M.	January 22nd, 1891.	May 14th, "	Unimproved.
35	M. N. W.	M.	November 28th, 1890.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
36	E. McL.	F.	June 7th, 1890.	" 28th, "	"
37	F. B.	F.	November 9th, 1885.	June 15th, "	"
38	V. V.	F.	September 6th, 1890.	" 16th, "	"
39	C. R.	M.	September 12th, 1890.	" 29th, "	"
40	B. W.	F.	February 13th, 1891.	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
41	N. D.	M.	September 17th, 1890.	" 30th, "	Recovered.
42	A. S.	M.	February 3rd, 1891.	July 4th, "	Unimproved.
43	W. M.	M.	January 28th, 1891.	" 7th, "	Recovered.
44	A. V.	F.	July 15th, 1890.	" 11th, "	Improved.
45	H. M.	M.	March 26th, 1891.	August 18th, "	Recovered.
46	S. F.	M.	January 22nd, 1891.	" 27th, "	"
47	L. P.	F.	October 27th, 1890.	September 2nd, "	Improved.
48	P. L.	F.	June 7th, 1890.	" 7th, "	Recovered.
49	S. A. L.	F.	January 28th, 1891.	" 11th, "	Improved.
50	A. M.	M.	October 28th, 1890.	" 12th, "	Recovered.
51	P. M.	M.	June 16th, 1891.	" 28th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. C.	F.	70	5th October, 1890	19	10	12	Senile Decay.
2	S. C.	F.	21	7th " "	5	4	19	Ch. Diarrhœa.
	D. A. W.	M.	47	20th " "	0	6	22	Gen. Paresis.
4	J. B.	F.	84	30th " "	17	1	4	Senile Decay.
5	J. W.	F.	68	8th November, 1890	0	4	19	Diarrhœa.
6	E. W.	F.	67	10th " "	19	0	11	Fatty degen of Hr't.
7	B. P.	F.	65	12th " "	0	9	12	Carcinoma Uteri.
8	T. N.	M.	54	13th " "	14	4	1	Senococythæmia.
9	H. B.	F.	64	16th " "	12	6	15	Senile Decay.
10	K. C. N.	F.	65	18th " "	0	5	4	Senile Gangrene.
11	J. D.	F.	76	21st " "	19	11	29	Senile Decay.
12	G. M.	M.	64	8th December, 1890	2	6	13	Nephritis.
13	J. N.	M.	69	11th " "	2	3	4	Pneumonia.
14	A. H.	M.	42	12th " "	2	6	12	Gen. Paresis.
15	T. M.	M.	49	15th " "	0	3	3	Ex'tion of ac Melan.
16	S. E. S.	F.	36	16th " "	6	6	5	Catalepsy.
17	A. J.	F.	27	20th " "	0	11	16	Epilepsy.
18	D. L.	M.	29	25th " "	10	9	0	Phthisis.
19	S. M.	F.	32	30th " "	0	7	22	Pneumonia.
20	C. S.	F.	85	2nd January, 1891	20	1	15	Senile Decay.
21	M. P.	F.	58	9th " "	0	2	8	Enteritis.
22	M. H.	F.	30	20th " "	0	1	5	Diarrhœa.
23	M. R.	F.	83	21st " "	12	0	8	Senile Decay.
24	D. H.	F.	68	23rd " "	0	1	15	Senile Dementia.
25	N. N. P.	F.	62	6th February, 1891	10	0	18	Peritonitis.
26	W. B.	M.	49	13th " "	8	2	23	Phthisis.
27	A. A. M.	F.	41	24th " "	12	11	11	Phthisis.
28	J. C.	M.	86	25th " "	20	3	2	Senile Decay.
29	R. L.	M.	56	27th " "	0	6	22	Ex'tion of ac Melan.
30	M. A. N.	F.	80	28th " "	0	0	25	Senile Dementia.
31	M. N. R.	F.	47	4th March, 1891	14	7	12	Phthisis.
32	T. B.	M.	84	9th " "	0	5	8	Senile Dementia.
33	A. J.	M.	74	21st " "	20	3	26	Heart Disease.
34	W. W.	M.	27	25th " "	9	5	25	Diarrhœa.
35	C. N.	F.	58	6th April, 1891	5	9	25	Marasmus.
36	R. L.	F.	65	14th " "	0	0	7	Enteritis.
37	W. C.	M.	47	23rd " "	0	8	14	Ex'tion of ac Melan.
38	J. C.	M.	47	3rd May, 1891	11	2	1	Epilepsy.
39	C. R.	F.	66	9th " "	20	5	16	Phthisis.
40	W. F.	M.	57	18th " "	15	0	17	Apoplexy.
41	C. N.	M.	56	19th " "	4	8	18	Ex'tion of ac Mania.
42	M. R.	F.	66	5th June, 1891	20	6	13	Heart Disease.
43	H. W.	M.	50	5th " "	5	2	20	Diarrhœa.
44	C. G.	F.	70	13th " "	0	0	13	Pneumonia.
45	J. S.	F.	40	14th " "	2	6	10	Phthisis.
46	S. G.	F.	32	23rd " "	13	11	20	Phthisis.
47	B. D.	F.	51	1st July, 1891	9	8	18	Peritonitis.
48	J. N.	F.	42	9th " "	8	9	6	Heart Failure.
49	T. H.	M.	51	10th " "	11	8	1	Cardiac Hypertus.
50	A. A. K.	F.	57	14th " "	16	10	20	Hemiplegia.
51	C. H.	F.	79	21st August, 1891	0	0	7	Ex'tion of ac Melan.
52	S. B.	F.	40	26th " "	13	1	24	Phthisis.
53	J. M. L.	M.	32	13th September, 1891	9	5	26	Epilepsy.
54	S. B.	F.	45	29th " "	1	11	26	Marasmus.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				6		6	6
Architects							
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers				4		4	4
Bakers				6		6	6
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths				22		22	22
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders				3		3	4
Barbers	1		1	3		2	2
Broom-makers				2			
Barristers							
Bookbinders							
Brickmakers							
Bridge-tenders							
Brakemen							
Baggage man	1		1	1		1	2
Commercial travellers				2		2	2
Cabinet-makers				9		9	9
Consuls							
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				11		11	11
Carpenters	1		1	47		47	48
Clerks	2		2	31		31	33
Clergymen	1		1	1		1	2
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Cooks							
Carders							
Captains of steamboats							
Cigar-makers	1		1				1
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil Servants	1		1	1		1	2
Clock cleaners							
Carters							
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		6	6	4	200	204	210
Dressmakers		1	1		13	13	14
Detectives							
Druggists				3		3	3
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers	2		2	8		8	10
Editors							
Engravers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	29		29	606	9	615	644
Fishermen				3		3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferry-men				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				9		9	9
Grocers							
Glass blowers							
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths							
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters							
Harness-makers				3		3	3
Housekeepers		42	42		863	863	905
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				4		4	4
Janitors							
Labourers	17		17	423		423	440
Laundresses					3	3	3
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen	1		1	3		3	4
Milliners		1	1		11	11	12
Masons				8		8	8
Machinists	1		1	10		10	11
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				9		9	9
Moulders				10		10	10
Merchants	2		2	30		30	32
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers		1	1	1	1	2	3
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation	1	9	10	8	25	33	43
Night-watchmen							
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated				3	21	24	24
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Other occupations							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Tot	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of Music.....							
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers.....				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters	1		1	19		19	20
Printers.....	1		1	11		11	12
Peddlers				3	1	4	4
Physicians				6		6	6
Pump-makers							
Railway Foremen				1		1	1
Railway Conductors.....							
Spinsters					3	3	3
Sailors				10		10	10
Students	2		2	23		23	25
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers				28		28	28
Seamstresses		2	2		14	14	16
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Slaters							
Station-masters							
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen					1	1	1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers.....							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers				19	10	29	29
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors	1	1	2	19	8	27	29
Tanners.....	1		1	4		4	5
Teamsters.....							
Toll-gate keepers.....				1	1	2	2
Telegraph Operator.	1		1				1
Watchmakers				7		7	7
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				3		3	3
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers	1		1	7		7	8
Unknown or other employments.....	1		1	104	244	348	349
Total	70	63	133	1639	1454	3093	3226

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1891,

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends					1	1			
Religious excitement				3	4	7			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.				2	3	5			
Love affairs, including seduction				3	1	4			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	7	8			
Fright and nervous shocks.				1		1			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink	1		1	6	1	7			
Intemperance, sexual.									
Venereal disease.	2		2	1		1			
Self abuse, sexual.				1	1	2			
Over-work.				4	1	5			
Sunstroke.	1	1	2	1		1			
Accident or injury				7		7			
Pregnancy.					3	3			
Puerperal					4	4			
Lactation									
Puberty and change of life.									
Uterine disorders.					2	2			
Brain disease, with general paralysis.									
Brain disease, with epilepsy.				4	3	7			
Other forms of brain disease.				1		1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	3	4	4	1	5			
Fevers.				3	2	5			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	7	16						
With other combined cause not ascertained.	8	8	16	1		1			
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	1		1						
With other combined cause not ascertained.									
Unknown	47	44	91	27	29	56			
Total.	70	63	133	70	63	133			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	S x	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
2995	F.....	C. N.....	2nd	October, 1890	4½ months.....	Recovered.
3062	M.....	G. D. D.....	9th	" "	6 "	"
3049	M.....	H. M.....	18th	" "	1 "	"
3078	M.....	H. B.....	29th	" "	3 "	"
2966	M.....	J. M.....	6th	November	1 "	Returned.
3060	F.....	A. T.....	7th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
3069	M.....	R. S. V.....	12th	" "	6 "	"
2858	F.....	S. W.....	15th	" "	4 "	Returned.
3038	F.....	E. M.....	17th	" "	4 "	Recovered.
3099	F.....	E. W.....	21st	" "	3 "	Returned.
3103	M.....	C. H. B.....	24th	" "	2 "	Recovered.
2976	F.....	M. L.....	29th	" "	3 "	"
3003	M.....	W. S. P.....	6th	December	6 "	Returned.
2972	M.....	G. O.....	12th	" "	6 "	"
3083	F.....	V. V.....	16th	" "	6 "	Recovered.
3086	M.....	C. R.....	23rd	" "	6 "	"
2787	M.....	R. A. T.....	23rd	" "	3 "	Returned.
5013	M.....	M. A. E.....	24th	" "	6 "	"
3057	F.....	A. V.....	31st	" "	6 "	Improved.
3072	F.....	S. P.....	31st	" "	3 "	Recovered.
3117	M.....	M. W.....	12th	January, 1891	3 "	"
3005	M.....	N. D.....	20th	" "	6 "	Returned.
3137	F.....	S. A. L.....	23rd	February	6 "	Improved.
3110	F.....	M. A. M.....	9th	March	3 "	Returned.
3138	M.....	W. N.....	18th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
3125	M.....	D. M.....	23rd	" "	1 "	"
3088	M.....	N. D.....	30th	" "	3 "	"
2896	F.....	M. H.....	8th	April,	6 "	Still out.
2488	F.....	J. M.....	18th	" "	6 "	Returned.
3129	M.....	T. E. S.....	22nd	" "	6 "	Still out.
3075	M.....	P. C.....	1st	May,	6 "	Returned.
3146	M.....	C. H.....	8th	" "	6 "	Still out.
3132	M.....	S. F.....	13th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
2009	M.....	A. D. M.....	15th	" "	6 "	Still out.
3123	M.....	F. B.....	16th	" "	6 "	"
3039	F.....	P. L.....	16th	" "	6 "	Recovered.
3105	F.....	L. P.....	21st	" "	3 "	Improved.
3003	M.....	W. S. P.....	6th	June,	6 "	Still out.
3126	M.....	C. B.....	9th	" "	6 "	"
3106	M.....	A. M.....	11th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
1419	M.....	C. K.....	12th	" "	6 "	Still out.
2983	F.....	M. S.....	16th	" "	6 "	"
3023	M.....	J. C. S.....	20th	" "	6 "	"
3013	M.....	M. A. E.....	24th	" "	6 "	Returned.
2999	M.....	R. M.....	24th	" "	3 "	"
3171	F.....	R. M.....	27th	" "	6 "	"
3128	M.....	J. S.....	1st	July,	3 "	Still out.
3165	F.....	S. L. J.....	1st	" "	6 "	"
3119	F.....	C. J. C.....	3rd	" "	3 "	"
3161	M.....	H. M.....	4th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
2993	M.....	C. M.....	16th	" "	6 "	Still out.
3134	F.....	M. A. L.....	16th	" "	3 "	"
3158	M.....	T. S.....	23rd	" "	3 "	"
3191	M.....	P. M.....	23rd	" "	6 "	Recovered.
3193	F.....	E. L.....	24th	" "	6 "	Still out.
3194	F.....	A. C.....	8th	August,	3 "	"
3005	M.....	M. D.....	8th	" "	6 "	"
3008	M.....	P. Y.....	19th	" "	6 "	"
2671	M.....	J. W.....	19th	" "	6 "	"
3151	F.....	J. M.....	8th	" "	6 "	"
3145	F.....	W. F.....	17th	September,	3 "	"
3084	M.....	N. P.....	24th	" "	6 "	"
3110	F.....	M. A. M.....	24th	" "	6 "	"
2506	M.....	L. T.....	26th	" "	6 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted...	39	25	64			
Discharged, recovered.....				14	7	21
“ improved.....					3	3
“ unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to Asylum.....				9	5	14
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1891.....				16	10	26
Total.....	39	25	64	39	25	64

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, discharged and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	3	1	4	1	1	2		1	1
" 20 " 25 "	10	8	18	3	2	5	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	7	10	17	3	4	7	1	3	4
" 30 " 35 "	15	8	23	6	4	10		1	1
" 35 " 40 "	5	5	10	2	3	5	1	4	5
" 40 " 45 "	9	6	15		4	4	5	2	7
" 45 " 50 "	5	7	12	4		4	3	1	4
" 50 " 55 "	6	3	9	2	2	4	3	2	5
" 55 " 60 "	2	6	8	1	1	2	1	3	4
" 60 " 65 "	4		4	1	2	3	1	8	9
" 65 " 70 "		4	4	2	1	3	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4		1	1		2	2
" 75 " 80 "		1	1				1	3	4
" 80 " 85 "	2	1	3	1		1	1	1	2
" 85 " 90 "		1	1						
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown.....									
Totals.....	70	63	133	26	25	51	20	34	54

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	20	6	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	15	7	1	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	11	14	.....	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	13	10	4	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	6	13	2	1	1
" 5 " 6 "	3	8	2	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	3	8	4	1	.....
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	12	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	7	4	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	7	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	8	3	1	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	.....	10	2	2	.....
" 12 " 18 "	8	49	5	2	.....
" 18 months to 2 years.....	.....	43	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	15	40	2	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	54	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	7	34	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	41	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	34	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	38	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	36	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	6	203	.....	1	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	242	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	133	374	37	10	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	9	2636	.....	2636
Tailor's shop.....	4	1145	.....	1145
Shoe shop	1	307	.....	307
Engineer's shop.....	5	1502	.....	1502
Blacksmith's shop .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	4	1128	.....	1128
Repairing roads.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed.....	4	1180	.....	1180
Bakery	3	958	.....	958
Laundry.....	20	1687	4528	6215
Dairy	2	365	94	459
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1269	.....	1269
Piggery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting.....	2	672	.....	672
Farm.....	28	8382	.....	8382
Garden	32	9585	.....	9585
Grounds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stable	9	2695	.....	2695
Kitchen	29	2325	6230	8555
Dining rooms.....	36	2857	10082	12939
Officers' quarters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewing rooms.....	72	.....	21467	21467
Knitting	71	.....	23276	23276
Spinning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	9	.....	2652	2652
Wards.....	306	51641	59757	111398
Halls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Store room	3	877	.....	877
General	174	44733	7290	52023
Total.....	827	135944	135376	271320

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	2	3	5
Brant	6	6	12
Bruce	43	30	73
Carleton	1	3	4
Dufferin.....			
Dundas	1		1
Durham.....	3	3	6
Elgin	30	33	63
Essex	24	33	57
Frontenac	3	2	5
Glengarry			
Grenville.....		2	2
Grey	4	6	10
Haldimand	2	2	4
Halton	1	1	2
Hastings	4	6	10
Huron	41	40	81
Kent	30	30	60
Lambton	65	45	110
Lanark	3		3
Leeds		2	2
Lennox and Addington	2		2
Lincoln			
Middlesex.....	104	123	227
Muskoka District.....			
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	2	5	7
Northumberland	2		2
Ontario	2	4	6
Oxford	43	32	75
Parry Sound District			
Peel	1	4	5
Perth	37	27	64
Peterborough.....		2	2
Prescott.....		1	1
Prince Edward.....			
Rainy River District.....	1		1
Renfrew			
Russell		5	5
Simcoe		2	4
Stormont.....	2		
Thunder Bay District.....			
Victoria.....	3	1	4
Waterloo.....	4	9	13
Welland.....			
Wellington	1	1	2
Wentworth.....		4	4
York.....	16	11	27
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	10	3	13
Total.....	493	481	974

TABLE No. 14.

Articles made and repaired in the Tailors' Shop during the year ended 30th September, 1891.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	56	12
Pants, "	65	13
Vests, "	1	.....
Coats.....	389	20
Pants.....	456	79
Vests	224	5
Overcoat.....	1	.....
Jacket.....	1	.....
Blouses.....	20	43
" Pants.....	0	13
Overalls.....	11	.....
Caps, men's.....	1	.....
Cricket Pads (pairs of).....	1	.....
Stretcher.....	1	.....
Slippers, Cloth, (pairs of).....	54	.....
Totals.....	1,281	185

CUT TO BE MADE IN WARDS.

Coats.	113
Pants.....	98
Vests.....	48
Blouses.....	42

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of knitting done in Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Stockings.....	658 pairs.
" re-footed...	110 "
Socks.....	1,357 "
" re-footed	267 "
Mitts.....	97 "
Gloves.....	1 "
<hr/>	
Total.....	2,490 pairs.
Cap Crocheted.....	1

TABLE No. 16.

Amount of work done in Shoemakers' Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Slippers, canvas.....	117 pairs
" cloth.....	1 "
Brogans.....	1 "
Boots, men.....	1 "
" women.....	1 "
<hr/>	
Total.....	121 pairs.

REPAIRS.

Soles... ..	565
Heels.....	723
Patches.....	497
Seams	517

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in the Sewing-room during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	32	
“ uniform	23	
Aprons	77	2
Skirts	1	
Drawers		59
Chemises	4	
Nightdresses	4	
Caps, women's	57	
Collars, uniform	18	
Neckties	42	
Scarfs	12	
Shirts	12	598
“ flannel		40
Shrouds	54	
Slipper uppers, pairs of	68	
Socks		2778
Ticks	197	31
Sheets		23
Pillow-slips	10	
Pillow-shams	7	
Pillow-ticks	60	
Pillows, feather	5	
“ hair	30	
Mats	8	
Tea strainers	12	
Tablecloths	31	
Billiard table cover	1	
Bags	38	
Blinds	21	
Curtains	11	
Carpets	1	4
Mitts faced, pairs of	48	
Buffalo robes trimmed	4	
Library books covered	18	
Blankets		1
Cushion	1	
Total	907	3536

TABLE No. 18.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Number.
Dresses	10,392
Skirts	6,388
Aprons	30,389
Chemises	35,870
" flannel	1,295
Drawers	16,655
Nightdresses	13,356
Waists	1,512
Caps	674
Neckties	3,463
Collars	7,934
Cuffs, pairs of	1,597
Handkerchiefs	7,250
Shawls	12
Stockings, pairs of	25,141
Sock, pairs of	22,047
Gloves, "	13
Mitts, "	13
Shirts	25,679
" flannel	4,249
Guernseys	3,009
Coats	1,392
Pants	1,876
Vests	544
Blouses	233
" pants	117
Overalls	3
Sheets	11,314
Blankets	6,408
Quilts	8,787
" canvass	37
Pillow-slips	60,600
Pillow-shams	117
Bolster-slips	143
Pillow-ticks	148
Ticks	7,632
Mattresses	24
Pillows	6
Towels	60,066
Bureau covers	992
Blinds and curtains	74
Tablecloths	14,120
Tablenapkins	4,782
Tray cloths	209
Table covers	5
Pudding cloths	2,185
Crumb cloths	5
Carriage top dusters	4
Horse blankets	1
Carpets	1
Clothes bags	762
Laundry wraps	2,147
Total	401,582

TABLE No. 19.

Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September
30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1,227	3,385
" uniform	23	32
Aprons	1,868	1,484
" uniform	157	74
Skirts	692	1,961
Drawers	293	1,632
Nightdresses	304	820
Chemises	1,363	2,372
" flannel	149	261
Waists	4	.....
Neckties	556	.....
Slippers, cloth, pairs of	18	.....
Socks, pairs of .....	.....	2,035
Stockings, pairs of .....	.....	2,551
Shirts	677	2,169
" flannel	214	1,954
Guernseys .....	.....	15
Coats	113	712
Pants	98	1,179
Vests	48	512
Blouses	42	356
" pants .....	.....	249
Overalls	7	.....
Caps, men's	253	6
Sheets	1,039	890
Quilts .....	.....	537
" canvass	1	.....
Ticks	191	4,038
Matrasses	335	.....
Pillows	46	.....
Pillow-slips	1,648	601
Towels	1,955	.....
Table cloths	128	.....
Table covers	42	.....
Table napkins	36	.....
Mats	18	.....
Blankets .....	.....	575
Bureau covers	16	.....
Pudding cloths	118	.....
Library books covered	361	.....
Bags	42	.....
Laundry wraps	98	.....
Cushions	4	.....
Bibs	5	.....
Chairs covered	7	.....
Sofa covered	1	.....
Baskets	290	.....
Chairs re-seated with cane	45	.....
" painted	2	.....
" varnished	22	.....
" painted and varnished	125	.....
Total	14,591	30,400

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
SEPT., 1891.

KINGSTON, October 1st, 1891.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities.

SIR,—In accordance with the Statutory requirement, I have the honour to submit the thirty-sixth annual report of this Asylum (the fourteenth since it became a Provincial institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1890.....	325	349	674
Admitted during the year.....	89	55	147
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under treatment during the year	414	407	821
Discharged during the year :			
Recovered....	15	19	34
Improved.....	9	7	16
Unimproved....	3	5	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	27	31	58
Died.....	13	15	28
Eloped.....	4	..	4
Transferred.....	91	114	205
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in Asylum September 30th, 1891.....	279	247	526
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average population.....	294	286	580

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions were one hundred and forty-seven—eighty-seven men, and fifty women.

It has not been possible at all times to find room for the applicants for admission, but ordinarily we have been able to meet the requirements of the district, as transfers to Mimico have taken place from time to time. As usual, most of the patients admitted have been incurable chronics, and I regret to say that no less than sixty-five found their way through the gaols. It is difficult to believe that it was necessary to put this number of unfortunates in gaol to protect the community, and it is certain that immediate admission would not have been denied to the majority of these cases, had application been made to the asylum authorities.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges were fifty-eight, or about 39 per cent of the admissions; the recoveries thirty-four, or about 23 per cent. of the admissions. This proportion, taking into consideration the character of the admissions, is a fair showing.

TRANSFERS.

The closing of Regiopolis and opening of Mimico have occasioned a large number of transfers from this institution.

DEATHS.

The death rate as usual very small, amounting to but 3.41 per cent. of the total number under treatment. Fortunately no suicide has to be recorded this year, although a melancholy drowning accident took place about two weeks ago.

A patient named Wm Holly, who had been in failing health for some time, fell with a pot of preserves in his hand, while walking through the basement. He went down to the slip to wash himself, lost his balance while on the boathouse platform, and was drowned. His body was recovered very shortly after the drowning took place, and the coroner was notified immediately, but decided not to hold an inquest, as the drowning was so clearly accidental.

REGIOPOLIS.

In February Regiopolis was vacated and handed over to the ecclesiastical authorities. The old college served its purpose very well, and helped to relieve the overcrowded asylum, but we were not sorry to see the patients leave a building so poorly adapted for the care of the insane. The dread of fire in such a building was a constant worry to us all, and the fear of accident, in such a high place, without properly guarded windows, was not an imaginary one.

HEALTH OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

I regret to say that the past year was characterized by a great deal of sickness that possibly might have been prevented, if perfect sanitary conditions existed.

In the middle of September, 1890, a severe case of diphtheria made its appearance in the Superintendent's house, and was rapidly followed by no less than six other cases, some of which were of malignant type. The Government took most energetic steps to discover the cause of the trouble, and no expense was spared in putting the house in such a condition that a similar outbreak is not likely to occur. The history of disease in the old house is very remarkable, and when the basement was overhauled, the wonder was that anyone could have lived over such a hot-bed of disease as was found. Fortunately none of the cases of diphtheria resulted fatally.

Early in the spring a serious outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the main asylum, and no less than seventeen of the officers, nurses and patients suffered from the disease, which was very prevalent in Kingston at the same time. The variety of the disease was what is sometimes called "vegetable typhoid," and the cause was not difficult to discover. The water was to blame, and as usual as soon as the ice broke up and the water became exposed to wind and sun, the outbreak ended. While typhoid existed in our wards, dysentery and diarrhœa were so common that at last all water for drinking purposes had to be boiled. The question of water supply is a very serious one, and now that the search for water of good quality at Newcourt has resulted in failure, the problem has become more complicated.

Three cases of measles and three of scarlet fever developed during the year. The origin of the measles was easily traced, but the development of the scarlet fever was never traced to its proper origin. Prompt isolation prevented an extended outbreak of disease.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK PATIENTS.

The experiment of having the infirmary in the cottage has now been tried for several years. It is understood that this was merely a temporary arrangement, and experience has taught us that it would not be well to adopt the present infirmary as a permanent institution. In the case of outbreaks such as we have had this year, viz: Typhoid, scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria, the infirmary has been found quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the sick, and an isolated building is an urgent want. It is important apart from the consideration just urged, that the sick should be removed from the noise

and worry of even a cottage. On the other hand it is not a wise arrangement to have the sick congregated in the cottage, at the very top of the building. It is very inconvenient getting sick patients up several flights of stairs, and the limited number of beds in the infirmary necessitates the frequent appropriation of dormitories that are really required for the accommodation of the "Cottagers."

ACCOMMODATION FOR ACUTE AND CONVALESCENT PATIENTS.

Ontario has done a great deal for its insane, but the tendency has always been to supply more room for the chronics, without adding much in the way of accommodation for acute and convalescent patients. Each of these classes demands consideration, and to meet the requirements in any asylum would not call for a large expenditure of money, as the number of cases coming under these headings is not great.

At present all convalescents are necessarily forced to associate either with the acute or turbulent, or the chronic and stupid. It is a pity that such should be the case, but there is no solution to the problem with our wards arranged as at present. Possibly a small quiet retreat in some part of our beautiful grounds would meet the requirements of the convalescents. This building need not cost much, but would be a great boon to the class for which it is required. The modern "hospital idea" of asylum management insists that it is important to make patients feel, as far as possible, that they are in institutions designed for the cure, rather than the mere custody of cases of mental disease. For the treatment of acute cases our wards are too large, and a few structural alterations in the main building are necessary in order to enable us to give the acute the care and attention required.

SCHOOL FOR PATIENTS.

A school has been opened for the female patients, and although the new development is still in its infancy, we hope to be able to add it to our permanent institutions. Many of the people of this district are illiterate, and the patients are delighted at the prospect of being taught to read and write.

Schools are now recognized as a necessity in the modern asylum, and the school system is merely a development of the same idea that led to the formation of our patients' brass band. The mental discipline is of the greatest use, even if the amount of information imparted is not large. The patients who attend the school are interested and pleased, and do not give the slightest trouble.

DISCOVERY OF NATURAL GAS AT NEWCOURT.

When it was decided to locate the new farm buildings at Newcourt the question of water-supply became an important one, and it was thought advisable to make the experiment of sinking an artesian well. Boring was commenced, and when a depth of one hundred and seventy-one feet had been reached water was found, and at the same time natural gas was struck. The extent of the supply has not yet been ascertained, and possibly further investigation will be required in order to estimate the value of the discovery. The water is quite useless for drinking purposes, as it is strongly impregnated with salt. The gas is of good quality for heating purposes, and is evidently very similar to that found in Ohio, in limestone formations. It is quite useless as an illuminant. If the quantity of gas is large the discovery will prove of immense value to the asylum.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The usual attention has been given to amusements, and the weekly concerts, at-homes and dances, have done much to make life happier for the patients.

The training school for nurses is still in flourishing condition, and several graduates were added to our list in May.

The "Physical Culture Classes" have made commendable progress, and are now an established institution. In addition to the ordinary drill with dumb-bells, bar-bells, etc., it is intended to develop a class in Swedish movements.

The patients enter into the different exercises with evident pleasure, and the benefits resulting from an extensive and judicious system of physical culture are very evident.

On the whole farming operations have been more successful than usual, and fine weather has ensured a good crop.

The new farm buildings now being erected at Newcourt will enable us to care for our stock and crops in a way that was not possible in the past.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The changes on the staff have been very few. In June, 1891, Miss E. M. Kirkpatrick, who had been matron for some time, and who had been in the Government service for many years, resigned, owing to failing health, and was succeeded by Mrs. J. P. Pierce, of Hamilton.

On the whole both officers and employees have been zealous and active in the performance of their duties, and have given invaluable assistance in the carrying on of the work of the Asylum. The importance of having an efficient staff in an asylum cannot be realized by those who have not had anything to do with an institution of this kind.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1890				325	349	674
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	50	15	65			
“ Medical Certificate.....	39	43	82	89	58	147
Total number under treatment during year.				414	407	821
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	15	19	34			
“ improved	9	7	16			
“ unimproved	3	5	8			
Total number of discharges during year.....	27	31	58			
Died	13	15	28			
Eloped	4		4			
Transferred	91	114	205	135	160	295
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				279	247	526
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ...				1414	1123	2537
“ discharged	530	401	931			
“ died	376	280	656			
“ eloped	26		26			
“ transferred.....	203	195	398	1135	876	2011
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891 .				279	247	526
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1891....				8	7	15

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th of Dec., 1890) . . .	323	356	679
Minimum " " " (on the 30th of May, 1891) . . .	261	242	503
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	87320	84393	171713
Daily average population	294	286	580

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	41	33	74	561	579	1140	
Widowed							
Single	48	25	73	853	544	1397	
Total	89	58	147	1414	1123	2537	
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	15	12	27	221	189	410	
Episcopalians	12	7	19	306	211	517	
Methodists	18	17	35	238	222	460	
Baptists	1		1	26	27	53	
Congregationalists	2		2	3	2	5	
Roman Catholics	35	21	56	464	389	853	
Mennonites							
Quakers	3	1	4	127	68	195	
Infidels							
Other denominations							
Not reported	3		3	29	15	44	
Total	89	58	147	1414	1123	2537	
NATIONALITIES.							
English	2	4	6	117	62	179	
Irish	8	7	15	261	231	492	
Scotch	5	4	9	69	73	142	
Canadian	71	40	111	830	658	1488	
United States		2	2	14	14	28	
Other countries	3	1	4	52	18	70	
Unknown				71	67	138	
Total	89	58	147	1414	1123	2537	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	20	8	28	165	133	298
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	10	11	21	200	180	380
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings	2	3	5	61	56	117
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	10	9	19	104	100	204
Leeds and Grenville	9	9	18	111	90	201
Lennox and Addington	9	2	11	81	63	144
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				8	6	16
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham				24	47	71
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	12	20
Prescott and Russell	7		7	44	25	69
Prince Edward	3	3	6	32	33	65
Renfrew	6	3	9	57	33	90
Simcoe				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	12	10	22	118	107	225
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth				13	15	28
York				37	52	89
Not classed	1		1	201	44	245
Total admissions	89	58	147	1414	1123	2537

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	18	5	23	140	109	249
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	1		1	118	83	201
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings	1		1	54	41	95
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	6	4	10	86	77	163
Leeds and Grenville	1	2	3	74	52	126
Lennox and Addington	5	1	6	62	38	100
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	4	10
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham				23	35	58
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	7	15
Prescott and Russell	7		7	38	23	61
Prince Edward	1		1	18	15	33
Renfrew	3	1	4	45	19	64
Simcoe				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6	2	8	96	67	163
Victoria				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	12	24
York				33	48	81
Not classed	1		1	24	5	29
Total admissions	50	15	65	982	755	1737

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
2331	C. K.	F.	March	13th, 1890.	October	2nd, 1890.	Recovered.
2352	E. C.	F.	April	22nd, 1890.	"	14th, "	Unimproved.
2267	A. C.	F.	July	26th, 1889.	"	17th, "	Recovered.
2367	T. L.	M.	June	7th, 1890.	"	20th, "	"
2381	C. S.	F.	September	2nd, 1890.	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
2043	J. P.	F.	May	10th, 1887.	"	22nd, "	"
2317	A. B. G.	M.	February	14th, 1890.	"	29th, "	Recovered.
2204	L. G.	M.	July	1st, 1889.	"	30th, "	Improved.
2356	S. H.	F.	May	21st, 1890.	November	5th, "	Recovered.
2420	J. C.	M.	November	13th, 1890.	"	14th, "	Unimproved.
2243	M. J. B.	F.	May	11th, 1889.	"	21st, "	Recovered.
2359	W. J. R.	M.	May	24th, 1890.	"	28th, "	"
2042	J. B. R.	M.	May	2nd, 1887.	December	1st, "	Improved.
2380	A. C.	F.	August	30th, 1890.	"	12th, "	Recovered.
2303	R. C.	F.	December	21st, 1889.	"	22nd, "	Improved.
2340	F. K.	F.	April	3rd, 1890.	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
2429	E. A. D.	F.	December	10th, 1890.	"	25th, "	Unimproved.
2391	A. S. H.	M.	October	4th, 1890.	"	27th, "	Recovered.
2416	M. McK.	M.	November	4th, 1890.	"	29th, "	"
2385	L. L.	F.	September	9th, 1890.	"	29th, "	"
2143	M. J. M.	F.	July	27th, 1888.	"	31st, "	Im-proved.
2395	T. F.	M.	October	11th, 1890.	January	22nd, 1891.	Recovered.
2382	M. D.	F.	September	24th, 1890.	"	26th, "	"
2373	L. W.	M.	July	26th, 1890.	"	27th, "	Improved.
2085	S. S.	F.	October	9th, 1887.	"	27th, "	"
2424	M. O.	F.	November	21st, 1890.	February	2nd, "	"
2363	M. S.	F.	June	19th, 1890.	"	7th, "	Recovered.
2393	R. R. G.	M.	October	7th, 1890.	"	17th, "	"
2367	M. E. H.	F.	July	10th, 1890.	"	18th, "	"
1958	G. S.	M.	July	22nd, 1886.	"	18th, "	Improved.
2075	M. A. M.	F.	August	10th, 1887.	"	18th, "	"
2268	L. L.	F.	July	26th, 1889.	"	18th, "	Recovered.
2384	J. M.	M.	September	7th, 1890.	"	18th, "	Unimproved.
1563	T. W.	M.	February	25th, 1883.	"	21st, "	Recovered.
2432	J. C.	M.	December	18th, 1890.	March	7th, "	"
2170	C. H.	M.	September	12th, 1888.	April	2nd, "	Improved.
658	J. H.	M.	November	22nd, 1870.	"	2nd, "	"
2443	J. H.	M.	January	12th, 1891.	"	2nd, "	Recovered.
2282	D. A.	M.	October	5th, 1889.	"	2nd, "	Improved.
2325	T. F.	M.	February	21st, 1890.	"	2nd, "	"
2375	S. A. T.	F.	August	4th, 1890.	"	9th, "	"
2205	J. C.	F.	January	8th, 1889.	"	27th, "	"
2389	J. S.	M.	September	20th, 1890.	May	19th, "	Recovered.
2453	J. R. M.	M.	February	16th, 1891.	"	19th, "	Recovered.
2435	M. J. A.	F.	December	25th, 1890.	June	5th, "	"
2455	J. McC.	F.	February	23rd, 1891.	"	6th, "	Unimproved.
1959	C. L.	F.	July	23rd, 1886.	"	8th, "	Recovered.
2413	D. C. McD.	M.	October	25th, 1890.	"	9th, "	Improved.
2452	H. D.	M.	February	5th, 1891.	"	10th, "	Recovered.
2449	J. McL.	F.	January	24th, 1891.	"	10th, "	"
2456	W. M.	F.	March	6th, 1891.	"	19th, "	"
2421	A. G.	M.	November	13th, 1890.	July	28th, "	"
2454	M. J. E.	F.	February	17th, 1890.	"	30th, "	"
2499	E. W.	M.	July	25th, 1891.	August	14th, "	Unimproved.
2428	L. T.	F.	December	9th, 1890.	"	27th, "	Recovered.
2433	J. McD.	F.	December	18th, 1890.	"	27th, "	"
2425	E. W.	F.	November	24th, 1890.	September	2nd, "	"
2478	H. P. W.	M.	May	6th, 1891.	"	10th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1282	M. C.	M	35	October 31st, 1890....	10	5	4	Epilepsy.
2242	W. B.	M	75	November 1st, "	1	5	22	Senile decline.
2173	A. M.	M	22	November 23rd, "	2	1	28	Epilepsy.
455	A. T.	F	61	December 14th, "	20	7	23	Heart disease.
2295	A. H.	F . . .	36	December 18th, "	1	.....	4	General paresis.
173	J. J.	M.	75	January 6th, 1891....	29	8	27	Apoplexy.
1701	M. M.	F	36	January 24th, "	5	9	23	Multiple sarcoma.
2262	J. McC	M.	41	February 3rd, "	1	6	30	Intestinal obstruction.
2248	C. M.	F	58	February 4th, "	1	8	14	Marasmus.
2379	R. McL.	M.	32	February 16th, " ....	.....	5	19	Exhaustion of melancholia.
2401	E. B.	F	69	February 22nd, " ....	.....	4	13	Senile decline.
26	J. T.	M.	68	February 23rd, "	34	.....	26	Senile decline.
495	G. A.	M.	57	February 27th, "	21	6	.....	Cancer of œsophagus.
716	E. McC	F	54	March 2nd, "	19	3	3	Cancer of stomach and liver.
1428	C. V.	F	52	March 2nd, "	8	8	6	Pneumonia.
2297	K. G. <i>alias</i> J. Q.	M.	41	March 10th, "	1	3	10	General paresis.
2438	M. M. M.	F	40	March 11th, " ....	.....	2	6	Exhaustion of mania.
2362	M. B.	F	31	March 21st, " ....	.....	9	9	Phthisis.
2441	E. E.	F	54	April 5th, " ....	.....	2	24	Typhoid fever.
2412	J. C.	M.	39	May 3rd, " ....	.....	6	9	Epilepsy.
2458	E. G.	F	41	May 17th, " ....	.....	2	11	Phthisis.
1459	A. P.	F	51	May 30th, "	8	6	2	Epilepsy.
1545	J. McK.	M.	51	June 11th, "	7	7	3	Debility.
2266	J. S.	M.	51	August 5th, "	2	.....	16	General paresis.
2519	E. K.	F	47	September 9th, " ....	.....	1	5	Apoplexy.
1100	W. H.	M.	36	September 17th, "	13	9	6	Drowned.
47	J. W.	F	72	September 18th, "	34	2	17	Cancer of uterus.
2260	A. G.	F	26	September 25th, "	2	2	3	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....				6		6	6
Architects.....							
Actuaries.....							
Actors.....							
Artists.....							
Book-keepers.....				2		2	2
Bakers.....				8		8	8
Bricklayers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Butchers.....				1		1	1
Blacksmiths.....				24		24	24
Brass-finishers.....	1		1				1
Brewers.....							
Builders.....							
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Broom-makers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Barriers.....				3		3	3
Bookbinders.....							
Brickmakers.....							
Bridge-tenders.....							
Brakesmen.....							
Bankers.....				1		1	1
Basket-makers.....				1		1	1
Commercial travellers.....				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers.....							
Consuls.....							
Confectioners.....							
Coopers.....				6		6	6
Carpenters.....				59		59	59
Clerks.....	3		3	31		31	34
Clergymen.....	1		1	9		9	10
Carriage-makers.....				6		6	6
Cooks.....				1	5	6	6
Carders.....				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats.....				3		3	3
Cigarmakers.....							
Custom-house officers.....				2		2	2
Coppersmiths.....							
Coachmen.....							
Civil servants.....							
Clock cleaners.....							
Carters.....				3		3	3
Cheese-makers.....				2		2	2
Dyers.....							
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		17	17	16	321	337	354
Dressmakers.....		1	1		26	26	27
Detectives.....				1		1	1
Druggists.....				3		3	3
Dentists.....							
Doctors.....							
Engineers.....	2		2	4		4	6
Editors.....							
Engravers.....							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers.....	29	.....	29	393	4	397	426
Fishermen	2	.....	2	2
Founders
Ferry-men
Furriers.....
Factory girl	1	1	.....	2	2	3
Gardeners....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Grocers	1	.....	1	1
Glass-blowers
Gentlemen	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Glove-makers.....
Grooms
Gun-smiths.....	1	.....	1	1
Hucksters.....
Hatters
Hostlers
Hunters.....
Harness-makers	8	.....	8	8
Housekeepers	3	3	.....	22	22	25
Hack-drivers	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5
Inn-keepers	1	.....	1	1
Ironmongers
Jewellers.....	2	.....	2	2
Janitors.....	1	.....	1	1
Labourers.....	28	.....	28	355	.....	355	383
Laundresses
Ladies	1	1	.....	5	5	6
Lawyers
Lumbermen	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	6
Milliners	2	2	2
Masons	5	.....	5	5
Machinists	11	.....	11	11
Matchmakers.....	1	.....	1	1
Millers	3	.....	3	3
Moulders.....	2	.....	2	2
Merchants	2	.....	2	20	.....	20	22
Mechanics.....	1	.....	1	1
Music-teachers	3	3	3
Marble-cutters
No occupation.....	2	6	8	25	65	90	98
Night-watchmen.....
Nurses	122	171	293	293
Not stated
Organ-builders
Other occupations	8	24	32	32
Professors of music.....
Plasterers

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Pensioners							
Photographers							
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers	1		1	5		5	6
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians	1		1	7		7	8
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Railway conductors							
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters		1	1		5	5	6
Sailors				13		13	13
Students				6		6	6
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Showmen							
Saddlers							
Shoemakers	3		3	39		39	42
Seamstresses		3	3		50	50	53
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers	1		1	10		10	11
Salesmen							
Surveyors							
Sail and tent-makers							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders							
Teachers		1	1	13	20	33	34
Tinsmiths	1		1	6		6	7
Tavern-keepers	1		1	16		16	17
Tailors		1	1	2	1	3	4
Tanners							
Teamsters							
Toll-gate keepers							
Telegraph operators	2		2				2
Typewriters					1	1	1
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers				3		3	3
Wheelwrights							
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		23	23		326	326	349
Unknown or other employments	1		1	8	9	17	18
Upholsters				1		1	1
Total	89	58	147	1325	1065	2390	2537

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	2	4	6	3	4	7
Religious excitement	5	3	8	5	3	8
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	3	1	4	2	3	5
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"					3	3
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1			
Intemperance, sexual						
Veneral disease				5		5
Self-abuse, sexual		2	2		2	2
Over-work						
Sunstroke						
Accident or injury						
Pregnancy						
Puerperal					5	5
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life						
Uterine disorders						
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1		1	1		1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	7	2	9	7	2	9
Other forms of brain disease					1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	3	3	6	3	3	6
Fevers						
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	15	13	28			
With other combined cause not ascertained	14	8	22			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	38	22	60	62	35	97
Total	89	58	147	89	58	147

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.			Term of Probation.	Result.
2282	M....	D. A. A....	1st	October,	1890....	6 months.....	Discharged recovered.
2380	F.	A. C.....	9th	"	"	2 "	" "
2170	M....	C. H.....	13th	"	"	6 "	" improved.
2340	F.....	F. K.....	14th	"	"	2 "	" recovered.
2377	M....	N. T.....	15th	"	"	6 "	Brought back.
2268	F.....	L. L.....	17th	"	"	4 "	Discharged recovered.
2143	F....	M. J. M....	20th	"	"	2 "	" improved.
2381	M....	I. M.....	21st	"	"	2 "	" unimproved.
2391	M....	A. S. H....	27th	"	" ..	2 "	" recovered.
2395	M....	T. F.....	27th	"	"	2 "	" "
2363	F.....	M. S.....	1st	November,	"	3 "	" "
2375	F.....	S. A. T....	1st	"	"	5 "	" improved.
2393	M....	R. R. G....	6th	"	"	2 "	" recovered.
2373	M....	L. W.....	7th	"	"	2 "	" improved.
2075	F.....	M. A. M....	10th	"	"	3 "	" "
2244	M....	J. McB....	11th	"	" ..	2 "	Brought back.
2325	M....	T. F.....	14th	"	"	2 "	Discharged improved.
2382	F.....	M. D.....	25th	"	"	3 "	" recovered.
2389	M....	J. S.....	26th	"	"	6 "	" "
1958	M....	G. S.....	27th	"	"	2 "	" improved.
1583	M....	T. W.....	15th	December,	"	2 "	" recovered.
2432	M....	J. C.....	2nd	January,	1891....	2 "	" "
2443	M....	J. E.....	21st	February,	"	1 "	" "
2205	F.....	T. C.....	27th	"	"	2 "	" improved.
2453	M....	J. R. M....	19th	March,	"	2 "	" recovered.
2454	F.....	M. J. E....	27th	"	"	4 "	" "
2435	F.....	M. J. A....	30th	"	"	3 "	" "
2449	F.....	J. McL....	10th	April,	"	2 "	" "
2456	F.....	W. M.....	21st	"	"	2 "	" "
2436	M....	W. H. P....	27th	"	"	3 "	Brought back.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.			Term of Probation.	Result.
2421	M.....	A. C.....	30th	April,	1891.....	2 months	Discharged recovered.
2448	F.....	H. M.....	25th	May,	"	2 "	Brought back.
2263	M.....	J. McD.....	9th	June.	"	2 "	"
1258	M.....	F. McR.....	9th	"	"	6 "	Still out.
2428	F.....	L. T.....	19th	"	"	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2463	M.....	J. A.....	20th	"	"	6 "	Brought back.
1957	M.....	M. S.....	20th	"	"	6 "	Still out.
.....	F.....	I. McD.....	23rd	"	"	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2425	F.....	E. W.....	2nd	July,	"	2 "	"
2494	F.....	J. L.....	6th	"	"	1 "	Brought back.
2478	M.....	H. P. W....	6th	"	"	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2497	M.....	J. T. C.....	8th	"	"	6 "	Still out.
2470	M.....	J. W. C....	28th	"	"	3 "	"
2186	F.....	M. E. M....	18th	August,	"	3 "	Brought back.
2496	F.....	A. U.....	1st	September,	"	2 "	"
2276	F.....	M. L. B.....	3rd	"	"	3 "	Still out.
2517	M.....	W. H. F....	7th	"	"	2 "	"
2350	F.....	E. B. E.....	9th	"	"	2 "	"
2457	F.....	M. C.....	14th	"	"	2 "	"
2371	M.....	D. J.....	21st	"	"	2 "	"
2464	M.....	F. M.....	24th	"	"	2 "	"
1128	F.....	M. M.....	25th	"	"	3 "	"
2498	F.....	A. G.....	30th	"	"	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				28	25	53
Discharged, recovered.....	11	12	23			
" improved.....	4	4	8			
" unimproved.....	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	5	4	9			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1891	7	5	12	28	25	53

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	3	5	8	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	11	6	17	3	6	9	1	.....	1
" 25 " 30 "	11	6	17	1	3	4	.....	1	1
" 30 " 35 "	11	6	17	2	3	5	1	1	2
" 35 " 40 "	10	11	21	1	2	3	3	2	5
" 40 " 45 "	9	8	17	1	.....	1	2	2	4
" 45 " 50 "	9	3	12	2	2	4	.....	1	1
" 50 " 55 "	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	4	6
" 55 " 60 "	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 60 " 65 "	3	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	7	5	12	.....	1	1	1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 "									
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown	3	.....	3						
Totals.....	89	58	147	15	19	34	13	15	28

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence, and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	22	14	.....	.....	3
From 1 to 2 months.....	17	6	1	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	8	15	2	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	15	6	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	4	7	6	.....	1
" 5 " 6 "	2	12	3	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	5	2	2	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	4	.....	2	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	12	4	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	1	5	.....	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	3	15	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	10	22	1	3	.....
" 18 months to 2 years.....	5	26	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	8	33	.....	3	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	34	.....	3	1
" 4 " 5 "	6	35	1	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	10	49	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	3	15	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	5	33	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	18	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	21	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	5	53	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	30	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	8	51	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	147	526	34	16	8

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Carpenter's shop	21	3715	.....	3715
Tailor's shop.....	6	1510	.....	1510
Shoe shop.....	5	1269	.....	1269
Engineer's shop.....	6	1445	.....	1445
Blacksmith's shop.....	1	200	.....	200
Mason work.....	7	1896	.....	1896
Repairing roads.....	6	1220	.....	1220
Wood yard and coal shed	4	940	.....	940
Bakery	6	1167	.....	1167
Laundry.....	23	827	3868	4695
Dairy	13	1210	1951	3161
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	6	1400	.....	1400
Piggery	2	509	.....	509
Painting	6	1142	.....	1142
Farm.....	24	4130	.....	4130
Garden.....	12	1983	.....	1983
Grounds	7	1532	.....	1532
Stable	7	1222	.....	1222
Kitchen.....	14	1310	1514	2824
Dining rooms	42	4705	6289	10994
Officers' quarters	5	.....	1444	1444
Sewing rooms.....	60	.....	15153	15153
Knitting	45	.....	11816	11816
Spinning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	14	.....	4232	4232
Wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halls	150	37999	15696	53695
Storeroom	1	312	.....	312
General.....	68	5798	10390	16188
Total....	561	77441	72353	149794

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....			
Brant.....			
Bruce.....			
Carleton.....	48	42	90
Dufferin.....			
Dundas.....	6	5	11
Durham.....			
Elgin.....			
Essex.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	39	34	73
Glengarry.....	10	8	18
Grenville.....	1	5	6
Grey.....			
Haldimand.....			
Halton.....			
Hastings.....	6	9	15
Huron.....			
Kent.....			
Lambton.....			
Lanark.....	32	35	67
Leeds.....	33	24	57
Lennox and Addington.....	19	15	34
Lincoln.....			
Middlesex.....			
Muskoka District.....			
Nipissing District.....			
Norfolk.....	1		1
Northumberland.....		2	2
Ontario.....	2	1	3
Oxford.....			
Parry Sound District.....			
Peel.....		1	1
Perth.....			
Peterborough.....	1	3	4
Prescott.....	11	7	18
Prince Edward.....	8	6	14
Rainy River District.....			
Renfrew.....	17	14	31
Russell.....		3	3
Simcoe.....			
Stormont.....	17	31	48
Thunder Bay District.....			
Victoria.....	1	1	2
Waterloo.....			
Welland.....			
Wellington.....			
Wentworth.....			
York.....	3		3
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	23	1	24
Total.....	279	247	526

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Register number.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.					
			Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
684	A. B.	49	M.		Leeds	1					
1801	J. B.	52	"		Prescott	1					
1766	D. B.	27	"		Manitoba	1					
551	P. C.	49	"		Peterborough			1			
1851	J. C.	47	"		Northumberland	1					
1902	C. D.	72	"		Hastings		1				
1911	T. J. D.	36	"		Carleton	1					
1537	R. J.	53	"		"			1			
987	C. K.	41	"		Hastings	1					
1597	J. L.	36	"		Russell						1
1600	S. M.	72	"		"	1					
2369	R. M.	33	"		Welland	1					
468	J. M.	52	"		Peterborough			1			
226	H. McC.	63	"		Ontario				1		
572	D. McL.	63	"		Victoria				1		
497	J. S.	41	"		Peterborough						1
1921	J. W.	39	"		Dundas	1					
2323	P. W.	73	"		Russell				1		
1006	J. K.	43	"		Renfrew	1					
625	T. T.	49	"		York			1			
1695	O. B.	33	F.		Hastings	1					
1792	F. D.	42	"		Northumberland	1					1
501	M. D.	44	"		Ontario						
1926	P. E.	60	"		"	1					
1791	A. F.		"		York		1				
771	M. M.	64	"		Ontario	1					
400	A. McF.	57	"		Victoria	1					
1637	M. McK.	61	"		York			1			
1821	A. P.	62	"		"			1			
1175	R. S.	42	"		Durham	1					
1795	T. W.		"		York						1
435	S. W.	43	"		"		1				
359	M. W.	48	"		"	1					
1816	D. W.	74	"		Ontario					1	
396	H. V.	53	"		Durham						1
1753	T. B.		"		Carleton	1					
1762	M. B.		"		Wentworth	1					
1754	M. D.	41	"		Ontario		1				
1760	J. G.	51	"		Wentworth	1					
1750	E. H.	28	"		Frontenac	1					
1752	S. J. H.	28	"		Hastings	1					
1751	F. H.	36	"		Bruce						1
1757	J. L.	46	"		Oxford	1					
1759	M. A. McG.	28	"		Bruce	1					
1748	J. N.	31	"		York		1				
1761	S. K. N.	53	"		Simcoe			1			
1763	C. S.	39	"		Durham			1			
1749	J. S.	56	"		Perth				1		
1747	E. T.		"		Simcoe						1
1361	A. McM.	62	"		Glenarry	1					
1741	R. B.	33	M.		Middlesex	1					
1738	T. B.	47	"		K. P.			1			
1744	W. F.	35	"		York		1				
1736	A. G.		"		Leeds	1					
1740	D. McC.	35	"		Norfolk						1

No. 14.

other Asylums, 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denomina- tions.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1			1		1	1	8		W		Farmer	Toronto.
1						1	6				"	"
	1					1	8		W		Gunsmith	"
			1			1	2		"		Labourer	"
			1		1	1	12		"		Farmer	"
	1					1	4		"		Machinist	"
	1					1	8		"		Baker	"
	1					1			"		Labourer	"
				1		1	2		"		"	"
						1	10		"		"	"
	1					1	10		"		"	"
	1					1	15		"		Carpenter	"
		1			1	1	5		"		Labourer	"
		1			1				"		Farmer	"
		1					2		"		Labourer	"
		1				1		4	"		"	"
			1			1	20		"		Farmer	"
				1	1		14		"		None	"
1			1			1			"		Labourer	"
			1		1	1	12		"		Machinist	"
				1	1		1		"		Home duties	"
			1		1				"		Wife	"
		1		1		1			W		Spinster	"
		1				1	35		"		None	"
		1				1	2		"		Emigrant	"
		1				1	1		"		Milliner	"
	1				1		4		"		"	"
	1				1		3		"		Wife	"
	1				1		13		"		"	"
1				1	1	1	2		"		None	"
1							10		"		Servant	"
					1	1	Several years		"		"	"
		1			1	14			"		None	"
	1		1			1	30		"		"	"
			1			1			"		Idiot	Orill
			1			1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
	1					1			W		"	"
				1		1			"		"	"
			1			1			"		"	"
				1		1			"		"	"
				1		1			"		"	"
				1		1			W		"	"
1						1			W		"	"
	1					1			"		"	"
				1		1			"		"	"
	1					1			W		"	"
	1					1			W		"	"
				1		1			"		"	"
			1			1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
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						1			"		"	"
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						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
						1			"		"	"
			</									

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Register number.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.					
			Males.	Females		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
1739	J. McC	35	M		Perth			1			
1735	W. P	64	"		Wellington				1		
1742	J. R	24	"		Muskoka	1					
1737	A. S	42	"		Frontenac	1					
711	J. G	35	"		Hastings	1					
1440	J. C	34	"		Carleton			1			
1140	G. H.	58	"		Frontenac		1				
1829	J. S.	35	"		Addington	1					
1165	J. S	35	"		Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1					
1908	N. B.	32	"		Leeds	1					
1771	W. F.	57	"		Carleton				1		
1255	W. G	34	"		Hastings	1					
1803	A. H.	30	"		Durham	1					
1773	T. H.	63	"		York			1			
1892	H. H.	28	"		Stormont	1					
1604	A. H.	48	"		Carleton	1					
1703	J. H.	36	"		"		1				
1676	H. I.		"		Hastings						1
1868	J. L.		"		Lanark			1			
1914	A. L.	56	"		Hastings			1			
2404	M. M.	78	"		Lennox			1			
2299	A. McC	80	"		Frontenac	1			1		
1915	J. McL	48	"		Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1					
1918	J. McG		"		Hastings						1
1804	A. M	40	"		Carleton	1					
1026	J. M.	43	"		Renfrew	1					
2318	A. O'B.	61	"		Lennox						1
1309	W. P	31	"		Frontenac	1					
2296	J. S.	42	"		Lanark				1		
1121	E. T.	57	"		York						1
1920	C. U.	59	"		Lennox						1
307	R. V.	67	"		Lanark	1					
2405	G. W.	32	"		Hastings	1					
2221	C. W.	48	"		"	1					
1669	J. T.	61	"		Carleton	1					
1603	A. Q.	42	"		Russell	1					
2025	B. A.	67	"	F	Frontenac			1			
1817	J. A.	48	"	"	Hastings				1		
675	R. A.	48	"	"	Wentworth						1
2348	S. B.	38	"	"	Carleton	1					
1614	H. B.	83	"	"	"			1			
545	M. B.	65	"	"	Lanark		1				
1922	C. B.	48	"	"	Frontenac						1
1254	M. B.	59	"	"	Prescott			1			
1301	J. C.	59	"	"	Russell	1					
1819	M. C.	78	"	"	Victoria				1		
1924	M. C.	52	"	"	Northumberland			1			
1809	J. C.	40	"	"	Stormont	1					
1056	M. C.	54	"	"	Lennox			1			
1923	L. C.	57	"	"	Carleton	1					
893	J. C.	59	"	"	"			1			
1336	M. C.	69	"	"	Frontenac	1					
1925	C. D.	58	"	"	Leeds			1			
2153	M. D.	47	"	"	Prescott	1					
825	C. D.	49	"	"	York			1			
870	A. D.	40	"	"	Frontenac		1				

No. 14.—Continued.

other Asylums, 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian	Methodist.	Other Denominations or unknown.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1						1			W		Idiot	Orilla.
1		1				1					"	"
1				1		1			W		"	"
1						1					"	"
1	1					1			W		"	"
1		1			1						Carpenter	Toronto.
1						1	1		"		Farmer	"
1		1				1	5		"		Shoemaker	"
1		1				1	8		"		Farmer	"
1						1	11				Labourer	"
1						1		6	W		Blacksmith	"
1						1	4		"		Farmer	"
1		1				1	28			1	Labourer	"
1						1	4		W		"	"
1					1		6				Blacksmith	"
1						1			W		Labourer	"
1					1		1		"		Farmer	"
1						1			"		Labourer	"
1						1	12		"		Farmer	"
1							30		"		None	"
1		1				1	8 or 9				Farmer	"
1		1				1	9		W		Labourer	"
1					1		6		"		Farmer	"
1		1				1	15		"		Labourer	"
1						1		6	"		"	"
1						1	4 or 5		"		Farmer	"
1				1		1			"		Labourer	"
1					1				"		Factory hand	"
1				1		1			"		Watchmaker	"
1					1		9		"		Not stated	"
1		1			1		7		"		Farmer's wife	"
1						1		10	"		Farmer	"
1			1			1	15		"		Labourer	"
1					1				"		Carpenter	"
1						1	10		"		Labourer	"
1					1			4			Wife	"
1		1				1	6		W		"	"
1				1		1	4				"	"
1						1		6	W		Servant	"
1		1			1		18				Wife	"
1			1			1	7		W		"	"
1						1	23				None	"
1						1	1				Farmer's daughter	"
1			1		1		3		W		" wife	"
1						1	14		"		Spinner	"
1		1				1	10		"		Servant	"
1					1		9				"	"
1		1			1		3		W		"	"
1						1	30		"		"	"
1			1			1		3			"	"
1			1		1		several	years	W		Servant	"
1						1	20				"	"
1					1		18		W		Vagrant	"
1		1				1	3		"		Servant	"
1						1	5		"		"	"

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Register number.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.					
			Males.	Females.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
1785	A. E.	44		F	Hastings	1					
1927	M. F.	43		"	Renfrew	1					
1929	M. F.	64		"	Northumberland						1
1084	C. F.	59		"	Durham				1		
2312	J. F.	59		"	Frontenac				1		
1143	M. F.	73		"	Renfrew			1			
1930	C. G.	45		"	Hastings	1					
998	E. G.	54		"	"			1			
2184	E. G.	35		"	"	1					
1810	B. A. G.	44		"	York			1			
738	J. H.	54		"	Hastings			1			
1777	M. H.	34		"	"	1		1			
1419	C. H.	37		"	Stormont	1					
1047	K. H.	40		"	Carleton	1					
1479	A. H.	28		"	Lennox and Addington		1				
1815	J. H.	39		"	Northumberland	1					
1275	J. H.	43		"	Frontenac						1
1823	E. H.	41		"	Peterborough			1			
1119	L. J.	88		"	Lanark						1
583	C. J.	56		"	Frontenac			1			
2333	A. K.	46		"	Carleton	1					
765	S. K.	88		"	Glengarry	1					
1612	S. K.	56		"	Carleton	1					
1451	S. L.	50		"	Lanark	1					
1854	S. L.	50		"	Hastings	1					
559	M. L.	48		"	Durham						1
1284	M. L.	46		"	Carleton	1					
1045	M. L.	48		"	York			1			
1787	M. M.	36		"	Durham		1				
1607	M. McG	57		"	Glengarry				1		
1343	M. E. McD	30		"	Prescott	1					
1806	J. McK	66		"	Northumberland			1			
574	A. McN	53		"	Grey			1			
1053	H. McC	71		"	York						1
1233	E. N	81		"	Lanark			1			
1727	E. N	32		"	Prince Edward			1			
1380	S. O'F	37		"	Frontenac	1					
1212	P. P.	65		"	Lennox and Addington	1					
1824	R. P.			"	Grenville	1					
1812	E. P.	35		"	Durham	1					
812	R. R.	53		"	Prince Edward	1					
2185	M. J. R.	32		"	Hastings	1					
1091	H. R.	45		"	Simcoe	1					
1129	E. R.	53		"	"			1			
2427	A. R.	68		"	Frontenac			1			
624	J. S.	70		"	York			1			
1033	H. S.	56		"	Victoria	1					
2334	J. S.	56		"	Leeds			1			
284	M. A. S.	52		"	"						1
1780	M. S.	67		"	Carleton			1			
1933	A. S.	62		"	Frontenac			1			
1340	G. S.	49		"	Lanark			1			
1789	H. A. T.	61		"	Northumberland	1					
2109	E. J. T.	31		"	Carleton	1					
726	Mrs. V	79		"	Ontario	1					

No. 14.—*Continued.*

other Asylums, 1891.

Church of England.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.				SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
			1		1		7				School teacher	Toronto.
	1					1	17				Servant	"
				1	1		Several years		W		Wife	"
		1			1		3		"		"	"
	1					1	15		"		Servant	"
					1		15		"		Wife	"
	1				1		10		"		"	"
		1			1		3		"		Farmer's wife	"
		1				1	1		"		Servant	"
					1		18				"	"
	1				1		1	3			Wife	"
		1				1	12		W		Servant	"
			1		1		12		"		Farmer's wife	"
			1		1		3		W		Servant	"
			1		1		1	3			"	"
					1		15				"	"
				1	1		1	1			Wife	"
	1				1		3		W		Servant	"
				1	1		26		"		"	"
	1				1		Several years		"		"	"
		1			1		5		"		"	"
	1				1		1		"		"	"
					1		8		W		Laborer's wife	"
	1				1		1		"		Farmer's daughter	"
		1			1		1		"		Wife	"
					1		1	2	"		Servant	"
	1				1		5		"		"	"
					1		3		"		"	"
		1			1		20				Housekeeper	"
					1		4		W		Wife	"
	1				1		30				"	"
			1		1		9		W		Servant	"
	1				1		2		"		Farmer's wife	"
					1		8		"		Servant	"
	1				1		6		W		Doctor's wife	"
			1		1		1	6	"		"	"
			1		1		1	6	"		Tailoress	"
			1		1		Several years		"		None	"
			1		1		5		"		Housekeeper	"
			1		1		2		W		Servant	"
			1		1		2		"		None	"
			1		1		1		"		Wife	"
	1				1		1	10	"		Servant	"
	1				1		4		"		"	"
		1			1		1		W		"	"
			1		1		6		"		None	"
	1				W		1		"		Farmer's wife	"
					1		1		"		None	"
	1				1		17		"		Servant	"
		1			1		20				Wife	"
			1		1		1	8	W		"	"
	1				1		32				Servant	"
					1		3		W		Wife	"
				1	1		3		"		"	"
					1		2		"		Housekeeper	"

TABLE

Patients transferred to

Register number.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM,	NATIONALITY.					
			Males.	Females.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
968	M. W.			F	Grenville.				1		
1608	M. W.	66		"	Renfrew			1			
2319	A. W.	53		"	Prince Edward	1					
2261	M. R.	18		"	"	1					
1030	M. A. B.	38		"	Hastings	1					
2372	R. S.	79		"	"	1					
2032	M. W.	30		"	"	1					
494	J. D.	52		"	Lennox and Addington			1			
1775	A. E. H.	60		"	York	1		1			
2053	A. G.	43	M	"	Northumberland	1					
1875	G. M.	35	"	"	"	1					
1324	J. K.	34	"	"	Lennox and Addington	1					
1400	T. R.	51	"	"	Carleton			1			
2220	H. S.	37	"	"	Hastings	1					
2181	G. B.	28	"	"	"	1					
1475	O. L.	43	"	"	Prescott						1
2407	T. M.	60	"	"	Leeds			1			
1909	T. C.	34	"	"	Prince Edward	1					
563	J. F.	44	"	"	Lennox and Addington	1					
1774	J. M.	53	"	"	Northumberland	1					
2147	P. V.	34	"	"	Carleton	1					
1648	D. C.	56	"	"	York	1					
1919	T. R.	41	"	"	Carleton			1			
1660	T. O. D.	33	"	"	Grenville	1					
1543	J. B. B.	48	"	"	Lanark	1					
1907	H. B.	49	"	"	Renfrew						1
2461	J. C.		"	"	Prescott and Russell	1					
1874	R. C.	77	"	"	Frontenac				1		
1903	R. J. C.		"	"	Prince Edward	1					
2235	T. C.	27	"	"	Carleton			1			
1523	P. J. D.	29	"	"	Lanark	1					
2500	M. J.	73	"	"	Prescott	1					
2050	J. Z.	35	"	"	Stormont	1					
1025	J. M.	69	"	"	Renfrew			1			
2468	J. M.	52	"	"	Glengarry	1					
1995	M. McD.	39	"	"	Frontenac	1					
2484	P. O. M.	38	"	"	Renfrew	1					
1677	N. R.	36	"	"	Carleton	1					
2182	F. W. T.	41	"	"	Hastings		1				

No. 14.—*Concluded.*

other Asylums, 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations or unknown.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
				1	1		24		W		Domestic.....	Toronto.
	1				1		20		"		"	"
			1		1		1				None	"
			1			1	1				"	"
1						1		8			Farmer's daughter.....	"
1					1		2				None	"
			1		1			5	W		Wife	"
				1		1		11	"		Servant	"
	1					1					Seamstress	"
			1		1			1	W		Cooper	"
				1	1			1	"		Blacksmith.....	"
				1				2			Gardener.....	"
		1				1			"		Farmer	"
1						1	4		"		"	"
			1			1	2		"		Sailor	"
	1					1	8		"		Not stated.....	"
	1					1			"		Labourer	"
			1			1	6		"		Painter	"
				1		1		4	"		Farmer	"
				1		1	20		"		Labourer	"
1	1				1	1			"		"	"
					1			1	"		Carpenter	"
	1					1	15		"		Labourer	"
						1	4		"		Farmer	"
	1					1	1		"		Labourer	"
				1			25		"		"	"
	1				1		1		"		"	"
		1				1		6	"		Farmer	"
			1			1			W		Labourer	"
	1					1	2		"		"	"
	1					1		2	"		"	"
	1				1		1	6	"		"	"
			1			1	Many years		"		None	"
			1			1	20		"		"	"
			1			1	44		"		Labourer	"
			1			1		4	"		Farmer	"
	1					1	7		W		Labourer	"
						1	1	4	"		Farmer	"
1					1		4		"		Accountant.....	"

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles made in sewing room during the year ending 30th September, 1891

ARTICLES.	Made.
Aprons	373
Bolster covers	6
Blinds, window	53
Collars, linen (dozen)	244
Chemises, cotton	115
" flannel	17
Cuffs (pairs)	68
Caps, day	10
Curtains, cheese cloth (pairs)	30
Drawers, cotton	121
" flannel	129
Dresses	189
" night	18
Lambrequins	1
" cheese cloth	17
Mattresses	51
Toilet covers	15
Tray "	6
Ties, men's (dozen)	24
" muslin	120
Table cloths	42
" napkins (dozen)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Towels, roller	48
Pillow cases	813
" ticks	14
" shams	32
Shirts, cotton	372
" flannel	111
Stockings, woollen (pairs)	65
" cotton "	199
Socks (pairs)	613
Shrouds	43
Straw ticks	103
Uniforms, nurses	41

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing articles made and repaired in wards during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Aprons		1920	Tidies	14	
Dresses		1956	Panels	2	
Drawers		1378	Table cloths		315
Lace, knitted (yards)	170		Mattresses		189
Toilet covers	7		Pillows		94
Mantle drapes	7		Pin cushions	6	
Night dresses		961	Sofa cushions	6	
Chemises		2179	Bed ticks		506
Petticoats		1562	Towels		25
Stockings		3057	Caps		18
Table drape	1		Rag balls	700	
Toilet mats	2		Rag mats	18	
Sheets		1455	Lambrequins		4
Blankets		305	Window blinds		3
Pillow cases		882	Shawls		15
Counterpanes		441			

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing articles made and repaired in wards (men's department), for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Pants		1489
Coats		527
Shirts		1229
Socks		3645
Drawers		640
Vests		260
Overalls		28
Sheets		385
Pillow cases		198
Table cloths		27
Bed ticks		43
Counterpanes		33
Blankets		8

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Carpenters' Shop for the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired	ARTICLES	Made.	Repaired
Boards, baking	2		Gates	7	
“ poultice	1		Hand barrow	1	
“ games	5		Hand screws	42	
“ knife	2		Handles, chisel	36	20
“ skirt	12		“ hammer	10	
Boxes, packing	6		“ mop	40	
“ drain	1		“ scrubber	40	35
“ dust	1		“ sledge	24	
“ feed	7		Hat rack		1
“ knife	2		Hen coops	6	9
“ mortar	3		Hot bed frames	2	
“ wagon	1		Hurdles	5	
Brushes, shoe	172		Ice sleighs	2	
“ stove	172		Ladders	4	
Book cases	2		Lamp posts	2	
Barrel covers	8		Mantel, hardwood	1	
Boot racks	1		Mattress frames	2	
Benches		43	Musquito net doors	3	
“ work	1		“ frames	22	
Billiard cues	4	8	Newspaper holders	5	
Brackets	9		Peels	2	
“ mantel	1		Picture frames	10	2
Bureaus		7	“ moulding, ft. put up	1500	
Brooms	167		Roofs	2	5
Bread knives		9	Ridge boards	3	
Built, coal house	1		Remodeled, Supt. house	1	
“ glass porch	1		“ Engineer's house	1	
“ hen house	3	3	“ Chief Attendant's house	1	
“ meat house	1		Raised, Engineer's house	1	
“ kitchen to Chief Attendants			“ Chief Attendant's house	1	
“ house	1		Scrubbers, hand	1047	
“ two story addition to En-			Scrubbers, deck	1244	
“ gineer's house	1		Shelves, sets, laundry and pantry	2	
“ tallow house	1		Snow shovels	24	
“ plank walk, ft	250		Sofas, upholstered	17	16
Chairs, common		75	Steps, sets of	2	
“ rocking	2	21	Sashes, window	25	14
“ cane, re-seated	4		Stage, properties	10	
“ invalid's	1		Scaffolds	2	
“ barber's	8		Sand screens	4	
Cabinets, fancy	8		Steam yacht		1
“ medicine	1		Sieves	2	
Carts		2	Storm sash	8	6
“ shafts	4		Towel racks	1	
Closet seats	16	6	Tables	1	6
Clothes racks	8		“ meat	2	
Coffins	36		“ writing	3	
Crutches, pairs	2		Trestles	4	
Curtain poles	83		Trow lids	2	
Cupboard	5	2	Vauling bar	1	
China closets	1		Venetian shutters		10
Crib for wharf	1		Wash stands	1	2
Cages, bird	3		Wardrobes	1	1
Covers, hydraulic machine	2		Whiffletrees	2	
Doors	22		Writing desks	3	
“ frames	12		Wheelbarrows	10	
Easels	1		Window frames	21	
Fences, wire, ft			Wagon tongue	1	
Fire screens	3		Whisks	132	
Floors, laid	13	3			

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing number of articles made in the Tailor Shop for the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	
Coats.....	225	.....
“ uniform and Band	20	.....
Pants, pairs.....	283	.....
“ “ uniform.....	16	.....
Overalls, pairs, and smocks	24	.....
Vests.....	92	.....
Carpets, made.....	1	.....
“ rag, woven goods.	161	.....
Strong quilts.....	3	.....

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Shoe Shop for the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Boots, long, pairs	13	21
“ coburgs “	47	87
“ women’s “	5	12
Slippers, leather, pairs.....	255	33
“ canvas, “	386	.....
Halters	5	4
Harness, sets.....	.....	3
Bridles .....	.....	3
Martingales	1	.....
Straps, tying and pole.....	9	.....
“ hame.....	9	.....
Shaft holders	2	.....
Traces, pairs.....	.....	5
Minor parts of harness .....	.....	60

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing amount of mason work done during the official year ending September 30th 1891.

Laying stone walls..... feet	3375
“ “ foundations for three buildings..... “	2800
“ “ areas basement windows and doors..... “	1680
“ tile drain “	1554
“ asphaltum sidewalk “	657
Quarrying stone..... toise	60
Cementing floors..... square yards	546
Excavating and leveling yard..... “	576

TABLE No. 22.

Shewing amount of painting, glazing and kalsomining done during the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

Painting in wards and buildings..... square yards	28600
“ borders, dados, and decorations..... feet	7500
Kalsomining ceilings..... square yards	2500
Bronzing radiators	25
“ pipes feet	250
Setting glass “	3850

TABLE No. 23.

Returns from Farm and Garden for the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

Number.	Quantity.		Rate.		Value.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.
3263	Bunches ..	Onions, parsley, sage, thyme, savory, lettuce, asparagus, radishes, etc		5	163	15
14630	" ..	Rhubarb		6	877	80
520	Bushels ..	Apples		50	260	00
35	" ..	Beets		40	14	00
65	" ..	Beans		1 00	65	00
110	" ..	Buckwheat		60	66	00
262	" ..	Carrots		50	131	00
16	" ..	Cucumbers		1 50	24	00
185	" ..	Onions		1 00	185	00
720	" ..	Oats		40	288	00
2000	" ..	Potatoes		30	600	00
230	" ..	Pease, green		50	115	00
70	" ..	" dry		1 00	70	00
10	" ..	Pears		50	5	00
65	" ..	Parsnips		60	39	00
180	" ..	Tomatoes		50	90	00
9	" ..	Salsify and artichokes		1 00	9	00
1640	Quarts ..	Currants, goosberries, strawberries and raspberries ..		10	164	00
4510	Heads ..	Cabbage, cauliflower and celery		6	270	60
650	Dozen ..	Green corn		10	65	00
12	" ..	Melons, squash, pumpkins and citrons		1 50	18	00
320	Pounds ..	Grapes		8	25	60
40	" ..	Capsicums		10	4	00
240	" ..	Horse radish		5	12	00
55	Tons ..	Hay		10	550	00
30	" ..	Straw		6	180	00
160	" ..	Corn stalks for ensilage		4	640	00
455	Loads ..	Green fodder		80	364	00
18320	Gallons ..	Milk		20	3664	00
750	Dozens ..	Eggs		20	150	00
119	Pairs ..	Chickens		80	95	20
36	" ..	Ducks		1 50	54	00
36	Each ..	Turkeys		1 25	45	00
7893	Pounds ..	Pork			409	75
8	Each ..	Sucking pigs		2 00	16	00
23	" ..	Cows, killed			1026	50
Total					10755	60

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON,

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1891.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September the 30th, 1891 :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in residence October 1st, 1890.....	459	449	908
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	23	15	38
“ medical certificate.	44	75	119
Total number admitted during the year.....	67	90	157
“ under treatment during the year.....	526	539	1065
Number discharged as recovered.....	27	25	52
“ improved	7	18	25
“ unimproved	1	2	3
“ not insane	1	.....	1
Total number of discharges during the year	36	45	81
Number of elopements.....	1	.....	1
“ deaths	20	20	40
“ transfers to other asylums.....	22	27	49
“ remaining in asylum 30th Sept., 1891.....	447	447	894
Ratio of discharges recovered and improved of admissions.....	49 per cent.		
Ratio of total discharges of admissions.....	51.59	“	
Mortality on whole number under treatment	3.75	“	
Cost of maintenance per patient for year ending Sept. 30th, 1891..	\$128 11		
Daily average number of patients working.....	845		
Days work done by men.....	136,027		
“ “ women	117,377		
Total days.....	253,404		

Admissions and Discharges.

I beg to direct your attention to the large number of admissions during the year. We admitted 157 new cases, as against 161 admissions last year, showing that this is about the average yearly requirement of our district for asylum accommodation.

Of these 38 were admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 119 by ordinary certificate. This is very gratifying as showing that the public are becoming more and more educated to the necessity of sending lunatics directly from their homes to the asylum, instead of through the gaols.

We discharged 81 cases, and of these 77 were recovered and improved. 40 died during the year. 45 were transferred to Mimico, 3 to Toronto, and 1 to Orillia Asylums. One was discharged as not insane, making a total of discharges, deaths and transfers, of 171, as against 157 admissions, thus leaving our residential population 14 less than at this time last year.

Quinquennial Period.

As this report completes the first quinquennial of my superintendency of this asylum, it may be interesting to subjoin the following statistical table, as showing in a succinct way, the growth, progress, and success or otherwise of our work during that period :

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of patients in residence on the 1st of October of each year	624	832	883	908	894
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	56	173	95	56	38
Admitted by medical certificate	66	152	107	105	119
Total.....	122	325	202	161	157
Percentage recovered and improved on admissions.	50.08	17.23	43.06	42.23	49.10
Number of elopements	8	5	4	10	1
Percentage of deaths on whole number under treatment	5.42	4.53	4.73	4.58	3.75
Total number of discharges for each year	65	66	97	78	81
Yearly per capita cost of maintenance	\$147 94	\$158 37	\$138 22	\$118 62	\$128 11

A word of explanation is necessary to the proper understanding of the above table. In 1888 the percentage of recoveries is small compared with the other years. This is the year that Orchard House was opened, which provides accommodation for 300 patients. Near the close of the year a large number of chronic patients were transferred here from London, Toronto and Kingston Asylums, and 173 were admitted from the gaols, which were in a congested condition at that time. This accounts for the low percentage of recoveries that year.

The low per capita cost of maintenance last year was due to the fact that the whole of the year's supply of coal was not delivered at the close of the official year, and had to be charged in this year's account. But even with that added to this year's account, our per capita cost of maintenance this year is still surprisingly low, being only \$128.11, or \$2.46 per week.

When we consider that this not only includes board and washing, but clothing for 75 per cent. of our population, as well as fuel, light, water, salaries, rents, repairs, medical comforts, amusements, etc., etc., the marvel is that so many people can be so comfortably housed and cared for at so cheap a rate.

Internal Improvements.

Our halls have improved very much in appearance since last year. To the work of mat making which we introduced last year, we have added this year a loom for carpet weaving, which is managed by a patient who has woven 437 yards of carpet within the last four months. Every scrap of our worn out or destroyed clothing is now converted into either mats or carpet. It not only forms an excellent kind of indoor employment, but adds much to the comfort and homelikeness of our halls and bedrooms. The female patients, under the direction of the attendants, have been specially diligent in making many kinds of fancy work to adorn the halls, and a reciprocity of work is quite common between the male and female sides of the house which results in a mutual advantage to both.

The basement floor on the female side of main building had to be renewed, and the work was done in a very substantial way. From the joists to the rock below it averaged about 3 feet in depth, this was filled in with a hundred cart loads of stone, and on this was laid a solid covering of Portland cement, and on this a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch maple floor. The male basement floor was renewed the same way two years ago. It is a splendid, substantial job, and reflects credit on both our mason and carpenter.

A gang of painters is constantly at work, and our halls look bright, sweet, and clean. The woodwork on the outside of our buildings needs painting, and I would ask for an appropriation next year to do this job under contract.

New Buildings.

This year has marked the removal of the piggery and slaughter-house, which has been a long-standing menace to our health and comfort, to the rear of the new farm buildings, which are in course of erection, on the south side of the concession road. The new piggery is a model building of its kind, and reflects credit on both architect and contractor; but it is too small, and I shall have to ask for an appropriation next year to add 50 feet to it.

In front of the piggery stands the slaughter-house, with refrigerator, stable for fat cattle, sheep, and weigh scales attached. In front of this stands the new barn and stable. The barn is 110 feet by 60 feet, and is built on a stone basement in which there is accommodation for stabling 50 cows; it is fitted up with a silo and feeding room, and all the modern appliances for feeding and watering the stock. The horse stable is 100 feet by 30 feet, and is on the most approved plan. A new root house is also in course of erection, 100 feet by 32 feet. It is arched with brick, and is large enough for a waggon to be driven through it from end to end.

A large reservoir, or tank, is under contract for storing a supply of water, near to the Asylum buildings proper. This will supply the proverbial long-felt want in protecting us against fire, and overcome the objection to using the Queen street pump on Sunday.

A building for holding our fire appliances and a hose tower is also under contract.

A dwelling house contiguous to the Queen street pump house for a resident engineer, and the fencing of the premises, is also under contract. This will remove an eyesore which has long been objectionable to the citizens in that locality.

An appropriation was made this year for building two dining-room annexes to the main building. When the plans were completed it was found that the appropriation was not sufficient to complete the work, and, very much to our regret, it had to be abandoned. An appropriation was also made for an hospital, but, owing to the lateness of the season, is left over. I trust that a revote will ensure their early completion next year.

I would recommend that a new house be built on the site of the Muirhead Cottage which was destroyed by fire two years ago. There is sufficient stone in the old walls to build another house, which could be conveniently occupied by one of our employees.

There are two old barns and sheds situated at remote and inconvenient distances

on the farm ; it would cost a considerable amount of money to put them in repair, and, besides, when the new barn is completed they will be no longer of any use to us. I recommend that they be disposed of by sale or otherwise.

Farm.

Our labours on the farm have been richly rewarded this year ; with the exception of hay, which was scarcely up to last year, everything else yielded above an average. We laid 900 rods of drain tile, and every year convinces us more and more of the immense advantages of under-draining in adding to the fertility of the soil. We had 703 bushels of wheat, 1,708 bushels of oats, 103 tons of hay, 3,400 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 bushels of turnips, 20,558 gallons of milk, and we realized in cash \$1,731.02 from the sale of hogs.

Garden.

The products of the garden have been unusually prolific, all kinds of vegetables and small fruits were supplied in abundance. Our gardener excels in grape culture. At the Toronto Exhibition this year he took the Silver Medal for the best six varieties, and the first prize for the best twenty varieties.

Ornamental Grounds.

Our ornamental grounds never looked so well as this year. We laid out a new park this year in front of Orchard House with an area of 12 acres. This was sown with grass seed in the spring, and planted with ornamental trees. The extreme drouth of the early part of summer was very unfavourable for planting young trees, and a good many of them died. These will have to be renewed next spring.

A new drive-way bifurcating at an angle from the main avenue road and terminating at the front of Orchard House, was laid out. A great deal of labour was expended on this road ; heavy stone was laid in the bottom, and covered with broken stone from our quarry. Next winter we hope to give it a good coat of gravel.

We constructed a large addition to our green house, in fact a duplicate of the other one. The work was all done by Asylum labour, and is an excellent job.

Amusements.

During the winter the regular weekly dance was kept up as usual. We had a great number of high class musical and theatrical entertainments by kind friends from the city, to whom I wish to extend my hearty thanks. Our own musical and theatrical clubs were also ever ready to do their part.

During the summer we had a variety of outdoor sports. This year we have taken a new departure in doing away with the airing courts ; the patients were taken out every day to the beautiful grove behind the Asylum, and there engaged in a variety of games. I am of opinion that the airing court, with its high gaol-like fence, has a bad moral effect on the insane in developing the convict spirit.

As a proof of the wisdom of this change, we have only had one successful elopement this year, as against ten last year with the airing courts in operation.

On the 25th of September we had our annual sports. These were entered into with great spirit ; besides athletic sports, prizes were given for the best dressed female patients in Institution clothing made on the premises, best sewing, knitting, and fancy work, and also for the best working patients.

In the evening the grove was beautifully illuminated with torches and Chinese lanterns. A platform was erected under the trees and dancing kept up till ten o'clock p.m.

I desire to thank those business firms in the city who contributed to our prize list. The pleasure which their gifts gave to the patients will, I am sure, be a sufficient recompense.

Lectures.

A series of eight lectures to the attendants were delivered by the medical staff during the winter. These lectures were not in any sense technical, but related to every-day work on the care of the insane; they were listened to with marked attention, and, I believe, with profit.

When we get our hospital in operation we may be able to extend our curriculum into a training school for nurses, with a regular course of study. The following is a list of the lectures delivered and by whom:

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Lecturer.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
1890.—Nov. 10... ..	Dr. Russell... ..	The Model Attendant.
" " 28... ..	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
" Dec. 18... ..	Dr. Reynolds... ..	The Work of an Attendant.
1891.—Feb. 20... ..	Dr. Russell... ..	How to Care for the Insane.
" Mar. 23... ..	" " " " " "	Amusements.
" April 6... ..	Dr. Forster... ..	Respiration.
" " 13... ..	Dr. Russell... ..	Physical Culture for the Insane.
" " 30... ..	Dr Reynolds... ..	Food and Feeding.

Christmas Decorations.

The Christmas decorations were on the most elaborate and beautiful scale, and won the admiration of all. The halls were adorned with evergreen arches, flowers, hanging baskets, mottoes and beautiful devices of every description, giving the whole a most charming and fairy-like appearance. Independent of its æsthetic effect in developing a taste for the beautiful, its effect was to arouse the morbid mind and divert it into more healthy channels. An enormous amount of labour was expended, which afforded congenial employment to the patients, and the healthy rivalry which existed between the different halls, had a most exhilarating effect in helping many weary and careworn travellers on the highway to a higher and better conception of life, and perhaps to complete recovery.

Music.

I made a strong appeal last year for a musical attendant, also for musical instruments, with a view to organizing a brass band. So far I have not been able to get the necessary authority. We have good material to form a band among the patients, but without the instruments and an instructor we are powerless.

We organized a very good orchestra during the year under the leadership of Dr. Forster, which is doing good work. I hope before another year closes to be able to report a brass band as an adjunct to our equipment under a competent instructor.

Sunday Service.

The Sunday morning service has been conducted with regularity by the clergymen of the different denominations in the city. Every alternate Sabbath the Roman Catholic service is conducted at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From 300 to 400 patients attend the service every Sabbath morning. We have a splendid choir and orchestra presided over by chief attendant Simmonds, which adds very much to the interest of the service, and is thoroughly appreciated by the patients. On behalf of the patients and the whole Asylum service I desire to extend my hearty thanks to the clergymen and laymen of the city, and especially to Alexander Gavillier, Esq., for their self-denying and kindly ministrations.

Changes in the Staff.

The male chief attendant at main building was suspended on July 18th, and discharged on July 22nd. Mr. James Slater, who had filled the position of attendant and supervisor for 12 years, was appointed to fill the vacancy on July 28th. Mr. Charles Simmonds, who has filled the position of attendant and supervisor for 9 years, was promoted to the position of chief attendant at Orchard House on July 4th. The usual changes took place among the attendants and employees, some by resignation and others by discharge.

I am glad to say there were no changes in the medical staff during the year, and the utmost cordiality and good feeling has existed between my medical colleagues and myself. I have the same to say of all the officers at the head of the several departments under my charge. One and all have given me the most loyal support, without which my best efforts to succeed would be in vain.

Conclusion.

The year now closed has been full of hope and encouragement. I trust we have been equal to our opportunities and responsibilities in the effort to remove the dark cloud which overhangs the mental horizon of those committed to our care. There has been much to cheer us in the large percentage of recoveries and the low death-rate. On the other hand, the depressing fact is still before us that hundreds of our fellow mortals are marching onward, without one ray of mental hope to illuminate their pathway, down to the dark and dismal abyss of hopeless dementia.

I desire to thank you for kindly consideration and advice in the discharge of your official duties. I cherish the hope that our cordial relations may strengthen as the years go by, and that we may be more and more successful in alleviating human suffering, and in raising our unfortunate fellow-mortals from a living tomb.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1890				459	449	908
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	23	15	38			
“ Medical Certificate.....	44	75	119	67	90	157
Total number under treatment during year				526	539	1065
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	27	25	52			
“ improved.....	7	18	25			
“ unimproved	1	2	3			
“ not insane.....	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year.....	36	45	81			
Died	20	20	40			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred	22	27	49	79	92	171
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				447	447	894
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				1238	1205	2443
“ discharged	384	449	833			
“ died	298	240	538			
“ eloped	57	1	58			
“ transferred.....	52	68	120	791	758	1549
“ remaining 30th September, 1891				447	447	894
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1891.....	6	9	15			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of day's stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 22nd of Dec., 1890)	445	466	911
Minimum " " " (on the 2nd of Oct., 1890)	437	448	885
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	163048	164912	327960
Daily average population	446.71	451.81	898.52

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	31	45	76	569	674	1243	
Widowed	36	45	81	669	531	1200	
Single							
Not reported							
Total	67	90	157	1238	1205	2443	
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	10	15	25	241	217	458	
Episcopalians	10	13	23	265	218	483	
Methodists	17	26	43	268	277	545	
Baptists	7	1	8	59	79	138	
Congregationalists		1	1	6	11	17	
Roman Catholics	10	10	20	234	255	489	
Mennonites	1	3	4	10	6	16	
Quakers		1	1	8	5	13	
Infidels				1		1	
Other denominations	9	18	27	87	100	187	
Not reported	3	2	5	59	37	96	
Total	67	90	157	1238	1205	2443	
NATIONALITIES.							
English	8	11	19	204	139	343	
Irish	6	8	14	181	243	424	
Scotch	5	3	8	94	98	192	
Canadian	44	60	104	645	613	1258	
United States	2	6	8	35	36	71	
Other Countries	1	1	2	43	48	91	
Unknown	1	1	2	36	28	64	
Total	67	90	157	1238	1205	2443	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				7	2	9
Brant.....	4	10	14	61	60	121
Bruce.....				5	11	16
Carleton.....				10	8	18
Dufferin.....		2	2	7	8	15
Elgin.....				3	6	9
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....				14	7	21
Grey.....	1	1	2	50	27	77
Haldimand.....	9	2	11	53	37	90
Halton.....	1		1	40	42	82
Hastings.....				5	4	9
Huron.....				3	7	10
Kent.....				2	4	6
Lambton.....				3	2	5
Lanark.....				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....				6	5	11
Lennox and Addington.....				10		10
Lincoln.....	2	10	12	71	75	146
Middlesex.....		1	1	9	6	15
Muskoka District.....				10	2	12
Norfolk.....	7	3	10	42	52	94
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1	24	28	52
Ontario.....				24	29	53
Oxford.....				10	6	16
Parry Sound District.....	1	1	2	3	1	4
Peel.....		3	3	14	21	35
Perth.....				2	7	9
Peterborough.....				7	12	19
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3
Prince Edward.....				5	2	7
Rainy River District.....				1		1
Renfrew.....				3	2	5
Simcoe.....	13	7	20	162	122	284
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District.....				4	2	6
Victoria.....				10	14	24
Waterloo.....	1	10	11	41	42	83
Welland.....	2	8	10	47	60	107
Wellington.....	9	7	16	98	110	208
Wentworth.....	16	24	40	202	238	440
York.....		1	1	142	133	275
Not classed.....				1		1
Total admissions.....	67	90	157	1238	1205	2443

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS PREVIOUS YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....				6		6	
Brant.....		1	1	29	15	44	
Bruce.....				5	7	12	
Carleton.....				9	4	13	
Dufferin.....				6	6	12	
Elgin.....				1	1	2	
Essex.....					1	1	
Frontenac.....				13	2	15	
Grey.....				36	14	50	
Haldimand.....	1	1	2	24	10	34	
Halton.....				21	15	36	
Hastings.....				5	2	7	
Huron.....					1	1	
Kent.....				1		1	
Lambton.....				3	1	4	
Lanark.....				1		1	
Leeds and Grenville.....				6	4	10	
Lennox and Addington.....				9		9	
Lincoln.....	1		1	52	33	85	
Middlesex.....				3	1	4	
Muskoka District.....				6	2	8	
Norfolk.....	6		6	26	21	47	
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1	21	13	34	
Ontario.....				18	18	36	
Oxford.....				7	5	12	
Parry Sound District.....	1		1	3		3	
Peel.....		1	1	5	7	12	
Perth.....				1	5	6	
Peterborough.....				7	8	15	
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3	
Prince Edward.....				3	2	5	
Rainy River District.....				1		1	
Reufrew.....				3		3	
Simcoe.....	10	4	14	124	65	189	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				11	3	14	
Thunder Bay District.....				4	2	6	
Victoria.....				8	11	19	
Waterloo.....		2	2	25	11	36	
Welland.....				29	12	41	
Wellington.....	2	3	5	40	24	64	
Wentworth.....	1	2	3	43	39	82	
York.....		1	1	118	90	208	
Not classed.....							
Total admissions.....	23	15	38	736	455	1,191	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
1	S. T.	F.	July	8th, 1890.	October	2nd, 1890.	Improved.
2	M. A. F.	F.	May	15th, 1890.	"	20th, "	Recovered.
3	E. J. H.	F.	September	12th, 1888.	"	20th, "	Improved.
4	M. C.	F.	March	12th, 1890.	"	21st, "	"
5	B. B.	F.	April	26th, 1886.	November	11th, "	Recovered.
6	A. B.	F.	July	29th, 1884.	"	22nd, "	"
7	E. K.	F.	April	8th, 1890.	December	2nd, "	Improved.
8	M. F.	M.	May	8th, 1890.	"	3rd, "	Recovered.
9	S. K.	F.	April	9th, 1889.	"	5th, "	"
10	J. G.	M.	February	25th, 1890.	"	17th, "	"
11	A. H.	M.	July	29th, 1884.	January	3rd, 1891.	"
12	P. E. K.	F.	November	8th, 1890.	"	8th, "	Unimproved.
13	A. S.	F.	April	7th, 1890.	"	16th, "	Recovered.
14	B. W.	M.	July	10th, 1890.	"	21st, "	"
15	T. H. C.	M.	May	27th, 1889.	"	30th, "	Improved.
16	W. S.	M.	June	4th, 1889.	"	31st, "	Recovered.
17	A. R.	M.	May	29th, 1889.	February	6th, "	"
18	R. F.	M.	June	7th, 1890.	"	13th, "	"
19	K. F.	F.	March	8th, 1890.	"	17th, "	"
20	R. P.	M.	April	9th, 1890.	"	21st, "	"
21	E. W.	F.	February	22nd, 1890.	"	24th, "	Improved.
22	D. G.	M.	December	22nd, 1890.	March	9th, "	"
23	E. W.	F.	August	2nd, 1890.	"	20th, "	Recovered.
24	M. B.	F.	May	17th, 1890.	"	20th, "	Improved.
25	E. McC.	F.	July	16th, 1888.	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
26	E. J. H.	F.	November	21st, 1890.	"	23rd, "	Improved.
27	W. R.	M.	September	15th, 1890.	April	1st, "	"
28	J. P.	M.	June	4th, 1890.	"	2nd, "	Recovered.
29	M. B.	F.	March	11th, 1889.	"	8th, "	"
30	M. N.	F.	November	25th, 1889.	"	15th, "	Improved.
31	J. L.	M.	August	23rd, 1888.	"	15th, "	Recovered.
32	E. A. F.	F.	May	3rd, 1890.	"	17th, "	"
33	R. C.	M.	May	19th, 1889.	"	22nd, "	Improved.
34	J. W.	F.	February	3rd, 1891.	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
35	G. W. K.	M.	April	25th, 1890.	"	24th, "	Improved.
36	W. J. N.	M.	May	1st, 1890.	"	28th, "	Recovered.
37	J. P.	M.	November	16th, 1888.	May	1st, "	"
38	H. V.	M.	February	23rd, 1891.	"	18th, "	"
39	A. H. C.	M.	November	26th, 1890.	"	19th, "	"
40	F. G.	F.	August	9th, 1889.	"	23rd, "	"
41	M. H.	F.	November	6th, 1890.	June	2nd, "	Improved.
42	C. G.	F.	January	6th, 1891.	"	2nd, "	Recovered.
43	E. B.	F.	February	27th, 1883.	"	3rd, "	Improved.
44	R. G. S.	F.	October	13th, 1890.	"	6th, "	"
45	M. J. D.	F.	July	24th, 1889.	"	16th, "	"
46	C. W.	F.	July	3rd, 1890.	"	18th, "	Recovered.
47	J. H.	F.	February	21st, 1890.	"	26th, "	"
48	O. D.	M.	February	16th, 1891.	"	27th, "	"
49	W. G.	M.	March	28th, 1891.	"	30th, "	"
50	S. H.	M.	January	5th, 1888.	July	2nd, "	"
51	R. M. S.	F.	October	21st, 1890.	"	6th, "	"
52	G. Z.	M.	July	26th, 1890.	"	9th, "	Improved.
53	G. F.	M.	August	31st, 1889.	"	11th, "	Recovered.
54	H. W.	F.	October	7th, 1890.	"	13th, "	"
55	I. L.	F.	March	13th, 1890.	"	13th, "	Improved.
56	W. M. E.	M.	March	14th, 1890.	"	14th, "	"
57	J. T. M.	M.	August	7th, 1890.	"	14th, "	Recovered.
58	M. M.	F.	September	6th, 1890.	"	14th, "	Improved.
59	N. Z.	M.	March	29th, 1880.	"	28th, "	Recovered.
60	M. A.	F.	April	3rd, 1890.	"	28th, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
61	M. P.	F.	July	12th, 1889.	July	31st, 1891.	Recovered.
62	G. T.	M.	January	9th, 1890.	August	4th, "	"
63	E. C.	F.	July	18th, 1891.	"	8th, "	Not insane.
64	E. S.	F.	March	6th, 1891.	"	10th, "	Recovered.
65	S. J.	F.	June	6th, 1891.	"	22nd, "	"
66	A. A.	F.	September	26th, 1890.	"	24th, "	Improved.
67	E. S.	F.	June	15th, 1891.	"	24th, "	Recovered.
68	M. A. T.	F.	September	26th, 1890.	"	24th, "	"
69	J. J. F.	M.	July	27th, 1891.	"	31st, "	"
70	J. S.	M.	December	23rd, 1890.	September	1st, "	"
71	M. G.	F.	January	30th, 1890.	"	7th, "	Improved.
72	N. T.	F.	December	16th, 1885.	"	11th, "	Recovered.
73	E. A. P.	F.	November	12th, 1890.	"	11th, "	"
74	L. M.	F.	December	19th, 1890.	"	11th, "	"
75	E. D.	F.	June	11th, 1891.	"	14th, "	"
76	J. H. K.	M.	February	3rd, 1891.	"	17th, "	"
77	J. C.	F.	August	25th, 1890.	"	17th, "	Improved.
78	S. M.	M.	April	17th, 1891.	"	18th, "	Recovered.
79	V. H.	F.	September	24th, 1889.	"	19th, "	"
80	L. D.	M.	March	18th, 1891.	"	26th, "	Improved.
81	M. C.	M.	October	20th, 1887.	"	28th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	A. H.	M.	21	2nd October, 1890. . .	0	0	13	Exhaustion of mania
2	T. N.	M.	32	" " " "	2	4	14	General paralysis.
3	W. S.	M.	48	8th " " " "	2	7	11	Ex'tion of dementia.
4	M. Mc.	F.	60	10th " " " "	2	2	16	Cancer.
5	J. F.	M.	55	5th November, 1890. .	10	7	17	Epileptic dementia.
6	J. P.	M.	37	22nd " " " "	2	5	16	Heart disease.
7	M. P.	F.	42	12th December, 1890. .	0	2	5	Epilepsy.
8	E. R.	M.	26	27th " " " "	1	5	1	Dementia.
9	W. T.	M.	57	5th January, 1891. . .	0	4	9	Epilepsy.
10	I. B.	F.	49	9th " " " "	0	0	17	Exhaustion of mania
11	L. L.	F.	76	17th " " " "	1	0	20	Paralysis.
12	M. S.	F.	66	30th " " " "	0	0	3	Epilepsy.
13	M. R.	F.	42	16th February, 1891. .	3	11	5	Cancer.
14	W. J.	M.	54	2nd April, 1891. . . .	0	8	22	Epilepsy.
15	M. D.	F.	67	11th " " " "	11	9	17	Epilepsy.
16	A. E. R.	F.	32	16th " " " "	0	0	17	Ex'tion of melan.
17	W. W. T.	M.	77	24th " " " "	15	1	7	Senile decay.
18	B. H.	F.	46	26th " " " "	2	8	23	Epilepsy.
19	T. R.	M.	52	12th May, 1891. . . .	1	11	15	Ex'tion of dementia.
20	D. Mc.	M.	71	1st June, 1891. . . .	11	1	24	Pneumonia.
21	R. Mc.	F.	29	11th " " " "	1	0	4	Phthisis.
22	M. J. F.	F.	42	12th " " " "	0	2	5	Phthisis.
23	J. K.	M.	71	15th " " " "	10	8	25	Cancer.
24	D. G. T.	M.	65	16th " " " "	1	5	24	Ex'tion of dementia.
25	I. S.	F.	44	18th " " " "	3	7	10	Exhaustion of mania
26	J. H. M.	M.	48	26th " " " "	0	0	8	Cerebritis.
27	J. B.	M.	67	1st July, 1891. . . .	5	4	4	Cancer.
28	B. B.	F.	75	10th " " " "	8	2	9	Senile decay.
29	E. H.	F.	39	16th " " " "	0	1	0	Acute dementia.
30	J. A.	F.	50	20th " " " "	2	5	13	Exhaustion of mania
31	I. R.	M.	81	24th " " " "	15	4	7	Senile decay.
32	S. L.	F.	71	28th " " " "	11	9	27	Cancer.
33	L. S.	F.	60	1st August, 1891. . . .	1	11	4	Dementia.
34	M. S.	F.	47	17th " " " "	15	4	9	Strangulation.
35	F. F. C.	M.	28	28th " " " "	3	5	22	Pneumonia.
36	H. E.	M.	58	7th September, 1891. .	2	7	14	Heart failure.
37	W. C.	M.	34	17th " " " "	0	5	6	Caries of spine.
38	J. M.	M.	52	20th " " " "	2	4	0	Paralysis.
39	A. M.	F.	67	27th " " " "	0	9	4	Peritonitis.
40	M. M.	F.	59	30th " " " "	3	6	1	Senile decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	5		5	6
Architects							
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers	1		1	4		4	5
Bakers				3		3	3
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers	1		1	5		5	6
Blacksmiths				18		18	18
Brass-finishers							
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers							
Bookbinders				1		1	1
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers	1		1	2		2	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				5		5	5
Carpenters	2		2	48		48	50
Clerks	2		2	27	6	33	35
Clergymen				7		7	7
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Cooks							
Carders				1	1	2	2
Captains of steamboats							
Cigar-makers				3		3	3
Custom-house Officers							
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil Servants				1		1	1
Clock cleaners							
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		13	13	1	336	337	350
Dressmakers		1	1		19	19	20
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				4		4	4
Dentists							
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers				4		4	4
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	23		23	373	3	376	399
Fishermen				4		4	4
Founders							
Ferry-men							
Furriers				1		1	1
Gardeners	2		2	5		5	7
Grocers				5	1	6	6
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen	2		2				2
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths							
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters							
Harness-makers				4		4	4
Housekeepers		55	55		478	478	533
Hack-drivers							
Inn-keepers				10	1	11	11
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors							
Labourers	13		13	334		334	347
Laundresses		1	1				1
Ladies		1	1				1
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen							
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists				15		15	15
Matchmakers							
Millers				2		2	2
Moulders				5		5	5
Merchants	2		2	11	8	19	21
Mechanics				23	2	25	25
Music-teachers					2	2	2
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	1	7	8	14	44	58	66
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses		1	1		1	1	2
Not stated	2	4	6	17	46	63	69
Organ-builders							
Other occupations	5	3	8	23		23	31

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of Music							
Plasterers				1		1	1
Pensioners							
Photographers	1		1	2		2	3
Prostitutes							
Painters	2		2	15		15	17
Printers				5		5	5
Peddlers				5	1	6	6
Physicians							
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Railway Foremen							
Railway Conductors							
Spinsters					4	4	4
Sailors				9		9	9
Students				6		6	6
Spinners				4	6	10	10
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Showmen							
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	3		3	17		17	20
Seamstresses					19	19	19
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Salesmen							
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders				3		3	3
Teachers		2	2	10	16	26	28
Tinsmiths	1		1	6		6	7
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors	1	2	3	7	8	15	18
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters	1		1	4		4	5
Toll-gate keepers							
Telegraph Operator							
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers				5	6	11	11
Wheelwrights							
Waggon-makers				3		3	3
Unknown or other employments				30	99	129	129
Total	67	90	157	1171	1115	2286	2443

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1891,

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				2	4	6			
Religious excitement.....				5	2	7			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				9	5	14			
Love affairs, including seduction.....				2	7	9			
Mental anxiety, "worry".....				1	5	6			
Fright and nervous shocks.....				1	1	2			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....				5	1	6			
Intemperance, sexual.....									
Veneral disease.....									
Self abuse, sexual.....				2		2			
Over-work.....				1	2	3			
Sunstroke.....				3		3			
Accident or injury.....				5		5			
Pregnancy.....					1	1			
Puerperal.....					8	8			
Lactation.....					1	1			
Puberty and change of life.....									
Uterine disorders.....					5	5			
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....									
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				3		3			
Other forms of brain disease.....									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....				6	7	13			
Fevers.....									
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	18	34	52	1	3	4			
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....		1	1		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....									
Unknown.....	49	55	104	21	37	58			
Total.....	67	90	157	67	90	157			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	SEX	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2207	F.	E. K.	4th October, 1890	2 months.	Discharged improved.
2144	F.	M. N.	14th " "	6 " "	" "
2218	M.	G. K.	24th " "	3 " "	" "
2068	M.	W. S.	28th " "	3 " "	" recovered.
2033	M.	C. P.	3rd November " "	6 " "	Returned.
2137	M.	A. K.	8th " "	2 " "	" "
974	F.	E. B.	21st " "	6 " "	Discharged improved.
2262	F.	E. W.	29th " "	3 " "	" recovered.
1402	M.	D. A. M.	6th December " "	6 " "	Returned.
2198	M.	W. McE.	13th " "	3 " "	Discharged improved.
2242	M.	R. F.	18th " "	2 " "	" recovered.
2278	M.	R. J.	24th " "	3 " "	Returned.
2234	F.	E. A. F.	30th " "	2 " "	Discharged recovered.
2221	M.	W. J. N.	30th " "	3 " "	" "
2261	M.	W. J. B.	24th January, 1891	3 " "	Returned.
1129	M.	J. H. H.	30th " "	3 " "	" "
2303	F.	M. H.	4th February " "	3 " "	Discharged improved.
2263	M.	J. T. M.	7th " "	3 " "	" recovered.
2100	F.	E. G.	7th " "	3 " "	" "
2308	F.	E. A. P.	9th March " "	6 " "	" "
2019	M.	M. B.	11th " "	3 " "	" "
2259	M.	G. Z.	14th " "	3 " "	" improved.
2292	F.	H. N.	14th " "	3 " "	" recovered.
1609	M.	M. C.	16th " "	6 " "	" "
2275	F.	M. M.	19th " "	4 " "	" improved.
2120	F.	H. S.	20th " "	3 " "	Returned.
2183	F.	J. H.	23rd " "	3 " "	Discharged recovered.
2249	F.	C. W.	26th " "	2 " "	" "
863	M.	J. H. M.	28th " "	6 " "	Still out.
1551	M.	D. O'C.	31st " "	3 " "	Returned.
2245	M.	J. T.	4th April, " "	6 " "	Still out.
453	M.	N. B.	8th " "	3 " "	Discharged recovered.
2358	F.	E. S.	8th " "	3 " "	" "
2332	M.	F. M.	10th " "	3 " "	Returned.
2137	M.	A. K.	21st " "	3 " "	" "
2244	M.	W. H.	30th " "	3 " "	Still out.
2334	F.	C. G.	1st May, " "	3 " "	Discharged recovered.
2323	F.	E. Mc.	2nd " "	6 " "	Still out.
2189	F.	M. F.	4th " "	3 " "	Discharged recovered.
2260	M.	D. W. Mc.	6th " "	6 " "	Still out.
2197	F.	T. L.	23rd " "	2 " "	Discharged improved.
2285	F.	A. A.	23rd " "	3 " "	" "
1644	M.	C. H.	23rd " "	6 " "	Still out.
2340	M.	J. M.	26th " "	3 " "	" "
1406	M.	C. M. C.	1st June, " "	3 " "	Discharged recovered.
1339	F.	N. T.	2nd " "	3 " "	" "
2348	M.	J. H. K.	4th " "	3 " "	Returned.
2172	M.	J. W.	6th " "	3 " "	Still out.
2333	M.	P. S.	8th " "	3 " "	" "
1980	M.	G. T.	8th " "	1 " "	Discharged recovered.
2325	F.	L. M.	10th " "	3 " "	" "
2171	F.	M. G.	16th " "	2 " "	" improved.
2384	M.	A. H.	18th " "	1 " "	Returned.
2365	M.	W. G.	20th " "	3 " "	Discharged recovered.
670	F.	T. K.	21st " "	6 " "	Still out.
2368	F.	E. E. D.	2nd July, " "	4 " "	" "
2391	F.	S. J.	4th " "	1 " "	Discharged recovered.
2365	F.	H. P.	8th " "	4 " "	Still out.
2320	M.	L. Mc.	11th " "	2 " "	" "
2125	F.	V. H.	15th " "	2 " "	Discharged recovered.
2267	F.	J. C.	16th " "	2 " "	" improved.
1696	M.	J. K.	14th " "	2 " "	Still out.

TABLE No. 9.—Continued.

Showing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	SEX.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.			Term of Probation.	Result,
2375	M.....	S. M.....	23rd	July.	1891	2 months.....	Discharged recovered.
2362	M.....	L. D.....	23rd	"	"	2 "	" improved.
2283	F.....	M. A. T.....	25th	"	"	2 "	" recovered.
2345	F.....	M. B.....	25th	"	"	2 "	Still out.
2175	M.....	J. N.....	29th	August,	"	1 "	"
2420	F.....	E. M.....	7th	September,	"	1 "	"
2189	M.....	A. D. A.....	8th	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
2382	M.....	E. P.....	18th	"	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	"
2407	M.....	D. E.....	28th	"	"	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				40	31	71
Discharged, recovered.....	11	15	26			
" improved.....	4	9	13			
" unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to Asylum.....	11	1	12			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1891.....	11	6	20	40	31	71
Total.....	40	31	71	80	62	142

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	4	7	11		3	3			
" 20 " 25 "	12	11	23	3	1	4	1		1
" 25 " 30 "	6	16	22	4	5	9	2	1	3
" 30 " 35 "	9	11	20		5	5	2	1	3
" 35 " 40 "	9	14	23	4	3	7	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	5	10	15	3	3	6		4	4
" 45 " 50 "	3	8	11	6	3	9	2	4	6
" 50 " 55 "	5	4	9				4		4
" 55 " 60 "	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	3	5
" 60 " 65 "	8	2	10	2		2	1		1
" 65 " 70 "	2	4	6	2	1	3	1	3	4
" 70 " 75 "	2		2	1		1	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 "							1	1	2
" 80 " 85 "							1		1
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown.....	1		1						
Totals.....	67	90	157	27	25	52	20	20	40

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc.,
during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	49	17			
From 1 to 2 months.....	18	10	1		1
" 2 " 3 "	14	8	4	2	
" 3 " 4 "	6	12	2		
" 4 " 5 "	1	9	2	1	
" 5 " 6 "	5	8	4		
" 6 " 7 "		8	2	3	
" 7 " 8 "	2	6	2	3	
" 8 " 9 "	2	13	4		
" 9 " 10 "	1	9	5		
" 10 " 11 "		9	2	4	
" 11 " 12 "	13	12	5	2	1
" 12 " 18 "	1	40	1	6	
" 18 months to 2 years.....	8	42	6	2	
" 2 to 3 years	8	90	5	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	4	75	2		
" 4 " 5 "	7	35	1		
" 5 " 6 "		55	1		
" 6 " 7 "	3	50	2		
" 7 " 8 "		34			
" 8 " 9 "	2	41		1	
" 9 " 10 "		39			
" 10 " 15 "	4	134	1		
" 15 " 20 "	1	42			
" 20 years and upwards	2	96			
Not stated	6				
Totals.....	157	894	52	25	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1152	.....	1152
Tailor's shop.....	2	568	.....	568
Shoe shop.....	3	839	.....	839
Engineer's shop.....	4	1369	.....	1369
Blacksmith's shop ...				
Mason work .	4	420	.....	420
Repairing roads.....				
Wood yard and coal shed.....				
Bakery.....	4	790	.....	790
Laundry.....	22	2666	3750	6416
Dairy.....	4	1460	.....	1460
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	2	290	.....	290
Piggery.....				
Painting.....	5	1352	.....	1352
Farm.....	70	16043	.....	16043
Garden.....	50	11618	.....	11618
Grounds.....				
Stable.....	3	1079	.....	1079
Kitchen.....	22	2565	4753	7318
Dining rooms.....	47	5828	10507	16335
Officers' quarters.....				
Sewing rooms.....	64	.....	16055	16055
Knitting.....	92	.....	25006	25006
Spinning.....				
Mending.....	27	.....	4152	4152
Wards.....				
Halls.....	368	79643	45923	125566
Store room.....	1	362	.....	362
General.....	47	7983	7231	15214
Total.....	845	136027	117377	253404

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	5	.....	5
Brant	23	23	46
Bruce	3	6	9
Carleton .....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin	4	4	8
Dundas .....	.....	.....	.....
Durham	1	2	3
Elgin	2	2	4
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	11	.....	11
Glengarry .....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville .....	.....	.....	.....
Grey	23	13	36
Haldimand	25	18	43
Halton	15	16	31
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	3	2	5
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	.....	1
Leeds	2	.....	2
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	24	39	63
Middlesex	1	2	3
Muskoka District	3	.....	3
Nipissing District .....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	19	22	41
Northumberland	9	3	12
Ontario	9	11	20
Oxford	5	1	6
Parry Sound District	2	3	5
Peel	3	9	12
Perth	2	2	4
Peterborough	3	4	7
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Russell .....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	67	60	127
Stormont	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2
Victoria	5	7	12
Waterloo	20	22	42
Welland	20	27	47
Wellington	40	39	79
Wentworth	59	82	141
York	29	22	51
Not classed, unknown, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....
Total	447	447	894

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
H. A.	48	1		York.			1			
J. B.	45	1		"			1			
A. C.	34	1		"		1				
W. E.	43	1		"			1			
J. F.	59	1		"			1			1
J. G.	42	1		"			1			
J. G.		1		"						1
J. H.	41	1		"		1				
H. H.	56	1		"		1				
R. K.	59	1		"		1				
J. L.	50	1		"	1					
H. M.	37	1		"		1				
T. Mc.	68	1		"			1			
J. Mc.		1		"				1		
A. Mc	48	1		"	1					
H. Mc	27	1		"	1					
J. O'H	44	1		"	1					
T. R.	35	1		"	1					
D. S.	48	1		"	1					
G. S.	35	1		"	1					
A. B.	57		1	"			1			
A. B.	51		1	"			1			
E. B.	59		1	"	1					
A. C.	44		1	"			1			
M. C.	60		1	"			1			
M. A. D.	40		1	"	1					
M. G.	52		1	"		1				
M. H.	39		1	"	1					
E. H.	59		1	"			1			
M. K.	52		1	"						1
M. K.	36		1	"						1
M. K.	39		1	"			1			
J. Z.	58		1	"				1		
L. Z.	49		1	"	1					
D. M.	59		1	"				1		
M. M.	50		1	"				1		
B. N.	33		1	"	1					
H. O.	54		1	"		1				
M. O'B.	30		1	"			1			
A. P.	64		1	"						1
F. P.	38		1	"	1					
M. R.	43		1	"	1					
A. S.	33		1	"	1					
M. E. W.	31		1	"			1			
L. W.	33		1	"	1					
G. F.	37		1	"	1					
G. S.	47		1	"			1			
M. A.			1	Norfolk	1					
J. M.	49		1	York.	1					

No. 14.
other Asylums, 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.	DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.		Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1			1		1	1		1		Laborer.	Toronto.
1				1	1			1		Laborer.	Mimico Br.
1				1	1		2	1		Laborer	"
1				1	1		6	1		Street car driver.	"
1				1	1	20		1		Laborer	"
1				1	1			1		Clergyman	"
1				1	1			1		"	"
1				1	1			1		Laborer	"
1				1	1		3	1		Boilermaker.	"
			1	1	1		6	1		Farmer	"
			1	1	1		7	1		"	"
			1	1	1			1		"	"
1				1	1	2		1		Gardener	"
				1	1			1		Laborer	"
		1			1		6	1		"	"
		1			1	23			1	"	"
	1				1			1		Knitter	"
	1				1		2	1		Laborer	"
	1				1	2		1		Varnisher	"
1				1	1			1		Shoemaker	"
	1				1		1	1		Laborer	"
1				1	1		1	1		Servant	"
				1	1			1		"	"
				1	1		4	1		Housekeeper	"
	1				1			1		Servant	"
	1				1			1		Housekeeper	"
	1				1		5	1		"	"
1					1		7	1		"	"
1	1				1	3		1		"	"
1					1	2		1		Housekeeper	"
				1	1			1		"	"
				1	1			1		"	"
				1	1		2	1		"	"
				1	1		6	1		Home duties	"
				1	1			1		Housewife.	"
	1				1	17		1		Servant	"
	1				1			1		"	"
	1				1			1		Servant	"
1	1				1		1	1		Home duties	"
					1		7	1		"	"
1	1				1	5		1		Servant	"
1					1			1		"	"
1	1				1		1½	1		Housewife.	"
1					1			1		"	"
				1	1			1		"	"
				1	1		3	1		Servant	"
				1	1		3	1		Home duties	"
				1	1		1	1		Painter	Toronto.
				1	1		1	1		"	"
				1	1	20		1		"	"
	1				1		3		1	Teacher	Orillia
									1	"	Toronto.

TABLE No. 15.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Tailors' Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats.....	170	26
Vests	28	.....
Trousers (pairs).....	302	45
Combination Suits	12	.....
Coats, uniform	15	63
Trousers (pairs)	28	89
Overalls	18	.....
Total	573	223

TABLE No. 16.

Number of Articles cut out in the Tailor Shop to be made in the Halls, during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Summer Jackets	114
Vests	48
Trousers (pairs)	36
Coats	24
	<u>222</u>

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Shoe Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's working shoes, (pairs).....	300	162
Men's leather slippers, (pairs).....	284	148
Women's Oxford tie shoes, (pairs).....	432	266
Men's Braces	216	.....
Total	1232	576

TABLE No. 18.

Work done in the Engineer's Department during the year ending September 30th 1891.

Put in 200 feet 2 inch return, in female basement.
 Put in 40 feet 1½ inch " " "
 Put in 60 feet 1 inch " " "
 Took down and put up radiator " "
 Put up hose reel.
 Put in new sink.
 Shortened gas pendants.
 Put in 100 feet 2 inch return pipe, west boiler house.
 Put in and made connection with 2 inch return.
 Put in 30 feet 1½ inch pipe, west boiler house.
 Put in new blow-off pipe, " " "
 Packed and made new joints and valves, west boiler house.
 Put in 350 feet new return pipe, east boiler house.
 Made new joints on boilers and packed all valves, east boiler house.
 Put in new sink, Bursar's house.
 Packed all globe valves, main building.
 Put up 60 feet new shafting, laundry.
 Put in 3 new washing machines, laundry.
 Put in hot, cold and steam pipes for laundry.
 Put up hanger and pulley on main shaft, laundry.
 Repaired old washing machines, laundry.
 Repaired boiler, laundry.
 Packed all valves, laundry.
 Repaired steam trap, kitchen.
 Repaired wire bed springs, halls.
 Repaired wire guards, halls.
 Repaired iron brackets on benches, halls.
 General repairs, water-closets, sinks, etc., etc.

TABLE No. 19.

Work and Products of the Farm during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wheat (bushels)	703	1 01½	713 55
Oats "	1708	0 34	580 72
Hay (tons)	103	15 00	1545 00
Straw "	100	6 00	600 00
Corn fodder (loads)	340	1 00	340 00
Pasturage for fat cattle			200 00
Potatoes (bushels)	3430	0 40	1372 00
Turnips "	3025	0 20	605 00
Live hogs and pork			1731 02
Milk (gallons)	20558	0 20	4111 60
Total			11798 89

900 rods underdrain.
 Fencing, road making, stumping etc. etc.

TABLE No. 20.

Products of the Garden during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Plants :		\$ c.	\$ c.
Cauliflower	4000	75	30 00
Cabbage	1600	75	12 00
Tomato	2000	20	40 00
Bedding	8000	8	640 00
Pansy	3000	5	150 00
Strawberries (quarts) ..	422	8	33 76
Thimbleberries "	156	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 50
Radishes (bushels)	20	1 00	20 00
" (bunches)	280	3	8 40
Onions	1546	2	30 92
" (bushels)	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 15	7 48
Pumpkins	170	5	8 50
Parsley (bunches)	25	2	50
Currants, red (quarts) ..	1503	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	115 23
" black "	112	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 00
Celery (roots)	56	4	2 24
Cherries (quarts)	496	8	39 68
Beans (bushels)	783	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 22
Carrots	321	50	160 50
" (bunches)	615	3	18 45
Gooseberries (quarts) ..	592	10	59 20
Beets (bushels)	151	60	90 60
" (bunches)	946	3 $\frac{1}{5}$	30 27
Rhubarb "	2698	3	80 94
Melons	17	5	85
Cauliflowers (heads)	1601	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 07
Grapes (pounds)	2161	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	178 28
Corn, sweet (dozen)	785	8	62 80
Peas (bushels)	65	1 09	70 85
Cabbage (heads)	7298	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	394 09
Lettuce "	2400	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	64 00
Apples (bushels)	32	1 90	60 80
Tomatoes "	393	53	208 29
Spinach	54	65	35 10
Asparagus (bunches)	1422	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 21
Raspberries (quarts)	1098	10	109 80
Cucumbers	3086	2	61 72
Pears (bushels)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 00	29 00
Parsnips "	135	60	81 00
Hardwood (cords)	6	3 50	21 00
Total			3266 25

TABLE No. 21.

Number of articles made and repaired, and work done in the Carpenter's department,
during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Locks, replaced or repaired		74
Chairs, common		60
“ arm		22
“ rocking		15
Window sashes		20
“ cords, put on		69
“ stops		52
“ blinds and rollers, put up	75	
“ blind sticks	75	
Windows, guard		14
Tables	4	11
“ covered with zinc		4
“ “ oil cloth		14
Ornamental stands for halls	64	
Keys, Yale and other locks	20	
Mat frames	6	
Benches and perforated seats		75
Violins		4
Pig troughs	12	
Clothes horse		1
Fire escape weight boxes	3	
Water closet seats	1	10
Doors		33
“ piggery	17	
Saw horses	2	
Gates	2	
Lambrequin poles	16	
Curtain boards	40	
Letter box, Orchard House	1	
Cues		25
Wall brackets for plants	22	
Gambrel sticks	13	
Racks for climbing plants, large	15	
Bread cutters		6
Platform for swill barrels	2	
Waggon reaches	3	
Hay racks		3
Waiters		2
Shelves for flowers	12	
Bureaus		6
Bedsteads		3
Cupboards		5
Step ladders	1	3
Sinks covered with zinc		3
Washstands		5
Baseboards		11
Sofas		2
Large brushes	10	12

Repaired fence under mountain.

“ roof of butcher's house.

“ mountain steps.

“ sulky rake.

“ stairs, main building.

“ barn and stables on farm.

“ gates at front entrance.

Put in new floors, water closet, hall B, and billiard room, hall A.

Made new covers for water tanks.

TABLE No. 21.—*Continued.*

Number of articles made and repaired, and work done in the Carpenter's department, during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Put up extra shelves, five store rooms.

“ picture moulding, matron's parlor and officers' dining room.

“ dancing platform in grove.

“ woodwork for line shaft in laundry.

Removed plaster and put on V matching, four dormitories and three bedrooms.

“ old floor, placed joists in concrete, and laid 6,000 feet maple flooring, female basements.

Re-arranged doors of new refrigerator, and put up iron work for sliding meat.

Closed open stair, and put on door in laundry.

Built green-house 18x60.

Replaced hinges on eighteen doors.

Put on new roof and fitted up house on farm.

Made new door in airing-court, fence and sidewalk from back door

Fitted up dispensary at Orchard House.

Made tank for drawing swill.

“ truck “ “

Laid track in new piggery for drawing swill.

Closed up space below balconies at Orchard House with lattice work.

Put eavetrough on old pig pen.

TABLE No. 22.

Articles made and repaired in the Sewing-rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	1,064	754
Banques.....	23	
Bread covers.....	4	
Caps.....	38	
Carpet balls.....	987	
“ “ (lbs.).....	426	
Carriage covers.....	2	
Chemises.....	627	1,514
Curtains (sets).....	44	
Coats (men's).....	9	949
Clothes bags.....	10	
Bedticks.....	98	738
Blankets.....		223
Cushions, chair.....	10	
“ sofa.....	7	
Carpet, woven (yards).....	437	
Combinations.....		78
Drawers (pairs).....	896	1,425
Dresses.....	804	1,239
Handkerchiefs.....	46	
Fancy wall-pockets.....	6	
“ picture frames.....	5	
“ flower stands.....	4	
Embroidered banners.....	13	
“ panels.....	28	
“ table covers.....	13	
“ pillow-shams.....	698	
Jackets.....	150	
Lambrequins.....	34	
Mantel drapes.....	10	
Mats (floor).....	195	
Mitts (pairs).....	346	192
Mufflers (men's).....	12	
Nightgowns.....	96	284
Neckties (men's).....	48	
Pants (pairs).....	70	1,072
Pillows.....	140	
Pillow-ticks.....	100	49
“ slips.....	1,057	804
“ shams.....	156	
Mattresses.....		164
Pudding cloths.....	90	
Sheets.....	1,225	948
Shirts.....	824	3,474
Shrouds.....	44	
Skirts.....	283	1,264
Socks (pairs).....	1,036	9,523
“ footed.....	211	
Sofa covers.....	68	
Stockings (pairs).....	794	7,607
“ footed (pairs).....	92	
Quilts.....		181
Screens, clothes.....	9	
Straw ticks.....	176	1,922
Table cloths.....	78	204
“ napkins.....	42	
Tidies.....	51	
Toilet covers.....	49	
“ mats.....	18	
Towels.....	789	210
Vests (men's).....	34	510
Waists.....	36	
Window blinds.....	113	
Total.....	14,775	35,328

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA

ORILLIA, 1st of October, 1891.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc., Toronto :

SIR,—I write this, the fifteenth annual report of this Asylum, in our splendid new buildings, which we have occupied just six months, having brought our first consignment of inmates from the old Asylum on the 1st of April last, and continued bringing them thereafter from day to day, till the last arrived on the 15th of the same month. It is not necessary to repeat the remarks contained in my last year's report on the character, comfort and convenience of the new institution.

It is all and more than I then described it to be, and it is a great revelation to strangers and visitors, who express themselves as not having had the slightest conception of its extent and appearance.

The public, or that part of it who read the *Toronto Globe*, had a very fair description of it from the pen of bright "Madge Merton," accompanied by very good illustrations of the buildings, in the Saturday edition of 20th June. "Faith Fenton," in the *Empire*, wrote two very beautiful and sympathetic articles in January last, more particularly descriptive of the character and objects of the institution than of the buildings themselves. To both these young ladies, as well as the great journals they represent, a very large portion of the public is indebted for these descriptions. Many of the letters of application for admission since received contain the statement that the writer was led to make the application from having read one or other of the articles referred to.

In transmitting herewith the fifteenth annual report of the operations of this Asylum, I beg to say that on the 30th of September, 1890, we had in residence 157 males and 155 females (312). There were admitted during the year 82 males and 64 females (146). Of these 12 males and 12 females were admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 70 males and 52 females by medical certificate. The total number under care during the year was 458 (239 males and 219 females). Deaths, 33 (14 males and 19 females). Taken home by friends, 4 (3 males and one female). Transferred to Hamilton Asylum, one female. The total number died, discharged and transferred was 38 (17 males and 21 females), leaving in residence to-day 222 males and 198 females (420).

Admissions.

Early last winter I wrote to nearly every person who had made application for admission during the last five or six years, informing them we would be able to award admission in the early spring, and asking if they still desired to send their afflicted ones. Only about 100 of the 392 applications on file at that time took advantage of the opportunity to gain admittance. Many wrote that the parties for whom applications had been made had died in the meantime, others had removed to the North-West and United States, and some others had concluded to keep them at home. In many cases no answer was received. There are some cases to my knowledge where the parents or guardians are too poor to pay for medical examination, and are waiting from month to month with the hope of saving enough to pay these fees. This may appear to be a reflection on the medical profession, but it is not. No class of men give more gratuitous services than medical men, and it goes without saying that in the cases referred to, the medical men in the respective localities would gladly make the necessary examination if they were asked to do so. But it is proverbial that many poor men are our proudest men, and their pride will not permit them to ask for these gratuitous services. I might remark here that I can see no good or sufficient reason for medical examinations in cases of idiocy. Our form of history is so full and wide, and it has to be filled up with the assistance of the family, or other physician, and an affidavit as to the correctness of the information given by the person giving it, that I consider the medical certificates simply useless, and should in our case be done away with. Unlike insanity, idiocy is observable to the unprofes-

sional eye, and it would be impossible to impose on the institution, as such imposition could be detected at the threshold of the Asylum.

A large number of those admitted are children of school age, some of them sent here to attend our school, being unfitted from mental or physical imperfectness for attending the public schools. Some of them can neither speak nor walk, and surely it is not necessary to have two medical men make a professional examination, in addition to the history filled up by the family physician, to prove that the child can neither talk nor walk. The United States institutions do not require medical certificates, the fitness of the applicant for admission being left to the decision of the medical superintendent and the family physician. Therefore I would recommend that medical certificates, in form, etc., be dispensed with in the admission of idiots.

Application for Admission.

Although nominally we have on file 336 applications for admission (191 males and 145 females), not more than 60 of these are to the fore, or desire admission just now. These 60 are mostly of recent application, and the papers in these cases are in various stages of preparation. Practically, therefore, we are once more abreast of the public demand for accommodation, and at the present time have 130 available beds, or 70 after those now seeking admission are admitted. Occasionally we receive applications for the admission of very old people, who have entered their second childhood; and there is now in residence a woman in her 80th year, who is the mother of a large, well-to-do family, but whose mind has become weakened through some cause or other. Recently I received an application for an old man over 70 years of age, and who until recently was able to earn his own living, and now that he has become a burden to friends and municipality, they are trying to throw him upon the province. In justice to the few counties that have made provision for the care of such cases, they should not be received here. All county municipalities, or union of counties, should provide a home for the old and destitute in their midst.

Improvements.

Under the head of improvements may be mentioned the completion of our buildings, the erection of three cottages for employees, and fencing along the public road. These works were done by the Public Works Department. While under your supervision a refrigerator has been built on the basement story, and a very handsome conservatory and greenhouse. The conservatory is attached to the south wing of main building, with entrance to it from the basement and ground floors. The temperature will be regulated by steam taken from the main supply pipe of the south wing. With our own force of working inmates we have done wonders in the way of grading, road-making and draining, etc. Not the least of the works performed by them, with the attendants in charge, was the excavation of an artificial fish pond, 80 feet in diameter and about 4 feet deep. This pond is now full of pure spring water, and will, when the grounds are made up and finished, add very largely to the general effect. The land to the north has been thoroughly well drained, and the main drive to the Asylum is well on towards completion. As I write, the work of filling or terracing around main building is in progress by the contractors under the Public Works Department. We hope to have the face of terraces sodded before winter sets in. The land lying between the Asylum and the lake has been purchased, and if a gardener be appointed early in the spring, I hope to make a good start next year towards a splendid garden.

Improvements needed.

Under the head of wants, I would first of all mention coal vaults, in connection with our boiler house. It was a great mistake these were not put in at first, as they would not only be more convenient but would be a saving in expense. As it is now, the coal is handled so often it is estimated we lose about 100 tons. Five per cent. is the estimated

loss on every handling, so that our loss would more than put in the vaults. When this work is being done the boiler house should be enlarged to the north, in keeping with the extension to the south side. Another high pressure boiler will be required, and a shop for the engineer. If these improvements were made I do not think we would require anything more in connection with the buildings for some years, and we would then have it perfect in all its appointments.

Two more cottages should be built for employees, and the whole asylum property fenced in, and when this is done expenditure in future will be small in building and fencing.

A direct road to town is advisable for many reasons, which have been pointed out from time to time. It would not only shorten the distance by about one-third, but would avoid the difficult hills we ascend and descend now. When this site was chosen for the asylum, the direct road entered into consideration, and was favourably entertained by the minister in charge. In fact an appropriation of two thousand dollars was provided for it in 1887 or 1888, but owing to the crassness of the township council the matter was given up. I would therefore again respectfully call attention to the scheme, and recommend that it be put through next summer. Many of the farmers in the southern part of the township are in favour of it, and would, I have no doubt, contribute liberally to its construction.

Among the minor wants I may mention a piano and an organ for the assembly hall. The latter we require for Sunday services.

A handsome fountain, in keeping with its setting, will be required at the front entrance. An appropriation for trees and shrubs will also be required.

The Public Works Department should be asked to build a wharf or dock for the use of the institution, and provision should be made for the construction of two or three large root houses.

Our Schools.

During the year very fair progress has been made in the improvement of our children. The teachers have been faithful to their trust and the pupils have been much interested in their work. To properly understand and appreciate what we are doing in this respect the school must be seen, the methods examined and the results observed. A very fair display of our kindergarten work was on exhibition in Toronto during the meeting of the American teachers, and I venture to say that no work there created greater wonder and surprise than ours. It is needless to repeat, however, that we are greatly handicapped by only having three teachers where we should have at least six. About one-half of the children are neglected, while the classes under instruction are too large for each teacher. It is hoped, therefore, that at least three additional teachers will be appointed at once, and I cannot too strongly urge the advisability of making suitable appointments.

"The ideal teacher," as described by a gentleman of nearly 30 years experience in this work, is well educated, refined, intensely interested in her pupils, and has a professional zeal to grow in her work. She is original, striving to introduce new and bright methods, but not passing from subject to subject before the child has grasped the first. She is patient and energetic, sweet tempered but persistent, and to the influences of her education and character she adds the charms of personal neatness and attractive manners. She possesses naturally a well grounded religious sense which finds its best expression in self sacrifice, conscientious duty and instinctive kindness.

I would add to this, that as a rule, she should be one who has had more or less experience as a public school teacher, and has shown a natural aptitude for teaching. She should have a sufficient knowledge of music to enable her to teach her children to sing, and to be sufficiently expert at the piano to play such music as may be required for calisthenics and marching.

Teaching Trades.

I believe the time has come when we should have one or more manual teachers as we have many boys and girls who could be drafted into such classes. Tailoring is a trade that some of the boys would take up readily, and as our population has now reached such a number that additional help will be required in our serving rooms, I would recommend that a competent tailor be appointed to take charge of the males' clothing and instruct a class of boys at the same time. If this part of the work were taken from our seamstress, and only the female clothing and bedding left with her, she could take charge of a class of girls and teach them dressmaking.

Amusements.

We have endeavoured to give our children as much amusement as possible, and now, with our commodious and beautiful hall it will be possible to do much more in this respect. Several travelling opera companies entertained them at different times. The Rama Brass Band, composed of Indians exclusively, gave a concert, and Mr. William Thomson, with his usual forethought and generosity, sent the Longford Band for an evening. We are indebted to Mr. Thomson for many kindly acts, many treats to the children unostentatiously given, for which we are all extremely grateful.

Visitors.

A good many visitors pass through the asylum in the course of a year, many of whom are in genuine sympathy with our work. The majority, however, only display a morbid curiosity, and are greatly disappointed at not seeing more repulsive objects, or some species of wild animals, or something, well, they know not what. We were favoured with a visit from the Hon. Provincial Secretary and the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works in June, which was greatly enjoyed by our staff of officers and teachers, as such visits have the effect of aiding and encouraging them in their sometimes arduous duties. I believe I have so urged before that not only the ministers but the members of the Legislature should be familiar with all our public institutions and should visit them as often as they can, so that when matters come up in the Legislature concerning the public institutions they would be in a better position from personal observation to deliberate on them.

Officers and Employees.

I am very pleased to report that substantial harmony has prevailed in the asylum during the year, and a very marked disposition has been evidenced by all the officers and employees to perform their duties in the best interests of the institution, with a view to the comfort and welfare of our unfortunate but happy children.

No changes have occurred among the officers, much to my satisfaction, and but very few among the employees.

The time has now come when we should have the attendants in uniform, and I would recommend that provision be made to accomplish this during the winter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1891				157	155	312
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	12	12	24			
“ Medical Certificate	70	52	122	82	64	146
Total number under treatment during year	82	64	146	239	219	458
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered						
“ improved						
“ unimproved	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year	3	1	4			
Died	14	19	33			
Eloped						
Transferred		1	1	17	21	38
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				222	198	420
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				398	362	760
“ discharged	28	16	44			
“ died	133	126	259			
“ eloped	2		2			
“ transferred	13	22	35	176	164	340
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891				222	198	420
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1891				35	25	60

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of Sept., 1891)...	220	198	418
Minimum " " " (on the 29th of Jan., 1891)	154	153	307
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	67474	63760	131234
Daily average population.....	185	175	360

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	1	1	2	1	7	8	
Widowed	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Single	81	62	143	397	354	751	
Total	82	64	146	398	362	760	
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	17	10	27	72	62	134	
Episcopalians	17	17	34	83	88	171	
Methodists	21	13	34	95	94	189	
Baptists	4	1	5	10	15	25	
Congregationalists							
Roman Catholics	14	9	23	67	46	113	
Mennonites	2	1	3	8	4	12	
Quakers				3	1	4	
Intidels							
Other denominations		1	1	8	9	17	
Not reported	7	12	19	52	43	95	
Total	82	64	146	398	362	760	
NATIONALITIES.							
English	4	3	7	31	25	56	
Irish	2	3	5	29	25	54	
Scotch	1	4	5	21	15	36	
Canadian	75	54	129	287	270	557	
United States				3	6	9	
Other countries				11	8	19	
Unknown				16	13	29	
Total	82	64	146	398	362	760	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District		2	2		4	4
Brant				5	5	10
Bruce	3	3	6	10	10	20
Carleton	1	2	3	15	8	23
Dufferin		2	2	1	3	4
Elgin				1	9	10
Essex		1	1	7	6	13
Frontenac	6	3	9	17	19	36
Grey	3	1	4	17	14	31
Haldimand	3	1	4	14	4	18
Halton	1		1	9	5	14
Hastings	3	3	6	6	11	17
Huron	3	1	4	17	16	33
Kent	1		1	5	11	16
Lambton	1		1	10	8	18
Lanark				6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville	3	2	5	13	5	18
Lennox and Addington	1		1	8	8	16
Lincoln		1	1	4	4	8
Middlesex	3	1	4	14	13	27
Muskoka District	2	1	3	7	3	10
Norfolk	1		1	7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	12	14	26
Ontario	4	2	6	17	10	27
Oxford	3	1	4	11	9	20
Peel		5	5	2	13	15
Perth	2		2	8	6	14
Peterborough	1	2	3	2	7	9
Prescott and Russell		1	1		2	2
Prince Edward		1	1	1	5	6
Renfrew		2	2	1	8	9
Simcoe	7	4	11	31	20	51
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	4	9	13	5	18
Victoria	2	2	4	8	7	15
Waterloo	3		3	9	4	13
Welland		2	2	3	6	9
Wellington	3	1	4	12	5	17
Wentworth		4	4	15	17	32
York	14	8	22	60	49	109
Not classed						
Total admissions	82	64	146	398	362	760

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....					1	1
Brant				1		1
Bruce	1	1	2	3	3	6
Carleton		1	1	4	4	8
Dufferin		1	1		1	1
Elgin					4	4
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac	4	3	7	12	12	24
Grey	2		2	9	4	13
Haldimand.....				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings		1	1	2	4	6
Huron	1		1	5	2	7
Kent.....					3	3
Lambton				2	3	5
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				5	2	7
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District		1	1	2	1	3
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				4		4
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	3	4
Perth	1		1	5	2	7
Peterborough					3	3
Prescott and Russell					1	1
Prince Edward						
Renfrew		1	1	1	5	6
Simcoe		1	1	6	4	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	3	1	4	10	1	11
Victoria		1	1	2	1	3
Waterloo.....				1		1
Welland						
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth.....				1	6	7
York				10	6	16
Not classed						
Total admissions	12	12	24	112	101	213

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
436	R. P.....	F.....	February 4th, 1887.	May 25th, 1891.....	Taken home by mother.
715	J. F.....	M.....	May 14th, 1891.	May 25th, 1891.....	" "
718	C. J. C.....	M.....	May 18th, 1891.	July 1st, 1891.....	" father.
529	C. McM. McB.	M.....	July 25th, 1888.	July 25th, 1891.....	" mother.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
822	H. McK ..	M.....	16	October 1st, 1890....	2	3	6	Ulceration of throat.
518	C. D.....	F.....	50	" 9th, ".....	2	3	23	General debility.
540	C. A.....	F.....	25	November 21st, ".....	2	2	2	Consumption.
615	H. A.....	M.....	10	" 24th, ".....	1	1	14	Worm fever.
583	W. S. R.....	M.....	10	December 6th, ".....	1	5	8	Epilepsy.
418	E. W.....	F.....	21	" 15th, ".....	4	8	9	Dysentery.
315	M. W.....	F.....	23	" 17th, ".....	3	3	.....	Phthisis.
589	R. G.....	F.....	9	January 21st, 1891....	1	.....	4	Epilepsy.
392	J. H. L.....	F.....	16	" 22nd, ".....	5	10	24	Epilepsy.
493	S. H.....	F.....	51	" 26th, ".....	2	10	.....	Heart failure.
541	J. R. B.....	M.....	51	" 28th, ".....	2	4	9	Consumption.
454	M. J. R.....	F.....	12	" 28th, ".....	4	1	2	General debility.
322	R. T.....	M.....	58	February 7th, ".....	3	4	16	Hernia.
259	A. M.....	M.....	26	" 9th, ".....	3	4	18	Pleurisy.
471	J. S. S.....	M.....	38	March 18th, ".....	3	1	4	Dropsy.
428	J. B.....	M.....	16	" 22nd, ".....	4	3	15	Scrofula.
620	M. I. B.....	F.....	41	" 24th, ".....	3	1	.....	General debility.
631	E. H.....	F.....	28	April 26th, ".....	.....	2	21	La grippe.
892	J. H. G.....	F.....	16	" 30th, ".....	1	4	.....	Phthisis.
434	A. E.....	M.....	20	May 26th, ".....	4	1	26	Heart disease.
622	M. D.....	F.....	42	" 31st, ".....	.....	3	26	Dropsy.
671	C. C. J.....	M.....	10	June 1st, ".....	.....	2	.....	Ulceration of bowels.
721	W. F.....	M.....	17	" 14th, ".....	.....	.....	21	General debility.
608	A. H. M.....	F.....	12	" 15th, ".....	.....	11	18	General debility.
875	L. M.....	F.....	14	July 6th, ".....	2	.....	10	Phthisis.
168	C. L.....	F.....	27	" 8th, ".....	13	8	8	Marasmas.
425	A. L. D.....	F.....	25	" 13th, ".....	4	10	23	Ulceration of bowels.
410	W. L.....	M.....	18	" 20th, ".....	5	7	.....	Brain fever.
666	F. M. R.....	M.....	10	" 21st, ".....	.....	3	13	Phthisis.
164	E. G.....	F.....	35	" 23rd, ".....	13	10	3	Epilepsy.
596	E. T.....	F.....	21	September 9th, ".....	1	6	.....	General debility.
660	E. B.....	F.....	5	" 15th, ".....	.....	5	15	Phthisis.
329	A. C.....	M.....	35	" 21st, ".....	6	1	.....	Liver complaint.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	29	18	47	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
" 15 " 20 "	13	5	18	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
" 20 " 25 "	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
" 25 " 30 "	9	4	13	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
" 30 " 35 "	9	8	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 "	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
" 45 " 50 "	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 60 " 65 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 75 " 80 " .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	82	64	146	.....	.....	.....	14	19	33

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence, and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....		7			
From 1 to 2 months.....		10			
" 2 " 3 "		11			
" 3 " 4 "		9			
" 4 " 5 "		13			
" 5 " 6 "		46			
" 6 " 7 "		5			
" 7 " 8 "		29			
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 11 "		2			
" 11 " 12 "		2			
" 12 " 18 "		15			
" 18 months to 2 years.....		5			
" 2 to 3 years		29			
" 3 " 4 "		64			
" 4 " 5 "		6			
" 5 " 6 "		25			
" 6 " 7 "		6			
" 7 " 8 "		9			
" 8 " 9 "		7			
" 9 " 10 "		40			
" 10 " 15 "		58			
" 15 " 20 "		22			
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....		420			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Carpenter's shop	1	197	.....	197
Tailor's shop.....				
Shoe shop.....				
Engineer's shop.....	3	1030	.....	1030
Blacksmith's shop.....				
Msson work.....				
Repairing roads.....				
Wood yard and coal shed	3	513	.....	513
Bakery	1	145	.....	145
Laundry.....	13	620	3168	3788
Dairy	4	.....	1460	1460
Butcher's shop and slaughter house				
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting				
Farm.....	35	6015	.....	6015
Garden.....				
Grounds				
Stable	3	1040	.....	1040
Kitchen.....	9	730	2255	2985
Dining rooms	13	1825	2770	4595
Officers' quarters	2	365	365	730
Sewing rooms.....	3	.....	864	864
Knitting	22	.....	2664	2664
Spinning				
Mending				
Wards.....	68	10950	11400	22350
Halls	3	430	.....	430
Storeroom	1	313	.....	313
General.....				
Total....	186	24903	24746	49649

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		4	4
Brant.....	1	1	2
Bruce.....	5	5	10
Carleton.....	9	4	13
Dufferin.....		2	2
Dundas.....	4	3	7
Durham.....	3	1	4
Elgin.....	1	4	5
Essex.....	6	4	10
Frontenac.....	9	3	12
Glengarry.....	1		1
Grenville.....			
Grey.....	11	9	20
Haldimand.....	6	3	9
Halton.....	2	4	6
Hastings.....	6	10	16
Huron.....	10	11	21
Kent.....	3	3	6
Lambton.....	7	4	11
Lanark.....	3	1	4
Leeds.....	6	3	9
Lennox and Addington.....	5	8	13
Lincoln.....		2	2
Middlesex.....	8	5	13
Muskoka District.....	4	2	6
Nipissing District.....			
Norfolk.....	4	3	7
Northumberland.....	3	2	5
Ontario.....	10	6	16
Oxford.....	7	3	10
Parry Sound District.....			
Peel.....	2	8	10
Perth.....	6	1	7
Peterborough.....	1	5	6
Prescott.....		1	1
Prince Edward.....	1	3	4
Rainy River District.....			
Renfrew.....	1	5	6
Russell.....			
Simcoe.....	15	12	27
Stormont.....	5		5
Thunder Bay District.....			
Victoria.....	3	4	7
Waterloo.....	4	2	6
Welland.....	2	5	7
Wellington.....	6	4	10
Wentworth.....	6	9	15
York.....	36	29	65
Not classed, unknown, etc.....			
Total.....	222	198	420

TABLE No. 11.

Patients transferred to other Asylums for year ending 30th September, 1891.

S. Z.	Age.	Sex, female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality, Canadian.	Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to Admission.		Admitted by certificate.	Occupation	Asylum transferred to.
					Church of Eng-land.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denomi-nations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Yrs.	Mos.			
S. Z.	42	1	Welland.	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	1	Housekeeper.	Hamilton.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

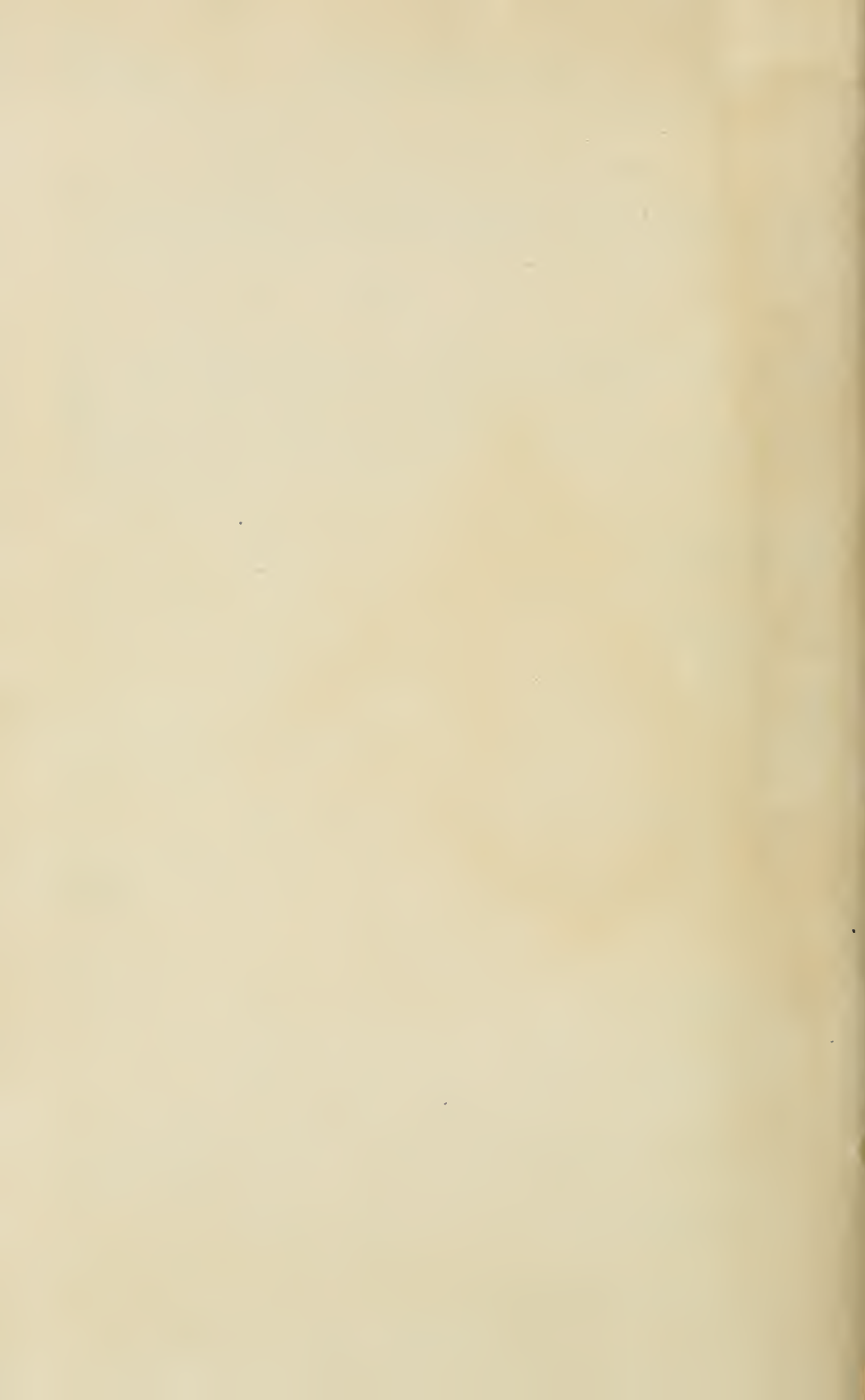
TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1890	9	10	19			
Admitted during the year :—						
By Medical Certificate.....	5	5	10			
Total number under treatment during year.....				14	15	29
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	4	3	7			
“ improved.....		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year.....	4	4	8			
Died		1	1			
Eloped.	1		1			
Transferred				5	5	10
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891.....				9	10	19
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				67	55	122
“ discharged	47	42	89			
“ died	9	3	12			
“ eloped.....	2		2	58	45	103
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891				9	10	19

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

Remaining, October 1st, 1890.....	7		7			
Admitted during year.....	28	3	30			
Total number under treatment during year	19	2	21	35	2	37
Discharges during year ..						
Total number of discharges during year.....	19	2	21			
Died	2		2			
Eloped.....	1		1	22	2	24
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891.....				13		13
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				162	19	181
“ discharged	143	19	162			
“ died	3		3			
“ eloped	3		3	149	19	168
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891.....				13		13



BINDING SECT. AUG 23 1967

